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# The New York Times

LATE CITY EDITION

Weather: Sunny today; quite cool tonight. Sunny, pleasant tomorrow. Temperature range: today 50-67; Thursday 47-75. Details, page D21.

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20 CENTS



Associated Press  
Elias Sarkis waiting to speak during inauguration ceremonies yesterday in Chitaura, Lebanon.

## SARKIS INAUGURATED AS LEBANON'S CHIEF; ARAFAT VOWS HELP

President, Former Head of Central Bank, Urges End to Civil War— Says He Is Hopeful

By HENRY TANNER  
Special to The New York Times

CHTAURA, Lebanon, Sept. 23—Elias Sarkis, a 52-year-old banker, was inaugurated today as the sixth President of Lebanon under the protection of the Syrian Army and some Lebanese soldiers. He called upon all sides to strive for peace in the Lebanese civil war, which began a year and a half ago.

Yasir Arafat, the Palestinian guerrilla leader, announced in a letter to President Sarkis that he would order his forces to observe the cease-fire in all of Lebanon to make the new President's task easier. Both the Palestinians and their Lebanese leftist and Moslem allies had bitterly opposed the election of Mr. Sarkis last May by the Lebanese National Assembly.

### Fighting and Shelling

Mr. Sarkis, considered a moderate, replaces Suleiman Franjeh, a right-wing extremist. Both are Maronite Christians, of the Eastern rite, as have been all Lebanese Presidents since the country became independent in 1943. An unwritten convention bars members of other faiths from the Presidency.

In a brief interview, the President said of the problems facing him, "I have much more hope now than before."

[Syria appeared to be achieving some of its objectives in Lebanon after nearly four months of military occupation. But problems remained for Syria's President, Hafez al-Assad. Page A4.]

After the ceremony in Chitaura, which was held at noon, there was fighting all along the front lines in Beirut. Residential quarters came under bombardment and two mortar shells landed near Hamra, once the fashionable shopping street in Moslem west Beirut.

After nightfall, when Mr. Arafat's order for a cease-fire along the present battle lines became known in west Beirut, Palestinians and Lebanese leftist Moslems celebrated by firing rifles, machine guns and mortars.

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## OUTH AFRICA PLANS MULTIRACIAL SPORTS

Decision by Ruling Party Seen as Effort to Re-Enter World Contests—New Johannesburg Violence

By United Press International

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 23—South Africa ended decades of segregation in sports today with an official announcement that the Government would sanction interracial games at all levels and mixed all teams in international competition. The announcement, by Minister of Sport Piet W. Koornhof, was seen as an effort to reopen the door to South African athletes in international contests such as the Olympics. Sports commentators debated the decision as "sensational," although it had been expected for some time.

The decision came amid some of the most racial unrest in the three months since South African blacks began protests in the Johannesburg suburb of Soweto. The violence spread today on a scale to the center of white Johannesburg, with 400 black youths arrested in a protest march that turned violent.

### Approved at the Highest Level

The decision to accept multiracial sports competition, Mr. Koornhof said, had been approved by the Federal Council of the ruling National Party, the highest policy-making authority in the country.

The Koornhof statement said: "When we agreed, teams comprising players from all racial groups can represent South Africa irrespective of whether the sport is an Olympic sport or not, and that such participants can be awarded badges or colors which, if so desired, can incorporate the national flag or the colors of the national flag."

The statement added that racial groups would belong to their own clubs, but added that "intergroup competitions in

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United Press International  
South African policeman in camouflage uniform arrests a demonstrator in the center of Johannesburg, where several hundred nonwhites attempted to stage a protest march.

# FORD AND CARTER, IN FIRST DEBATE, TRADE CHARGES ON ECONOMIC ISSUE



Associated Press  
Jimmy Carter and President Ford during their debate last night at the Walnut Street Theater in Philadelphia.

## ONE IS RESTRAINED

President Depicts His Rival as a Spender—Democrat Calls Him Weak Leader

By R. W. APPLE JR.

President Ford and Jimmy Carter met last night in a generally genteel debate in which the President sought to portray his Democratic opponent as a spendthrift and Mr. Carter accused Mr. Ford of economic mismanagement and weak leadership.

Speaking from the stage of the Walnut Street Theater in Philadelphia to a national television audience estimated at

Transcript of the debate appears on pages A20 and A21.

more than 90 million people, the two Presidential contenders focused largely on economic issues, which they discussed by citing an often bewildering series of statistics and details.

It was the first of three Presidential debates in the 1976 campaign, the first such debate since the 1960 encounters between John F. Kennedy and Richard M. Nixon, and the first ever involving an incumbent President.

### Sound Lost on Broadcast

Just as the two nominees neared the end of their responses to questions posed by a panel of three journalists, the sound portion of the television broadcast failed, and the moderator, Edwin Newman, halted the proceedings until it was restored about 27 minutes later. During the hiatus, Mr. Ford and Mr. Carter stood behind their half-round, waist-high lecterns.

Neither candidate sprang any surprises in the debate, although the President made news by declaring that the Congressional tax reform act "does justify my signature" and Mr. Carter broke new ground by promising that his administration would delay implementing new Federal programs if tax revenues did not grow as rapidly as he has predicted they would.

In his summation, after the television sound was restored, Mr. Carter spoke of the need for a President to foster a sense of "compassion" and "brotherhood" in the country, of his hope that he would be able to "restore the faith and trust" of the American people in their government.

Then, in an echo of the basic speech that he has given thousands of times in dozens of states, the Georgian said softly that the nation needed "a government as good as our people."

### Ford Speaks Last

Mr. Ford, who spoke last, contended in his concluding remarks that by embracing the Democratic platform his rival had "called for more and more programs, which means more and more government." He hit again at what his strategists consider Mr. Carter's fatal tendency to waffle on the issues.

"The President," said Mr. Ford, "can't be all things to all people."

"A President should be the same thing to all people," he declared.

For the first 40 minutes of the debate, Mr. Ford was far more aggressive than Mr. Carter, who seemed tense and a bit tentative at the outset. The President charged that Mr. Carter had increased spending and added employees to the state payroll during his term as Governor of Georgia, attempting to undercut his rival's promises to reorganize the Federal bureaucracy.

"I don't believe that Mr. Carter has been any more specific in this case,"

Continued on Page A22, Col. 1

## Sound of Debate Off Air Nearly Half Hour

By MAURICE CARROLL

The sound suddenly went out on last night's Presidential debate and for 27 minutes the two men who are running for President of the United States stood in silence, television screens across the nation showing them standing behind their side-by-side lecterns.

While television announcers filled the silence with interviews and speculation about what might have happened, President Ford and Jimmy Carter were left stranded on the stages of the Walnut Street Theater in Philadelphia.

It was after 11:15—and the two men had stood there for almost half an hour—when the sound went back on and the candidates were able to resume their delayed argument.

There was less than 10 minutes to go in the scheduled 90-minute show when Mr. Carter began answering a question about possible laws to control government intelligence agencies.

There continued, Mr. Carter began, to be a "breakdown. . ."

He was talking about government con-

trol but, eerily almost, the word seemed to signal the sudden end of the sound.

Mr. Carter's lips continued to move on the now-silent screens. Then someone must have said something, because he looked to his right and smiled. Soon, the moderator, Edwin Newman, held up a wide sign toward the two debaters. They smiled and stood behind their lecterns, waiting for the solution of whatever had gone wrong.

The sound went out as the debate between Mr. Carter and President Ford entered its final 10 minutes.

On the commercial channels, anchormen and announcers in the studio began chattering—the political version of what baseball announcers do when a sudden rain squall interrupts play. On the educational channels, this improvisation was augmented by hand; in a tiny circle at the lower right of the screen, a woman continued to use sign language to communicate with the deaf.

The television people, their source of studio sound cut off, did as well as they could to fill the ensuing silence. Some in-

terviewed celebrities in the environs of the studio. Someone on the public channel said whimsically, "This never happened to Lincoln and Douglas, did it?"

For a time, Mr. Carter stood behind his lectern with his hands clasped in front of him.

Mr. Ford took up a stance that he had assumed from time to time in the debate—his arms spread as his hands clasped the sides of his lectern.

When the sound was restored, Mr. Carter was given an opportunity to conclude his response to the question on the Central Intelligence Agency.

He spoke for a few seconds on the need for a responsible intelligence agency, and then the two candidates began their summations.

Neither candidate mentioned the delay.

What had happened?

The long-delayed program had resumed and ABC, the operators of the pool "feed," still could not say.

"At this point, we still don't know,"

Continued on Page A22, Col. 4

## U.S. Freezes New York Payments In Children's Free-Food Program

By RICHARD J. MEISLIN

The United States Department of Agriculture, responding to criticism of the New York State Education Department's handling of the summer free-food program for needy children, has barred the state from making any further payments to participants without permission from the department.

According to John A. Knebel, Under Secretary of Agriculture, the freeze on payments, which involves millions of dollars, was ordered to "allow a case-by-case determination of the propriety of the claims" made by organizations that distributed food to children here in the summer counterpart of the School Lunch Program.

The 10-week program was administered by the Education Department and is financed by the Agriculture Department.

Officials now expect that its total cost in New York State this year will be between \$63 million and \$73 million.

Throughout the summer, the program was plagued by charges of mismanagement by the state, waste and theft at some food-distribution sites, and profiteering and contract violations by a number of food-distributing organizations. All of the state's approximately 150 food program participants are affected by the freeze.

Investigations of both this year's and last year's programs are under way in the Justice Department and the Agriculture Department's Office of Investigation. It could not be determined whether those investigations had been influen-

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## U.S. STEEL REPORTS IT ENTERTAINED FORD

Says Five Golf Outings Occurred When Guest Was in Congress

By CHRISTOPHER LYDON

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23—The United States Steel Corporation reported today that it had given President Ford five golfing holidays during his last 10 years in the House of Representatives. The White House declined to comment on the report.

One side to the President told reporters that Mr. Ford was prepared to answer questions on the subject in his debate here this evening with Jimmy Carter, the Democratic Presidential nominee.

Mr. Ford could attempt to neutralize the point by responding with well-established stories of Mr. Carter's trips, as Governor of Georgia, on airplanes owned by Coca-Cola and Lockheed Aircraft.

### Golf Outings Confirmed

But indications from the Ford staff, nearly silent on the subject today, were that the President wanted his free golf as United States Steel's guest to be quickly forgotten—lost in the context of his well-known friendship with the giant steel manufacturer's Washington lobbyist and corporate vice president, William G. Whyte.

Mr. Whyte, prompted by news inquiries that date back to July, issued a written statement today that confirmed five golf outings for Mr. Ford, three in New Jersey and two in Florida, between 1964 and 1973. Mr. Whyte's statement expressed no apology and no regrets and, by implication, no concern about any violation of law.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the Securities and Exchange Commission said that United States Steel could be in trouble if it had not reported the expenditures for Mr. Ford's entertainment.

"If we see a story like that, we'd certainly

Continued on Page A23, Col. 2

## Unguarded Moment on House Dais

By RICHARD D. LYONS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23—Vice President Rockefeller and Speaker of the House Carl Albert, were overheard today in unguarded conversation in the House chamber about Liberians that included a derogatory remark about Senator Edward W. Brooke by Mr. Albert.

Senator Brooke was first described as having been "shocked" by the remarks, but an aide said later that the Massachusetts Republican, the only black in the Senate, would have no comment on the incident.

The remarks were transmitted through an open microphone on the Speaker's dais shortly before the President of Liberia, Dr. William R. Tolbert Jr., addressed a joint session of Congress.

Later, a spokesman for Mr. Rockefeller said: "The Vice President was only de-

scribing past history. He has the greatest respect and friendship for President Tolbert and the people of Liberia. He has great admiration for their democratic system and what they have achieved as a nation."

There was no immediate comment from Mr. Albert.

In the 24-minute speech, Dr. Tolbert, the first Liberian president who has ever addressed Congress, asked the members to help black Africans "to fight to obtain their God-given dignity."

As the Washington diplomatic corps was filing into the House chamber Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Albert, as the chief officers of the two Houses of Congress, were sitting together preparing to receive

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## INSIDE

### Promise by Rhodesia

Prime Minister Ian D. Smith of Rhodesia promised a "clear, positive and unequivocal" response to American peace proposals. Page A3.

### Police to Picket

The Patrolmen's Benevolent Association ordered 18,000 police officers to begin off-duty picketing today at New York City's 73 station houses. Page B7.

### Miners Hear Miller Plea

The United Mine Workers president, Arnold Miller, appealed for unit behind his leadership at a convention called by his opponents. Page A16.

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Thanom Kittikachorn, now a Buddhist monk, begs for food in Bangkok

### Thai Premier Resigns Under Fire For Weak Stand on Exile's Return

BANGKOK, Thailand, Sept. 23 (AP)—The Prime Minister Senl Pramol, under fire for not taking a tough stand against the return from exile of former Prime Minister Thanom Kittikachorn, announced his resignation today.

Mr. Senl's unexpected announcement, after four months in office, came during a Parliament debate on the potentially explosive issue of Field Marshal Thanom's return from Singapore last Sunday. Members of opposition parties and Mr. Senl's own Democratic Party accused the Government of weakness and indecision in handling the matter of the deposed military ruler of Thailand.

"Senl decided to resign because he was upset after listening to his own people criticizing him and the Government," said the Democratic Party's secretary general, Demrong Lathipipet, adding, "He decided on the spur of the moment—we hope we can stop him."

**Party Session Is Due**

It was believed that Mr. Senl had decided to step down after a fellow party member accused him of "helping Thanom to return to Thailand." Mr. Demrong said he would call an emergency party meeting later today to prepare for a new coalition government.

The 66-year-old Mr. Thanom, who was deposed in 1973, said he returned to be with his ailing 91-year-old father and spend some time as a Buddhist monk, a common practice among Thai men. He entered a monastery, shaved his head, put on saffron robes and begged in Bangkok for his food.

Students and labor leaders who led the 1973 uprising against the military Government demanded that Marshal Thanom be deported or put on trial over the killings of 72 civilians during the revolt. The Government did nothing for two days, apparently weighing the anti-Thanom sentiment against support for him among conservative military elements that are again gaining influence.

Then on Tuesday, after a nine-hour Cabinet meeting, Mr. Senl announced that the Government would tell Marshal Thanom that he had to leave the country after his father died. There has been no indication that the father's death is imminent, however, and Mr. Senl's compromise proposal failed to win over the anti-Thanom faction.

Marshal Thanom slipped back into the country in December 1974 and was forced to leave after 58 hours.

Mr. Senl, who is the chairman of the Democratic Party, took office as head of a four-party coalition last April after general elections.

**King Accepts Senl Resignation**

BANGKOK, Sept. 23 (UPI)—King Phumiphon Aduldej flew back to the capital today and accepted Mr. Senl's resignation after an audience with the Prime Minister.

Mr. Senl met later with members of his party, who asked him to serve as prime minister in the next Government, in which the Democrats will act as the core for another coalition government.

### Madism Without Mao

His Successors Seek to Reassure the Nation  
That Policies, at Home and Abroad, Continue

By FOX BUTTERFIELD

HONG KONG, Sept. 23—With the repeated calls by Peking to "carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao Tse-tung," China's new leaders seem to be trying to assure the Chinese people that in all the uncertainty surrounding Mao's death, at least his policies will remain in force for the immediate future.

Mao's "cause" was often challenged during his lifetime. How faithfully his successors or successors, whoever they may prove to be, will now bow to his legacy is a question few of China's 800 million people can answer.

In broad terms, Mao sought to create a China of hard work, self-reliance, mass participation and equality. Utopia, in which traditional gaps between city and country and between upper and lower classes would be eliminated. In more specific terms, Mao left behind a vast array of programs that govern almost every aspect of daily life in China, from wages, education, medicine and opera to foreign and defense policy.

**More Equitable Society Sought**

To Mao, these programs were designed to insure a more equitable society, greater educational opportunities, faster promotion of young party aides, better rural health care, resettlement of urban youth in the less developed countryside. But some other party leaders found them disruptive and impractical.

Last year Teng Hsiao-ping, the Deputy Prime Minister, is said to have systematically criticized Mao's policies, charging that he had lowered educational standards, undermined industrial discipline and productivity, and hampered the development of a modern army. Mr. Teng's own more pragmatic stance was summed up in a remark for which he is now castigated: "It doesn't matter whether a cat is black or white. As long as it catches mice it is a good cat."

To judge by the extraordinary daylong antigovernment demonstration in Peking last April by 100,000 people seeking to commemorate Prime Minister Chou En-lai, China's leading pragmatist, this approach may be more popular than Mao's.

This is not to say that all Mao's ideas have come under attack. Some of them, like his concern with the countryside and his emphasis on self-reliance, seem too deeply engrained in traditional Chinese character and in Communist practice to easily change.

While China may become more bureaucratic without Mao to keep watch, in these ways it seems likely to remain distinct from the Soviet pattern of development, which Mao so abhorred.

What follows is a brief summary of his major programs, and some of the criticism of them.

**EDUCATION**—Since the Cultural Revolution in the late 1960's, admission to universities has been based on a student's background and political orientation more than on academic record. High school students do not go directly to college, but must spend at least two years in a factory or on a farm, from which they are selected by the local party committee for further education. Mr. Teng charged that this policy tended to lower standards.

**SOCIAL POLICY**—To reduce the gap between city and country, 12 million urban youths have been resettled in the countryside since the Cultural Revolution. In theory, some of those who work hard and display a good political attitude may be allowed to return to the city to work in a factory, a privileged slot in China today. Children of party officials reportedly often manage to evade resettlement. Others run away, after finding life on the farm too harsh.

**MEDICINE**—To reverse the tendency of physicians to stay in the more comfortable cities, Mao ordered them to be transferred to the countryside and began a program of training peasant paramedics, the so-called barefoot doctors. This has been one of the more widely acclaimed efforts, though Mr. Teng reportedly said that the barefoot doctors were inadequately trained.


**PARTY LEADERSHIP**—To overcome the Communists' tendency toward rule by party elders, Mao instituted what he termed a "broad-based" leadership requiring each level of leadership to be made up of old, middle-aged and young persons. To prevent the emergence of a Soviet-style class, he ordered officials to attend "May 7 schools," where they had to work on farms and testify political theory.

**ECONOMY**—To stop what he thought was the growth of incipient capitalism, Mao ordered that give their bonuses. Factory managers were required to share authority with their workers. Over the last two years, there has been evidence of worker dissent and some managers are said to be afraid to give orders to their workers. This is one of the most critical areas for Mao's successors.

**ARMY**—To maintain the revolutionary spirit of the guerrilla days, Mao abolished military ranks in 1965. But visitors have noticed that officers still drive in official cars while most people walk or ride bicycles and that they seem to get the best tickets to the theater and other privileges. In keeping with Mao's precept of the primacy of men over weapons, defense policy has envisioned drawing an enemy in and then overwhelming him with a people's war. As a result, China's armed forces are less well equipped than their Soviet or United States counterparts, and Mr. Teng is said to have charged that the army was in a "mess."

**FOREIGN POLICY**—After the break with Moscow about 1960, Mao insisted on an uncompromising stance against Soviet "revisionism and hegemonism." This has made for strange bedfellows—warm relations with the North Atlantic alliance, visits to China by conservative politicians like Franz Josef Strauss of West Germany. There has been less public debate on foreign policy than on domestic issues.

Mao left other ideas that may also continue to influence China: his call for rebellion, his belief that class struggle will continue under socialism, his heritage of political campaigns and his belief that "great officials" can be reformed through education and need not be shot or imprisoned. Some of these ideas may also have taken root and will continue to make China's development distinct from that of other Communist peoples.



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# KISSINGER HAS TALKS WITH BRITISH LEADER

## Secretary at End of African Trip, Says It Would Be Surprising if Rhodesia Did Not Accept Plan

By BERNARD GWEZIZMAN  
Special to The New York Times

LONDON, Sept. 23—Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger concluded a 10-day African mission today and flew to London for a last evening strategy session with Prime Minister James Callaghan on how to proceed if—Mr. Kissinger expects—Rhodesia's white leaders accept tomorrow the principle of black majority rule.

Before beginning his talks with Mr. Callaghan at 10 Downing Street, Mr. Kissinger was asked if he believed that Prime Minister Ian D. Smith of Rhodesia would accept the plan. "I think matters have gone so far that it would be surprising if they turned it down," he replied.

Mr. Callaghan, however, was more cautious and refused to make any predictions, asserting that it was up to the Rhodesian authorities to say clearly that they could accept black majority rule within 10 years.

Although Mr. Kissinger seems exhilarated over what he regards as a major diplomatic achievement, he has already begun expressing concern privately about what may happen in Rhodesia later on. One concern is that the British, who are prime responsibility on Rhodesia, do not perceive the danger that Mr. Kissinger believes will exist if Mr. Smith's government virtually capitulates to the in British, American and South African assure to some man, one vote in the predominantly black territory.

Mr. Kissinger urged Mr. Callaghan to be sure that steps are taken quickly to fill the leadership gap that the Secretary is developing in Rhodesia if Mr. Smith's government steps down at a later stage. In Mr. Kissinger's view it is crucial at a black, moderate, pro-Western leadership be given priority in a new interim government pending conclusion of a possibly protracted British-sponsored negotiation for a new constitution. If the West's neighboring moderate black countries do not accept Mr. Kissinger's view, he believes, a Soviet-backed African radical might be able to increase their influence in Rhodesia.

**Role by Radicals Feared**

If that happened, a civil war similar to that in Angola might develop, and most of the 200,000 white, a potentially stabilizing force, might flee. Mr. Kissinger's policy has been to prevent a spread of Soviet influence to southern Africa.

The possibility remained, of course, that Mr. Smith might not announce acceptance of the American-British plan or that a speech might be so ambiguous as to leave it unclear whether he had or not. As Mr. Kissinger winds up his trip, it seems to be acting as if there can be no question of Mr. Smith's acceptance, or if the Rhodesian whites stall, Mr. Kissinger believes a settlement can be reached within three or four weeks.

In his talks with President Kenneth D. Kaunda of Zambia and President John Nyerere of Tanzania, Mr. Kissinger used the need for the black Africaners to come up with a negotiating team on Rhodesia that would be accepted enough Rhodesian blacks so as to limit ability of the more radical guerrillas, allied with Soviet arms, to play a leading role.

The chief candidate of the moderates is Joshua Nkomo, who is Mr. Kaunda's top aide and lives part of the time in Lusaka, Zambia. He is the only Rhodesian nationalist with whom Mr. Kissinger has once in April and twice on this trip. Nkomo has also received Soviet backing and if he is able to assume the leadership of the black Rhodesians, it might be the possibility of clashes, Americans even, although they formally do not pose any immediate threat.

As part of the effort to gain moderate support for the Rhodesian leadership that it emerges, Mr. Kissinger visited not only Mr. Kaunda and Mr. Nyerere, both whom head "front-line" countries, but President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire and President Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya today.



Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger receives spear and shield from President Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya in Nairobi

# Soviet Seems to Expect Setbacks From Kissinger Trip

By DAVID K. SHPIER  
Special to The New York Times

MOSCOW, Sept. 23—The Soviet Union is showing considerable uneasiness over Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's shuttle diplomacy in southern Africa, evidently concerned that the American initiative may undermine Moscow's long investment in building influence with the black nationalist groups that are expected to come to power.

Foreign analysts here see the Soviet anxieties revealed in a series of unusually strident press commentaries, plus the private remarks of Soviet officials, in which uncomfortable parallels are being drawn between Mr. Kissinger's African mission and his effort last year in the Middle East. There an Arab-Israeli settlement was achieved without Moscow's participation, leaving its role and stature among the Arab nations sharply reduced.

The Kissinger mission confronts such large obstacles that some Western diplomats think the Russians are worrying unnecessarily. Mr. Kissinger, who has met with both black and white heads of state in the region, including the two leaders of white minority Governments, Ian D. Smith of Rhodesia and John Vorster of South Africa, is trying to act as a catalyst for a peaceful transition to black majority rule.

"It seems to me the chances of success are so slight that they needn't get so worked up," an American diplomat declared. Even if the indications that Rhodesia will accept a timetable for black accession to power prove substantial, the Russians may still be able to nurture militant views among black leaders that would reject or subvert any accommodation, some analysts believe.

There is disagreement here on the extent to which Moscow's influence in southern Africa would permit it to play the role of spoiler, but there is little doubt about its desire to do so. To some extent it has competed against the United States for power in the third world simply by picking the winning sides in domestic struggles and riding the crest of the wave of anticommunism. The strategy's most vivid success was in Vietnam.

**'A Dangerous Plot'**

In Africa Moscow has long been out ahead of Washington in actively supporting black rule.

Until the sudden reshaping of American policy and the application of Mr. Kissinger's personal diplomacy to southern Africa, Moscow found it easy to identify the United States with the maintenance of white supremacy. Now the shrillness with which the Soviet press continues to take this line, even while Mr. Kissinger is trying to get the whites to step down, suggests that Moscow sees a serious threat to the polarization in which the Russians back the winners and the Americans the losers.

Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper, characterized the Kissinger mission last week as part of "a dangerous plot between imperialists and racists." To preserve the white regime in South Africa, the paper said, the American strategy was designed to "persuade the South African Republic racists to go in for insignificant reforms, put the gloss of liberalism on the facade of apartheid, place puppets in ministerial seats in Rhodesia and Namibia and in so doing cool down the heat of the liberation struggle."

The Soviet Government newspaper Izvestia criticized Secretary of State Kissinger's current African mission, United Press International reported. "Kissinger's attempt to 'eliminate' the racist order in Africa through the hands of the racists themselves gives rise only to ironic laughter in the capitals of the independent African countries," Izvestia said.

Such comments, published almost daily, provoked oral complaints to Soviet officials by American diplomats, according to one high-ranking American here.

Beyond the hyperbole in the official press, Moscow's specific fears are fairly visible. Pravda has worried about the installation of pro-Western governments in Rhodesia and Namibia, as the South African-administered territory of South-West Africa is sometimes called. Izvestia, the Government paper, contended that the United States was really pursuing military objectives in wanting to maintain South Africa as "a strong point for NATO in the South Atlantic."

**Said to Foster Divisiveness**

Furthermore, the foreign policy magazine Novoye Vremya last week raised the specter of divisive factionalism among black nationalist groups. After the Kissinger mission in the Middle East, the magazine noted, "in the Arab world itself disputes and conflicts were aggravated." Those conflicts eroded Soviet influence.

Moscow seemed to be sketching out a position that would enable it to denounce any peacefully installed black regime, leaving it the option of continued, perhaps accelerated, armed support of radical guerrillas.

Western diplomats doubt that Moscow will repeat the venture in Angola, in which thousands of Cuban troops were deployed with Soviet weapons last winter to score a victory for the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola against its two Western-backed opponents. Soviet officials, stung by the sharp reaction in the United States, have said privately that Angola was a unique situation.

Such hesitation to use Cuban troops again does not rule out covert military aid to militant factions in Rhodesia and elsewhere, even if Mr. Kissinger succeeds. Last summer Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West African People's Organization, was in Moscow, probably to discuss arms. He said later that black nationalists intended to intensify their guerrilla war in Namibia and needed Soviet weapons.

# South-West African Goes to Talks

By KATHLEEN TELTSCHE  
Special to The New York Times

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 23—Sam Nujoma, the leader of the South-West African People's Organization, flew home to Africa today after insisting that his group would not soften its terms for negotiating with South Africa on independence for the territory.

The organization—SWAPO—is recognized by the United Nations as the authentic representative of the people of the territory just north of South Africa, which is called Namibia by the United Nations. The 48 members of the Organization of African Unity say the group is the people's sole legitimate representative.

Mr. Nujoma, abruptly canceling meetings here with top diplomats, left for Tanzania for what aides here termed an urgent briefing by President Julius K. Nyerere on the results of the talks between Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and Prime Minister John Vorster of South Africa.

Mr. Kissinger said yesterday that he intended to meet with Mr. Nujoma in the next two weeks because discussions with Prime Minister Vorster had reached a crucial point and the Nujoma organization had not yet been consulted.

The Nujoma organization is not taking part in a constitutional conference sponsored by South Africa at Windhoek, the territorial capital, and has charged that tribal chiefs represented there are "puppets" paid to agree to a fraudulent scheme that would allow South Africa to keep control while apparently granting independence to the territory on Dec. 31, 1978.

Mr. Nujoma said before he left here that his group would talk with South Africa about the territory, but under certain conditions. South Africa continues to control the territory under a 1920 League of Nations mandate despite decisions made in the United Nations.

He said South Africa must first agree to withdraw its armed forces and free political prisoners, that it must agree that the transfer of power will be carried out "under the leadership of SWAPO" and that the negotiations must be held under United Nations auspices.

Some Western diplomats here have said privately that they expected other African leaders to try to persuade the South-West Africans to grant some concessions, particularly concerning how other territorial groups would be represented in future negotiations on independence.

# Smith Pledges 'Unequivocal' Reply To Kissinger's Proposals Today

By MICHAEL T. KAUFMAN  
Special to The New York Times

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Sept. 23—Prime Minister Ian D. Smith said tonight he would broadcast "a clear, positive and unequivocal statement" tomorrow giving his Government's response to the proposals for a transfer of power to the black majority presented to him five days ago by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

While the resolute Mr. Smith refused to say what the decision of a parliamentary caucus of his Rhodesian Front Party was, he suggested it approached unanimity. However, a source close to the 50-member caucus hinted strongly tonight that a consensus had emerged backing slightly qualified acceptance of the Kissinger proposals, the details of which have yet to be made public.

Coupled with a Rhodesian national radio broadcast yesterday deploring South African pressures on the government here, the hint lent weight to the growing feeling that after 11 years of defiantly rejecting any possibility of majority rule, Mr. Smith would in some form accept the Kissinger package.

Those proposals are thought to call for a transition toward full black participation in government and international guarantees for minority rights and investments.

"There will be no doubt in anyone's mind," said Mr. Smith as he left parliament tonight after long hours of discussion with his party's caucus.

Behind them were perhaps 100 blacks standing impassively.

Mr. Smith was asked if Mr. Kissinger would be pleased by the consensus that had been reached. "I hope so," he said.

In the absence of any details having so far emerged about the Kissinger plan, speculation here continued in both white and black communities. The most interesting theory concerned the control of the army in the event of an agreement or interim government and the phased transfer of power.

At present the Rhodesian Army has 6,000 trained black soldiers led by white officers.

According to the line of speculation, whichever black leaders emerge as partners in negotiations with Mr. Smith's Government—and the assumption here is that they will be Joshua Nkomo and his allies—they will need an armed force to maintain order and control disappointed rival factions.

The advocates of this theory suggest that under the circumstances Mr. Smith would be in the bizarre position of offering an army that is currently loyal to him to protect nationalists with whom he could negotiate, nationalists who have been imprisoned and exiled by his government.

In exchange, the theory continues, Mr. Smith would obtain stability, law and order, and guarantees for white rights during the transition.

**Caucus Seen as Last Hurdle**

Mr. Smith had said earlier that any acceptance of the plan would necessitate a two-thirds parliamentary vote to alter the Constitution. The caucus today was seen as the last hurdle to such passage.

Mr. Smith would need the votes of 44 of the house members if he intended to back the proposals. Nine members were known to be strongly opposed to any accommodation with black nationalists and as recently as last week favored continuing the war against guerrilla insurgents, even in the face of an impending reduction in South African support.

However, Mr. Smith, who is known to feel that white solidarity is essential in what could at best be very difficult negotiations, is believed to have persuaded some of these to join in common cause.

In any case he could conceivably win his parliamentary mandate with votes from some of the eight elected and eight appointed black members of the House who were not present at the caucus.

As Mr. Smith left parliament he was greeted by applause and shouts of "Good old Smithy" from a group of 150 whites.

# Chinese Term U.S. Confrontation With Soviet in Africa More Acute

HONG KONG, Sept. 23 (Reuters)—The Chinese press agency Hsinhua said today that the contention between the Soviet Union and the United States over southern Africa was becoming more acute.

The agency described the tour by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger as part of an American effort to check Soviet influence in the region.

# The U.N. Today

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Inauguration of Sarkis Is a Gain for the Objectives of Syria in Mideas

By JAMES F. CLARITY

DAMASCUS, Syria, Sept. 23—After nearly four months of military occupation in more than half of Lebanon, Syria appears to be achieving some of the goals of the intervention. But many of Syria's objectives in Lebanon still pose serious problems for the rule of President Hafez al-Assad.

The inauguration today of Elias Sarkis as the Lebanese President, who was elected in May with Syria's full political and military support, was one of Mr. Assad's first goals. But Syria has many other objectives in Lebanon and the mere inauguration of Mr. Sarkis does not mean, in the view of officials and diplomats, that Syria's involvement in Lebanon is about to diminish or that its occupation forces—15,000 troops and 500 tanks—are soon to be brought home.

Military Action Possible From the Syrian point of view, the inauguration is the first step in what is likely to be a long and complicated process of diplomatic and possibly military action in the coming weeks and months.

Syria's most urgent task is the establishment of Mr. Sarkis as a viable President. To do this, President Assad must deal with all the Lebanese factions and seek the acquiescence, if not open support, of powerful Arab countries like Saudi Arabia and Egypt and keep his internal political position secure in Damascus.

There is a widespread feeling among officials and diplomats here that if Mr. Assad feels that negotiations and peace do not work, he will seriously consider further military action against the leftist Moslems and Palestinian forces based in the mountains east of Beirut, and even risk street fighting in cities such as Beirut and Sidon.

It is clear that Syria's goals have not changed. These are a cease-fire and end of the war, a stable Lebanese state friendly to Damascus and a weakening of the Palestine Liberation Organization so that it cannot drag Syria into a conflict with Israel that Damascus may not want.

Syria's longer-term goals are improvement of relations with Egypt, which might speed up more economic aid from Saudi Arabia; a relaxation of the strain in relations with the Soviet Union; and, eventually, the negotiated return of Israeli-occupied Syrian territory.

Critics of Mr. Assad, including some diplomats, feel that he has become too deeply involved in Lebanese politics and war and that this has kept him from solving domestic economic problems, while aggravating his quarrels with other powerful Arab countries like Iraq and Egypt.

No one here is predicting Mr. Assad's imminent ouster, but in the uncertainties of the Lebanese crisis the President, who will mark his sixth year in the post in November, will have to accomplish several complicated and possibly dangerous tasks in the coming months if he is to remain the unchallenged leader of this country of eight million.

The problems he faces, including the achieving of a durable cease-fire that will permit Mr. Sarkis to assemble a functioning government in Lebanon.

Simultaneously, Mr. Assad has to assure, if a cease-fire begins, to take hold, that the various leftist, rightist, Moslem and Christian factions and the Palestinian guerrillas will cooperate with Mr. Sarkis, or at least not actively seek to make him a powerless leader, treating him as a puppet of Damascus and of the Lebanese Maronite Christian sect.

One solution for the Syrians would be further military action in Lebanon. There is constant speculation in military circles here that Mr. Assad, who was commander of the air force before he became President, will have to decide to use more force.

Some Syrians Are Concerned But while the occupation forces are reportedly being kept in strict combat readiness, some influential Syrians are already talking, in private, about Lebanon's becoming Syria's "Vietnam," and most Syrian officials appear to hope that further military action will not be necessary. Such officials were looking for some open gesture from Mr. Sarkis to legitimize the Syrian military presence in Lebanon, and apparently got it today in the President's inaugural speech when he noted that the Syrian forces had been

invited by Lebanon's Government to enter the country.

In return for this gesture, the Syrians are reportedly considering a limited pull-back of their forces from front-line positions in eastern and southern Lebanon.

The Palestine Liberation Organization, weakened politically and militarily by the months of fighting against Syrian-supported Christian Lebanese forces, is expected to continue to be a problem for Damascus.

There is already talk in diplomatic circles here that Syria would like to see the ouster of Yasir Arafat as the head of the P.L.O. Leaflets were dropped this week in the streets of a residential area of Damascus describing the present P.L.O. leaders as traitors and calling for elections to replace Mr. Arafat.

Mr. Assad's limited success so far in Lebanon has been aided by several factors. First, he has diluted popular opposition to the intervention, which three months ago had many Syrians complaining that it was wrong for Moslem Syrian troops to be fighting Moslem Lebanese

and Palestinians. Most of the killing in the civil war has been by Christian rightists and, as one Damascus analyst said, Mr. Assad has taken very few casualties. He has been content to let the Lebanese Christians do most of the fighting.

While there is no indication that a substantial negotiations between Syria and Israel are to be expected in the foreseeable future, the two countries have quietly agreed to let a small number of Dr. families on the Golan Heights cross the military border for reunions. Few officials or diplomats here see this as the open phase of serious Syrian-Israeli negotiations.

But many Syrians and diplomats are beginning to feel that President Assad's long-range intent, subject to constant change in the volatile climate of war and politics in the Middle East, is to stabilize Lebanon, force a modern stance on the Palestinian leadership to negotiate with Israel—eventually—the forum of the Geneva conference in the Middle East.

Sarkis: A Quiet Man for Lebanon

Elias Sarkis, who was inaugurated yesterday as President of Lebanon, is a quiet man who leads a secluded life. Until he announced his candidacy last spring, he had never held a news conference.

Mr. Sarkis is a Maronite Catholic. He was born July 20, 1924, the son of a shopkeeper in the mountain village of Shibanayah, 22 miles east of Beirut, where Christians and Moslem Druses lived in peace for centuries.

He brings to the awesome task of trying to restore peace in Lebanon the background of a technocrat and the reputation of a meticulous administrator.

A former governor of Lebanon's Central Bank, Mr. Sarkis first came to prominence in 1958 when he was named head of the Presidential Office under Gen. Fuad Chehab, who was President from 1958 to 1964. He has never served as a cabinet minister, although he was an unsuccessful candidate for president six years ago. Mr. Sarkis lost out in that election

to the man he succeeded yesterday, Suleiman Frangieh. Lebanese Presidents are elected by the nation's Parliament, and Mr. Frangieh won in 1970 by one vote.

A bachelor, Mr. Sarkis generally avoided Beirut's social scene before the civil war. Friends say he has a fondness for roses, which he grows at his parents' home at Shibanayah, and hunts pheasants occasionally.

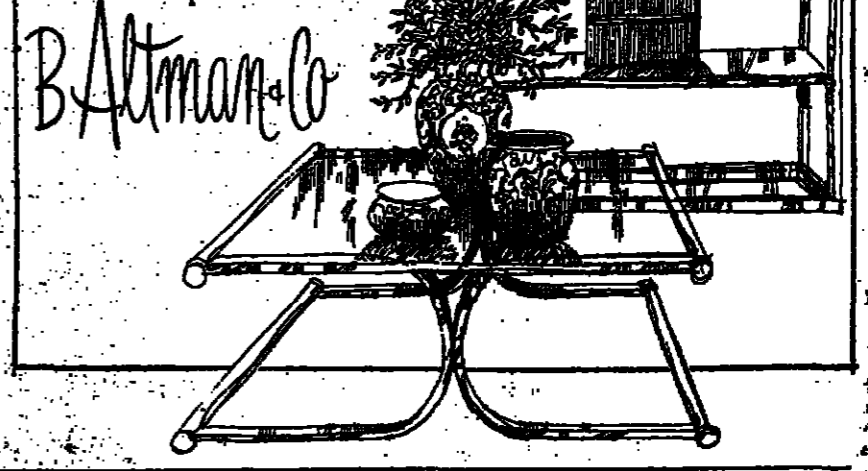
Prime Minister Rashid Karami, a Moslem, has urged that the beginning of the new administration be used to start the rebuilding of Lebanon. Syria backed Mr. Sarkis when he was elected President by the Lebanese Parliament in May. Salah Khalaf, better known as Abu Nidal, the second in command of the Palestine guerrilla movement, after Yasir Arafat, has promised that the Palestine Liberation Organization will "facilitate" Mr. Sarkis's election.

Yet very few Lebanese expect a drastic or quick change in the country's situation under the new President.

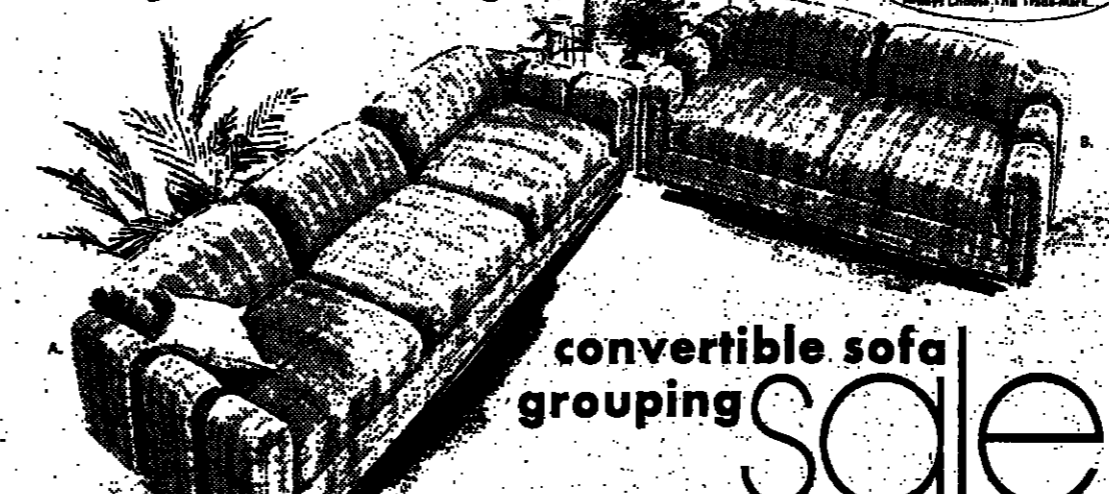
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# SARKIS INAUGURATED AS LEBANON'S CHIEF

Continued From Page A1

He-propelled grenades. Amid the firing of celebration, the sounds of real warfare could be heard.

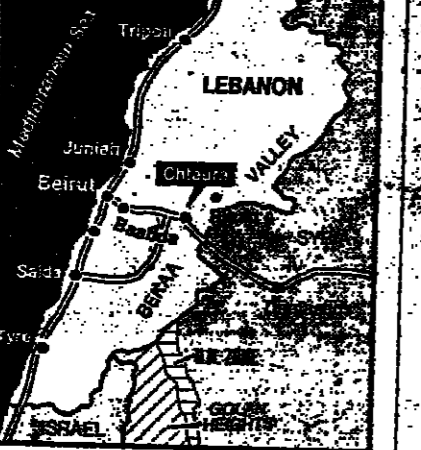
Of the 98 living members of the 99-member Assembly, 67 members came to its resort town in Syrian-controlled eastern Lebanon to attend the inauguration ceremony.

The others, mostly Moslems and some Christians of moderate views, stayed away not in protest against Mr. Sarkis at against the fact that the ceremony had been moved from Beirut, the capital, Syrian-controlled territory.

Kamal Assad, the speaker of the assembly, had decided on this transfer on the ground that the safety of the members could not be assured in Beirut.

Chitaura is about 22 miles from Beirut, on the main highway leading to Damascus. In normal times, it could be reached about half an hour. Today, because of the war, the Christian members of the assembly leaving east Beirut in the morning had to drive for about three hours over a treacherous mountain road.

The Moslem deputies from Beirut drove nearly two hours along steep winding roads to get around Christian positions and through Palestinian and then Syrian lines.



Inauguration was held in Chitaura

Mr. Sarkis had to drive for about three hours over a treacherous mountain road. The Moslem deputies from Beirut drove nearly two hours along steep winding roads to get around Christian positions and through Palestinian and then Syrian lines.

### Sarkis Goes by Helicopter

Mr. Sarkis was flown by a Soviet-built Russian helicopter from Junieh, where he held his first meeting with Mr. Franjeh, a Lebanese air base east of here in the Bekaa Valley. From there, a convoy led by a Syrian armored car took him to Chitaura.

The swearing-in ceremony took place at the Park Hotel, in a bleak hall with a cracked ceiling and broken tiles. Mr. Sarkis, in a white suit and blue tie, took the oath with his hand resting on a copy of the Lebanese Constitution. He swore to uphold the unity of the country and preserve its sovereignty.

Outside, the military presence of the Syrians was pervasive. Soldiers of Syria's special forces were in charge of security. In the fields around the town on the slopes above, dozens of Syrian tanks and field guns were dug in.

Mr. Sarkis took office in the midst of a civil war that is estimated to have cost 30,000 to 40,000 lives. The country's economy is in ruins, its economic life devastated. Large sections of Beirut have been destroyed.

Disunity, though officially denounced, has become a fact, with Christians and Moslems living in their own regions. A deep hatred separates them as well.

Under the circumstances, few Lebanese expect Mr. Sarkis to produce a healing miracle. But many on both sides of the divide regard the new President, former head of the Central Bank, as a man of good will and hope he will be able to calm the emotions.

He tried to live up to this hope in his inaugural speech, in which he kept to general topics. Unlike Mr. Franjeh, who had denounced and berated the Christians, Mr. Sarkis expressed support for the Palestinian cause but added that the Palestinians had to respect Lebanese sovereignty and live up to earlier agreements.

### Presence Curbed in 1969

His was a reference to the controversial Cairo agreements of 1969, which restricted the Palestinian guerrilla presence in Lebanon and prohibited the guerrillas from moving around Lebanon in uniform with weapons.

Mr. Sarkis praised Syria's special role in Lebanon but pointedly added that the extent of Syria's military presence was the Lebanese Government to decide.

On the leftists, he said that under his administration "the doors of change will be wide open" but that Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity were "sacred." He also said that he did not favor partition of Lebanon between Moslems and Christians.

Mr. Sarkis was applauded several times during his speech but not wildly. When finished, he sat down and wiped his face with a handkerchief, showing no emotion.

### ASSERTS SARKIS RULE IN BRING LEBANON PEACE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP)—The State Department said today that the inauguration of Elias Sarkis as President of Lebanon presented an opportunity to end the civil war there and rebuild the country's shattered structure.

In a lengthy statement read by a spokesman, Frederick Z. Brown, the State Department said a solution to Lebanon's problems "can be found that will preserve the country's independence, territorial integrity and national unity."

The statement rejected any resolution based on partitioning Lebanon between warring Christians and Moslems. It said "are invitations to further and instability," the statement said, he state so created would not be and would invite external intervention, it said.

Brown repeated the American position that a roundtable conference involving all the concerned parties should be held immediately "so that the process of reconciliation and rebuilding can begin."

CAIRO, Sept. 23 (Reuters)—President Anwar el-Sadat sent a congratulatory message today to President Sarkis, expressing hope that peace would be restored to Lebanon.



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### SOUTH AFRICA PLANS MULTIRACIAL SPORTS

Continued From Page A1

respect of individual types of sport should be allowed at all levels, should the controlling bodies so decide."

It also said that where "mutually agreed," and after consultation with the Sport Minister, organizers may arrange contests among teams of all racial groups.

Sports bodies controlling cricket and soccer already have said that once the Government gives them the power, they will recruit sportsmen of all races into their clubs and begin multiracial league contests within weeks.

The Government also gave sports organizations the authority to arrange their own seating at events, meaning that previously segregated audiences would be allowed to become multiracial.

For some years, international tournaments in South Africa have been open to foreigners of any race. The American tennis star Arthur Ashe regularly enters the South African Open tournament and black boxers from abroad have been given permission to fight white South Africans.

### 400 Blacks Seized in City's Center

By JOHN F. BURNS  
Special to The New York Times

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 23—About 400 black youths were arrested today after a protest march in central Johannesburg erupted into violence, with policemen with staves charging demonstrators and at least six whites reportedly stabbed by blacks.

Twenty blocks of the downtown area were sealed off as riot squads battled with placard-waving demonstrators who smashed store windows, tossed gas-line bombs and ran through the streets shouting "Black power, black power."

It was the first time that blacks had taken such a demonstration into the heart of a city since the anti-Government upheaval began in South Africa three months ago. The trouble had been confined for the most part to black areas.

The police denied the report of a man who said he had seen them fire warning shots to disperse the demonstrators. Maj. Gen. David J. Kriel, the Assistant Police Commissioner in charge of riot control, said the only known victim of gunfire had been a black youth wounded by a white pedestrian who had opened fire when the youth threatened another white.

The official reaction was unyielding. Justice Minister James T. Kruger said the

Government would "fight violence with violence," vowing that there would be no compromise with what he called "troublemakers." The minister, speaking at the University of Pretoria, said that whites would not allow themselves to be "dispensed with" by black power.

Whites had been assured by Mr. Kruger last week that the Government would not permit the unrest to spread to white areas.

Last month, when large crowds attempted to outflank a security cordon around Soweto, the black township outside the city, and head for central Johannesburg, the police opened fire and killed several demonstrators. This morning the demonstrators appeared to have mingled with commuters aboard trains running between Johannesburg and the sprawling township nine miles to the southwest.

In the melee that followed, several whites were stabbed, and more than a

dozen shop windows were smashed. White drivers caught at intersections found demonstrators hammering on their roofs, and an old white woman suffered a dislocated shoulder when she was knocked over by demonstrators fleeing a police baton charge. None of the gas-line bombs seemed to have caused serious damage. The fracas was over within an hour. Large police contingents continued to patrol the streets, arresting any black who could not show a pass book, a permit to live and work in an urban area.

### Brezhnev Plans Visit to France

PARIS, Sept. 23 (Reuters)—Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, will come to France soon to meet with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the Elysee presidential palace said today. Mr. Brezhnev previously announced plans to visit West Germany as well.

### Israel Charges 2 Officials Took Bribes From a U.S. Com.

TEL AVIV, Sept. 23 (UPI)—Israeli military police said today they had arrested two senior army officers on charge taking bribes from an American company.

The military command said the suspects, identified only as Major Zeevi Lieutenant Colonel Granit, were accused of having taken thousands of dollars, military sources said the two men were on trial "in the near future."

The military command did not identify the American concern but other sources said it was a major supplier of automotive parts to the Israeli army.

According to one report, the payments totaling \$10,000 to \$30,000, were disguised as consulting fees on company books.

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Quantity		Reg.	SALE
Four	Red and White Plaid Side Chair	250. ea.	150. ea.
Two	Arm Dining Chair Blue and White Cover	325. ea.	195. ea.
Four	Side Dining Chair Blue and White Cover	295. ea.	175. ea.
Four	Queen Anne Style Side Chair White Cover	350. ea.	225. ea.
Two	Caned Arm Chair Green Seat	995. ea.	595. ea.
One	Painted Spanish Center Table	895. ea.	495. ea.
One	Breakfront Chiffonier of Yew Wood	1395. ea.	895. ea.
One	Green Painted Vitrine	1695.	995.
One	Red Chinoiserie Secretary	2500.	1595.
One	Green Painted Stacking Cabinet	2795.	1695.
One	Writing Desk from Spain	1095.	795.
One	Desk Chair Green Leather	895.	695.
One	Round Painted Top Ships Table	425.	250.
One	Painted with Ships Drop Leaf Table	850.	595.
One	Pine Five Drawer Spanish Chest	1295.	895.
One	Italian Mirror Gold Leaf	475.	295.
One	Venetian Gold Mirror	1095.	895.
Pair	One Pair Italian Painted Columns	795. pr.	495. pr.
One	Brown and Tan Wing Chair from Italy	1095.	895.
One	Painted Screen on Canvas 3 Panels	795.	495.
One	Military Butlers Tray on Stand	395.	275.
Two	Scale From England c. 1860	95.	65.
Nine	Pine Chair Lancashire c. 1870	129. ea.	75. ea.
One	Pale Green Trumeau Mirror c. 1800	695. ea.	495. ea.
One	Old Fluted Pine Column c. 1870	495.	295.
One	Cherry French Dining Table c. 1850	795.	550.
One	Empire Gueridon Marble Top c. 1860	995.	750.
One	Desk Table c. 1870	1295.	895.
One	Lowboy Two Drawer c. 1740	1295.	895.
One	Early Pine Dresser Base c. 1780	1395.	950.
One	Chinese Lacquer Buffet c. 1850	1995.	1395.
One	French Cherry Dining Table c. 1850	1495.	995.
One	Painted Dutch Ladder Chair c. 1860	495.	295.
One	Pine Side Table with Drawer c. 1790	895.	595.
One	Georgian Pine Linen Press c. 1800	1595.	1295.
One	Bamboo and Straw Trunk c. 1860	795.	495.
One	Walnut Top Refectory Table c. 1820	2495.	1995.
One	Walnut Five Drawer Chest c. 1780	1495.	995.
One	Mahogany Cottage Drop Leaf Table c. 1780	895.	695.
One	Oak Chest Five Drawer c. 1780	895.	695.
One	Mahogany Five Drawer Chest c. 1840	1495.	995.
One	Mahogany Campaign Chest c. 1820	1995.	1595.
One	Oak Three Drawer Dresser Base c. 1760	1695.	1195.
One	Five Drawer Chest c. 1860	995.	695.

reproductions		seventh floor	
		Reg.	SALE
Louis XV cane back tub chair, pink damask		259.	149.
Louis XVI love seat, peach stripe satin		775.	459.
Louis XVI bergere, brown damask, ant. white frame		495.	345.
Louis XVI bergere, peach texture, walnut frame		495.	349.
Louis XV fauteuil, red velvet, ant. white frame		299.	149.
Louis XV cane back fauteuil, beige damask		399.	249.
Louis XV hand carved wing chair, beige velvet		699.	399.
Louis XIII arm chair, green plaid linen		290.	189.
Magnificent Louis XVI bergere, beige needlepoint		850.	595.
Louis XV high back fauteuil, white lacquer		395.	159.
Important Louis XVI Demi-Lune Chest, faux marble		1990.	695.
Victorian doofoot console table w/drawer		560.	249.
Chinese Chippendale side chair		400.	149.
Classic Korean Chest, brass mounts		875.	595.
Reproduction Dutch bar globe on stand		299.	159.
Hand carved triple dolphin console, pine		875.	295.
Louis XVI fauteuil, ant. white w/brown suede		395.	259.
Hand carved Louis XV square lamp table		295.	159.
Louis XV round lamp table		275.	159.
Hand carved, Louis XV sofa table		420.	295.
3-Drawer serpentine front French chest		895.	649.
3-Drawer Empire Chest, with brass mounts		235.	159.
Louis XV mini. bombé chest		239.	119.
Louis XV double chair back settee, cane seat		299.	119.
3-Drawer French Canadian desk, pine		595.	439.
Hand carved pine drop leaf Chippendale dining table		695.	479.
Hand carved pine, Chippendale Side Chair		215.	149.
Hand carved pine, Chippendale Arm Chair		235.	165.
Broken pediment Georgian cabinet, pine		1050.	775.
Pine Chippendale Secretary w/bookcase		1195.	795.
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Octagonal drum table w/leather top		345.	259.
Handsome Yew wood secretary w/bookcase		1250.	795.
5-Drawer walnut root campaign chest		495.	395.
Louis XV, two-drawer commode		249.	159.
Four-Drawer Empire Chest from Italy		349.	269.
Two-Drawer Louis XV bombé chest		399.	179.
Country French ladder back arm chair, brown suede		199.	149.
Fluted Georgian Pine Pedestal		250.	159.
Louis XVI hand-carved pedestal, pine		250.	149.
Polychrome Georgian Pedestal, pine		250.	159.
Louis XV nest of three tables		249.	175.
Magnificent hand-painted Spanish armoire		2150.	779.

fine art		seventh floor	
Artist	Description	Reg.	SALE
Laurent	Floral/Oil, 24" x 19"	395.	175.
Pinterhoff	Landscape/Oil, 20" x 24"	350.	275.
Headerman	Seascape/Oil, 20" x 24"	250.	195.
Blahaus	Antique Floral/Oil, 20" x 24"	325.	195.
Borvass	Porch/Oil, 24" x 38"	450.	295.
Pinterhoff	Landscape/Oil, 24" x 36"	450.	325.
Witney	Landscape/Oil, 24" x 36"	450.	295.
Sideris	Landscape/Oil, 40" x 50"	750.	595.
Lion	Beach Scene/Oil, 20" x 24"	250.	125.
Blahaus	Antique Floral/Oil, 20" x 24"	325.	225.
Bandel	Young Girl/Oil, 24" x 30"	350.	225.
Borvass	Porch/Oil, 24" x 36"	450.	295.
Borvass	Landscape/Oil, 24" x 36"	450.	295.
Shelly	Lady w. Hat/Oil, 30" x 24"	450.	295.
Delon	Children/Oil, 24" x 36"	450.	325.
R. Tona	Still Life/Oil, 30" x 40"	995.	550.
Cagliani	Park Scene/Oil, 8" x 16"	275.	145.
Roland	Beach Scene/Oil, 8" x 16"	175.	115.
Mohr	Garden Scene/Oil, 8" x 10"	150.	115.
Mohr	Meditation/Oil, 20" x 24"	450.	295.
Mohr	Conversation/Oil, 24" x 30"	650.	445.
Andre	Abstract/Oil, 5' x 5'	1150.	
Bahout	Wall Hanging, 4' x 4'	950.	
Grimaud	Floral/Oil, 24" x 30"	450.	
19th Cent. Eng.	Children w. Horse/Oil, 60" x 75"	2195.	
19th Cent. Eng.	Children w. Dog/Oil, 60" x 75"	2195.	
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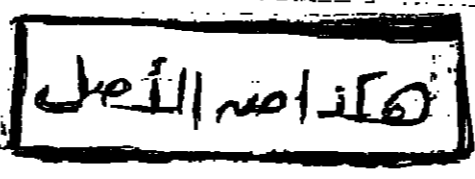
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# new Viking 2 Data Called 'Marginally Positive,' But Scientists Are Still Unsure About Mars Life Tests

By JOHN NOBLE WILFORD

Special to The New York Times  
PASADENA, Calif., Sept. 23—The results of another biology experiment on Viking 2 lander have been radioed earth, but they left scientists just as certain as ever on the question of whether there is life on Mars.

When the data from the Viking 2's pyrolytic release experiment were reported today, Dr. Norman H. Horowitz of the California Institute of Technology, a member of the project's biology team, announced:

"We have to call this a marginally positive result—so marginal that we don't think that this [particular phase of the experiment] is going to be a promising line of attack."

Dr. Horowitz's experiment is based on the assumption that Martian life, if it exists, could involve the photosynthesis of organic compounds from carbon dioxide, as happens on earth. The procedure involves incubating Martian soil in a test

chamber in which the carbon dioxide, the planet's principal atmospheric gas, is labeled with radioactive carbon-14. This enables the scientists to trace any changes that occur in the gases during the experiment.

According to Dr. Horowitz, the experiment recorded 21.5 counts a minute of radioactivity after the soil was incubated for nine days. If there had been no photosynthesis of organic compounds, the count should have been 15. The difference between 15 and 21.5, Dr. Horowitz said, could represent an indication of possible biological activity—but it would have had to be a higher count to be strong evidence.

If there is life on Mars, Dr. Horowitz concluded, his experiment "suggests that it is not burgeoning."

Dr. Gerald A. Soffen, the Viking chief scientist, said at a news conference here today that data coming from the biology experiments and an instrument searching for organic compounds in the Martian soil in the next week or so could clarify the issue of Martian life. Of the present results, Dr. Soffen remarked, "we're in the seventh inning, and the score seems to be Mars 10 and Biology 10."

While the two Viking landers continued the search for possible life, the two vehicles orbiting Mars radioed more photographs of the planet and one of its

two natural satellites.

A photograph described as the most detailed ever obtained of Mars's inner satellite, Phobos, was released by scientists at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory here. The photograph of the asteroid-size satellite was taken by the Viking 2 orbiter from a distance of 545 miles. This made possible a resolution of 130 feet.

The tiny, craggy satellite was seen to be heavily cratered, as expected, but there were some surprises. In the Northern half of Phobos, there were many distinct parallel streaks, and near the equator some chains of small craters. Scientists said that they were unable to think

of any obvious explanations for such features.

The Viking orbiter cameras are expected to take more resolution pictures of Phobos and also of the other Martian satellite, Deimos.

### Asian Bank Admits Vietnam

MANILA, Sept. 23 (UPI)—The Asian Development Bank announced today that Vietnam had been accepted as a member of the bank in place of South Vietnam. The newly unified Vietnam will assume the old Saigon Government's capital stockholding of 3,000 shares and its loan obligations.

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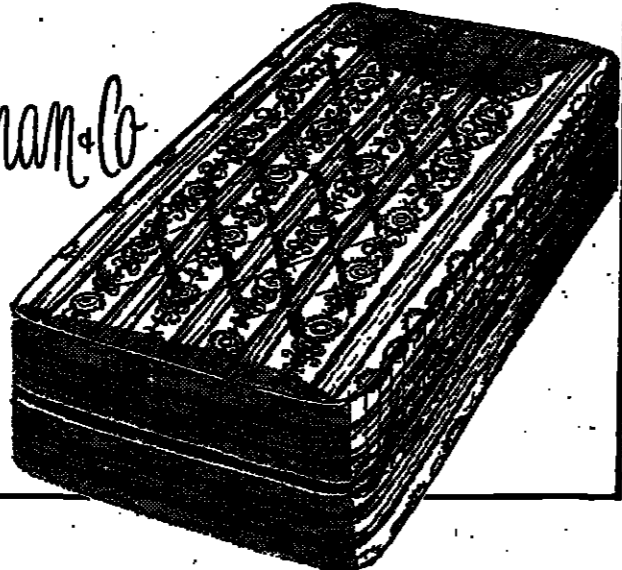
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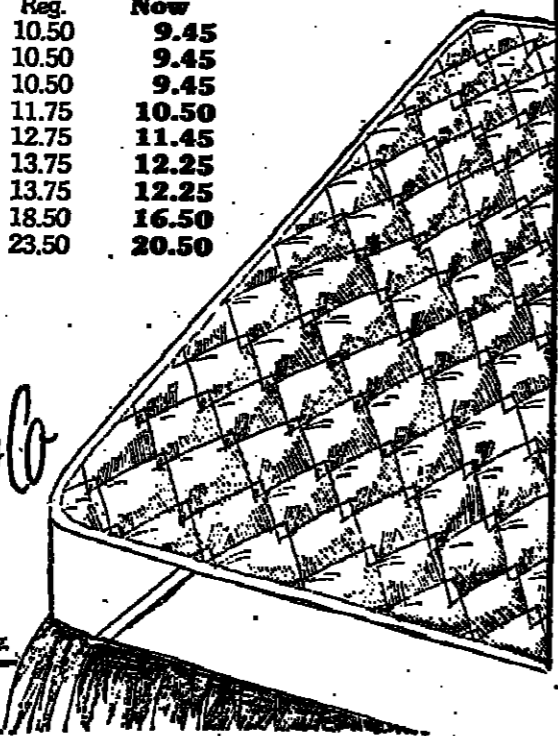
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## Dacca Departs Convicted Dutchman

Special to The New York Times

DACCA, Bangladesh, Sept. 23—The Bangladesh Government, in what it called "a gesture of good will," today deported a Dutch social worker and free-lance journalist who had been convicted earlier this week of antistate activities.

The social worker, 27-year-old Peter Custers, whom a secret martial-law tribunal sentenced on Monday to 14 years' imprisonment, was taken to the airport this afternoon under heavy guard and put aboard a Bangladesh airliner bound for Bangkok, Thailand.

"Naturally it is a tremendous relief," said Paul Brouwer, the Dutch chargé d'affaires here, who had been working for the release of Mr. Custers ever since his arrest last December.

Mr. Custers was not available for comment. Leaving with him were his parents, who came here from the Netherlands last month to try to obtain his release.

Neither they nor Mr. Brouwer had been

permitted to observe the month-long trial, which was held under the martial law that has been in effect in Bangladesh for the last year.

The prosecution contended that Mr. Custers, who came to Bangladesh three years ago, was "conspiring to overthrow the Government through violent means." It maintained that his social-welfare and literacy program was a cover for activities against the Government of Maj. Gen. Ziaur Rahman, who came to power here last November.

According to friends of Mr. Custers, who is fluent in Bengali, he made no secret of his affiliation with elements that became hostile to this Government, or of his dedication to social reform here. In addition to his social work, he filed dispatches from time to time to two Dutch newspapers, De Volkskrant and De Groene Amsterdammer.

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# d's Nominee to Nuclear Regulatory Commission Is Opposed by 4 Public Issues Groups

By DAVID BURNHAM  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23—Representative four public issue groups testified against President Ford's nomination of George F. Murphy, executive of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, to a five-year term on the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Mr. Murphy, a staff member of the joint committee for years, was stoutly defended by its chairman, Senator John Chafee, Democrat of Rhode Island. Mr. Murphy's critics said his long association with the Congressional committee,

which for many years had played the central role in establishing nuclear policy in the United States, meant that he would be unable to deal with the complex questions before the nuclear commission with an open mind.

A second criticism raised by the witnesses opposed to Mr. Murphy at today's hearing was that his nomination just 10 days before the scheduled adjournment of Congress meant that it would not be possible to explore his views on such questions as the control of nuclear proliferation and nuclear waste.

Senator Stuart Symington, joining Senator Chafee in defending Mr. Murphy's nomination, said the suggestion

that Congress should reject a nominee to a regulatory agency because of his knowledge and "close relationship to Congress is pretty close to anti-Americanism."

Mr. Murphy is the second staff assistant to Senator Pastore, who is retiring from Congress this year, to be nominated for a post on a regulatory commission. Joseph F. Fogarty, staff director of the Senate Commerce Committee's Subcommittee on Communications, of which Mr. Pastore is chairman, was approved recently by the Senate for a five-year term on the Federal Communications Commission.

Despite the coincidence, Senator Pastore denied today that he had asked the

Ford Administration to give his staff members regulatory appointments, insisting the recommendations in both cases had in fact been made by Senator Howard H. Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee.

The critics testifying against Mr. Murphy's nomination today were James Cubie of Ralph Nader's lobbying organization, Congress Watch; J. Gustave Speth of the Natural Resources Defense Council, Robert Alvarez of the Environmental Policy Center and Jeffrey W. Knight of Friends of the Earth.

Mr. Speth contended that the credibility of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission was already held doubtful by millions of Americans and that Mr. Murphy's confir-

mation would only add to the public doubts about an agency required by law to judge the safety of nuclear power.

He said that the development of nuclear power in the last 20 years had been largely controlled by a small group in a "closed loop made up of the nuclear industry, this committee and the Atomic Energy Commission, now split into the N.R.C. and the Energy Research and Development Administration."

Mr. Murphy defended his record as staff director of the joint committee, citing instances when he had questioned the nuclear programs of the Ford Administration and the vigor of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in dealing with industry.

## 8 Workmen Killed in Blaze Aboard Britain's Newest Missile Destroyer

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, England, Sept. 23 (UPI)—A fire aboard Britain's newest guided missile destroyer, the Glasgow, killed at least eight men and injured four today.

Fire Chief Pat Watters said firemen using breathing apparatus were searching the destroyer. "We believe there may still be men trapped in one part of the ship," he said.

The blaze started on the second deck of the 3,500-ton destroyer as between 400 and 500 men were fitting it out.

"It was pure hell in the ship," said a workman, Bill Gibson. "Nobody could survive in that hell for more than two minutes, the fumes were terrible."



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# Swedish Socialist Leader Fears 'a New Kind of Conformity' After His Defeat

By BERNARD WEINRAUB  
Special to The New York Times

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 23—Prime Minister Olof Palme expressed fear today that the end of Social Democratic government in Sweden would cement the power of businessmen and result in "a new kind of conformity."

Mr. Palme, in an interview in the wake of the decisive defeat of Swedish Socialism after 44 years in power, said once again that the environmental issues raised by his Cabinet's proposal to build nuclear power plants was crucial to the outcome.

He also maintained that the coalition of three "bourgeois" parties—Center, Moderate and Liberal—that won the election Sunday had opened wounds that damaged the relationships between workers and employers and between rich and poor.

"The campaign has created deep psychological scars," the 49-year-old leader of the Social Democrats asserted. "It was a scare campaign—a scare campaign of all the so-called terrible things we were

about to do. It frightened people off."

Mr. Palme, who has served as Prime Minister since 1969, seemed shaken and weary. He dangled his foot over a chair in his office and spoke quietly, crushing half-smoked cigarettes in an ashtray filled with butts and an empty cigarette box. Outside his office aides in blue jeans were placing documents and files in big brown paper bags in advance of his departure next month.

"We've been lucky—44 years is a long time," said Mr. Palme, who submitted his resignation Monday and who is to be succeeded by Thorbjörn Fälldin, leader of the Center Party. "Sooner or later you lose an election, but then you come back."

"Conservatives all over will make use of this," he continued. "They say in Sweden, of all places, people have rejected Socialism. I'm sure in Chile they're extremely happy."

"But it's absolutely wrong to say that people have rejected Socialism—they haven't. The bourgeois parties promised more than the Social Democrats. What

turned the election was the nuclear power issue. It may not have been the central issue, but without the campaign being concentrated on it in the past two weeks, we would have won."

The issue was raised by Mr. Fälldin, who staked his campaign on a call for a halt in further nuclear expansion and the dismantling of the five operating nuclear plants. He said nuclear energy for fuel was potentially perilous, an argument that appealed to the environment-conscious Swedes as well as to the many new voters among the young.

### A Delicate Political Problem

Mr. Palme maintained that without nuclear power plants the nation faced large-scale unemployment, economic decline and continued dependence on Middle Eastern oil.

In view of Mr. Fälldin's position, the political problem for the new government, Mr. Palme noted, is a delicate one. Mr. Fälldin's coalition partners not only supported the existing plants but, like Mr. Palme, wanted to build more.

Mr. Palme also expressed worry that the power of the media and of big business would somehow merge and that efforts would be made to exploit the non-Socialist's victory.

"This is a country where 80 percent of the press is against us and there was, by necessity, a very critical examination of the Government," he explained. "It was tough at times, but that's what I like."

"But will they do the same now with the new government?" he asked. "I have this fear that there will be a kind of new conformity now, in which the political and economic power, as well as the power of the press, is concentrated. Criticism diminishes. It leaves me worried."

Noting that incidents over the last year had hurt his party, he said: "A trade-union leader went to Spain when we had a boycott. That hurt us a lot. The Ingmar Bergman case, Astrid Lindgren, things like that—it mobilized the bourgeois parties, blocked our message and had a pacifying impact on our voters." He was referring to tax prosecutions involving

the film director and a prominent author of children's books.

Mr. Palme rejected the notion that many Swedes voted against the Government out of anger at the bureaucracy that administers the vast range of social-welfare programs. Its critics have said that it has grown smug and indifferent. "The bureaucracy is, by and large, conservative," Mr. Palme said. "We were depicted as being part and parcel of the Establishment—perhaps that hurt us a bit—but I don't think the bureaucracy issue was so important in people's minds."

"Actually this all comes as a relief," he said of the defeat. "I've been in this for 20 years, a cabinet minister for 18 and Prime Minister for 7. I feel a period of liberation. I'll enjoy it. I would have felt sorry had I left the country in bad shape."

Asked if he would miss the trappings of office, he replied quickly: "I hate them. I hate the gilded cage part of the job. I've never complained. I've participated in endless official business—it's part of the job—but I'll never miss that at all."

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7.10x5	Yazd	G	448.	14x10.6	Ardabil	E	1348.
9.2x5.5	Pak. Cauz. Ivory	E	648.	14.2x10.6	Fine Pak. Cauz.	E	1348.
7.10x5	Pak. Buk.	E	598.	13.5x10.1	Afghan	E	1448.
9.6x6.3	Fine Pak. Buk. Gold	E	848.	13.5x9	Heraz	E	1448.
9.4x6	Pak. Caucasian	E	848.	14.5x11.4	Fine Pak. Buk. Ivo.	E	1448.
9.6x6.3	Pak. Buk. Gold	E	848.	14.48.	Fine Pak. Buk. Dk. Bl.	E	1448.
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9.2x5.5	Fine Pak. Buk. Iv.	E	1048.				
10x6.4	Fine Pak. Buk.	E	1048.				
8.8x6	Kazak	E	1048.				
9.7x6.4	Fine Pak. Buk. Brown	E	1098.				
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4x2.9	Bargama	238.	6x4	Antique Cabistan	E	1158.
5.2x3.4	Mashkin	258.	4.1x2.7	Silk Ghordes Lt. Blue	E	1448.
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## "America and God's Will" by Reverend Sun Myung Moon delivered at the God Bless America Festival, Washington Monument, September 18, 1976

Honorable Citizens of the United States and world delegates: I would like to express my heartfelt thanks and appreciation to all of you for "Meeting us at the Monument." Tonight we are celebrating America's Bicentennial in the Name of God. For you and me, this is an historical moment.

Tonight I would like to speak on the subject "America and God's Will."

God is eternal, unchanging, unique and absolute. If those are the qualities of God, His purpose of creation must also be eternal, unchanging and absolute. In the beginning, God's ideal was to create one world of unity and harmony.

Today, however, our world has no unity or harmony. Instead there is much division, disharmony, confusion, and chaos. Individually, our minds are separated from our bodies, and our families, races, nations and our world are torn apart. This reality is in total contradiction to God's original intention. Clearly something is fundamentally wrong.

### Victory over Evil

Religion has an explanation. It says that this world-wide division is the result of our first ancestors' rebellion against God, the Fall of Man.

In order to save fallen man, God

sent the Messiah. His purpose was to restore man back to his original state before the Fall. Therefore, Salvation is the same as Restoration.

The Fall of Man brought about this fallen world. Disobeying God's Word, man rebelled against Him. This put him in the position to be overpowered by Satan's lies. And so, finally man united with Satan, receiving Satan's personality and love instead of God's personality and love.

To be restored as an original man, we must reverse the process of the Fall. This time we must separate ourselves from Satan, reach out to God whom we have lost, and obey His Word. In this way we can receive God's personality and His love.

### Selfishness is Unhappiness

God is supremely selfless and supremely public minded; whereas Satan is absolutely self-centered and only out for himself.

God's formula to restore man is for us to become God-like. This means that we must become completely selfless and public minded. Each of us must become a person who is able to sacrifice himself for the sake of others.

Such a selfless and public minded person will prosper because he is the image of God. The selfish, self-centered person will decline because he is the opposite of God. This is God's rule.

Human history has been a history of struggle, a history of war. It has been

almost like a tug-of-war between God and Satan with man as the prize. Good and Evil have been struggling to win man to their respective sides.

Because human history started with the Fall, Evil got a head start. Therefore in history the evil side has always taken the aggressive and offensive position. Good has been passive and defensive; yet, God is on the side of Good. In the end, the good side always wins the victory. The good side is always the underdog; yet, it comes out victorious and expands.

For example, during World War I and World War II, the evil sides attacked first; yet, they were the ones to be defeated. Today, there is much talk about World War III. This time Evil, represented by the Communist nations, is challenging the free world, provoking conflicts and war everywhere. But again based on God's formula, the ultimate victory will surely be on the side of God.

### Has the Messiah Completed His Work?

There is another formula in God's Work of Restoration. Before God sends the Messiah to restore man, He always prepares a central religion and a chosen nation as the foundation to receive the Messiah.

According to this formula, God established Judaism as the first central religion, and Israel as the first chosen nation. Upon this base God sent Jesus Christ as the Messiah. His hope was that the chosen nation and religion become one with Jesus to establish the Kingdom of God on earth and restore the world to God.

For this purpose, God prepared Judaism and Israel for nearly 4,000 Biblical years. If they had recognized Jesus Christ as the Messiah and worked with Him in a spirit of sacrifice, He

would not only have been successful in Israel, but also would have gone on to unite all the Arab nations and Asia, linking the East and West. By unifying the world under the sovereignty of God, He would have established the Kingdom of God on earth at that time.

Israel and Judaism, however, did not fully realize their responsibility. Jesus was not accepted as the Messiah, and finally was crucified on the cross. Thus, God's Kingdom remained unfulfilled. However, Jesus opened the way to spiritual salvation and started Christianity which is spiritually in the position of the Second Israel.

### A Quick Historical Glimpse

The early Christians marched toward Rome only to find terrible persecution. For 400 years the blood of many martyrs was spilled. Their sacrifice atoned for the loss of 4,000 years of God's preparation for the Messiah. The Christians finally triumphed in Rome and Christianity became the state religion. Thus Rome came to occupy the position of the Second Israel physically and received the blessing of God.

At that time God expected the Papacy and Rome to completely and unselfishly build the unified world left unaccomplished at the time of Jesus.

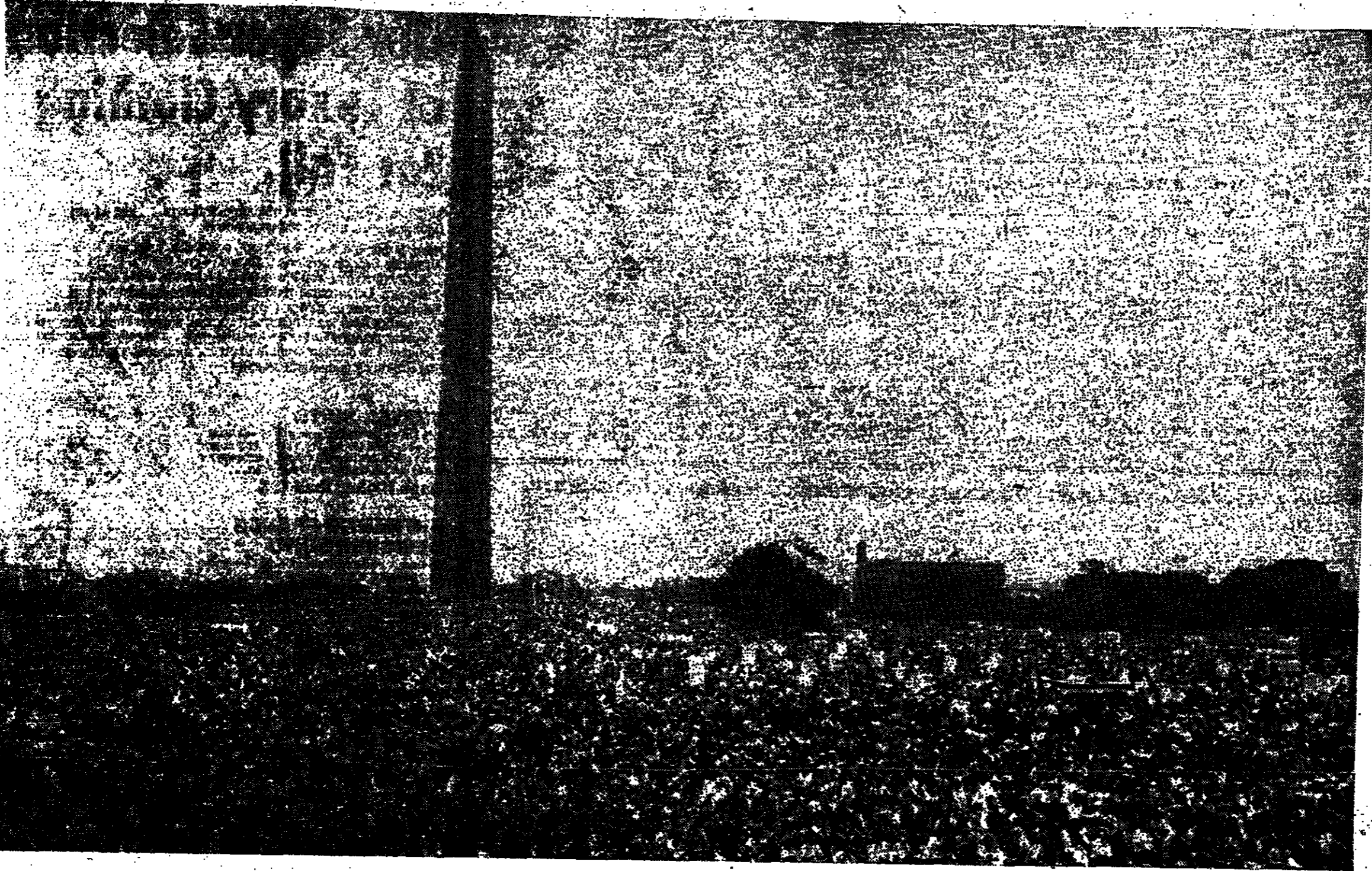
However, the Papacy also did not realize the significance of its mission and often used its power for its own glory. There was abuse and corruption in the Church and it departed from will and expectation of God. The dignity of the Papacy fell.

In reaction, humanism arose and Protestantism called for the reformation of the Church. Instead of heeding the call, the Papacy and the Roman authorities increased their persecution of the reformers.

During that period, it was no coincidence that Henry VIII, King of England, also revolted against Roman Catholicism and, enacting a new through Parliament, founded the

He'll not do

# Have the 300,000 of you Met at the Monument?



Church. This was actually opportunity for Great Britain Protestant movement of and bring about a new hope advancement of God's Will. At that time, the British Empire greatest in the world, the famous saying, "The sun on the British Empire." This blessing was not just for but was for the advancement Kingdom. If Britain had God's Will, she would have the Puritan and Protestant and tackled her God-given restoration. Through that actually have built a United of God, transcending all barriers. Britain persecuted the and was apathetic to the These persecuted people for a land of hope. They by a common destiny, fighting race and national fleeing from persecution, to the new world, the continent. Here they in independent Protestant is the providential of the birth of America.

**God's New Nation**  
America and Christianity take up the sacred task nation. America must tures of the West, the as the Middle East, and eat unified culture, fulfilling the mission of the Kingdom of God

was God's first central Christianity was the Unification Church is the with the new revelation the final chapter of nce. These central unite in America to unite religions

centered upon the Old the first work of God

and is in an elder brother's position. Christianity centered upon the New Testament is in the position of the second brother. The Unification Church through which God has given a new revelation, the Completed Testament, is in the position of the youngest brother.

### Israel, the United States and Korea Are Brothers

These three religions are indeed three brothers in the Providence of God. Then, Israel, the United States and Korea, the nations where these three religions are based must also be brothers. Because these three nations have a common destiny representing God's side, the Communist bloc as Satan's representative is trying to isolate and destroy them at the U.N.

Therefore these three brother nations must join hands in a unified effort to restore the United Nations to its original purpose and function. They must contribute internally to the unification of world religions and externally to the unification of the world itself.

### Have you heard about "Godism"?

"One World Under God" is the unchanging, eternal and absolute desire of God. This goal will be realized; yet, in order to accomplish this goal, the unity of religions is the first and essential task. When all men worship one God as Father, accept one Messiah and uphold one Godism, an absolutely God-centered way of life; then the dwelling of God will be with men. It will be only a matter of time to see the Kingdom of God here on earth.

The United States of America, transcending race and nationality, is already a model of the unified world. She must realize that the abundant blessings which God has been pouring upon this land are not just for America, but are for the children of God throughout the world. Upon

the foundation of world Christianity, America must exercise her responsibility as a world leader and the chosen nation of God.

Israel did not meet the expectation of God, nor did Rome, nor did Great Britain. Now what about America?

To inspire America to avoid the same mistakes, to inspire America to sacrifice herself for the sake of the world, and to inspire America to work towards "One World Under God", God summoned Reverend Moon to this country to proclaim God's new revelation. And in particular, God called me to lead the young people of America, the leaders of tomorrow, back to God.

Today America is plagued with problems: racism, juvenile delinquency, and immorality. Christianity is declining. Communism is rising. The menace of Communism is everywhere. Of all these problems, atheistic Communism is the worst. It is not just America's problem; it is the problem of free men everywhere; it is the problem of all religious people; it is the problem of God, Himself.

### "I Love America"

Ladies and gentlemen, at this crossroads of human history, we must listen to the calling of God. God prepared America for 200 years. This is

the time for awakening. America must accept her global responsibility. Armed with Godism, she must free the Communist world, and at last, build the Kingdom of God here on earth. God has chosen America as the flag bearer. America must rise up. Today. Tomorrow may be too late.

I not only respect America but truly love this nation. I respect and love her as a great nation, as a godly nation, and as the central nation in God's Providence. She is now at the threshold of her third century. She must not disappoint God. Today let us pledge to God Almighty that we shall do His Will. We shall never let Him down. Never!

Today in this holy place, let us together lay the cornerstone of the Kingdom of God on earth. Let us all join together as the co-workers of God. Let us be the pioneers of His Kingdom.

My dear brethren who long for unity, this is the place of commitment, the moment of decision. If you are willing to give your sweat, your blood, and your very lives to the call of God, then in this sacred moment before heaven and earth and before all mankind, let us shout it out. We know we can build the Kingdom of God here on earth, in His power, but with our own hands.

May God bless you and your homes, and forevermore, God bless America. Thank you very much.

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# President of Miners' Union Opens a Convention That He Did Not Want

By BEN A. FRANKLIN

Special to The New York Times

CINCINNATI, Sept. 23—Arnold R. Miller, the former West Virginia coal miner who was elevated four years ago to the presidency of the United Mine Workers of America, opened here today a miner union convention that he did not want and that may adopt positions he will not support and perhaps cannot survive.

The 10-day gathering was called by Mr. Miller's union opponents. He opened the gathering before 2,000 delegates with an appeal to unite behind his leadership. Before a large photo-mural of the late John L. Lewis, the coal miners' president for 40 years and a titan in the labor movement, Mr. Miller was given a brief standing ovation.

The meeting opened in Cincinnati's Convention Center, where an increasingly aggressive anti-Miller majority on the mine workers' international executive board contrived months ago to hold this convention nearly a year earlier than Mr. Miller had planned. The convention was symbolic of his loss of control of the political apparatus of the rich, 277,000-member union.

### Admits Union Has Troubles

In his staccato voice the silver-haired union president frankly admitted that the union is in "serious trouble."

He did not say how the dream of harmony and progress that was expected to follow his rank-and-file, insurgent defeat in 1972 of the former union leadership had gone astray. The former union president, W. A. Boyle, is in jail for life for ordering the execution of a previous union challenger, Joseph A. Yablonski.

But, urging the delegates to "keep an open mind and listen to both sides," Mr. Miller "appealed to all members" to avoid pursuing their selfish interests and political ambitions ahead of the welfare of the United Mine Workers of America.

The speech appeared to have had an unpredictably inspiring impact.

For one thing, the delegates to the convention—the first U.M.W. gathering in this city since Mr. Lewis retired from



Arnold R. Miller, the president of the United Mine Workers, taking a moment from his speech yesterday before the union's convention in Cincinnati.

the union in 1960 with a resolution that proclaimed him "God's instrument on earth to elevate the working man"—are different men. They may be Mr. Miller's men. In a week the world should know.

It is typical of the Miller administration of the miner union that a remarkably candid, staff-writer union officers' report, distributed to the delegates for the first time today, called Mr. Lewis a union vote-stealer and a "silencer" of critics. Mr. Lewis "smearred his opposition with demagogic charges" that they were "outsiders," even "Communists," and finally installed Mr. Boyle as his successor, the report said.

The same report also explained why the union could criticize Mr. Lewis so

sharply and indicated why Mr. Miller may yet prevail here.

In the three years since union reforms were adopted at Mr. Miller's convention in Pittsburgh in 1973, the report noted, half of the union membership has become younger than 35 years old. A third of the current members, including a few women who work underground in mines, are in their 20's, and 60 percent of the newcomers had never before belonged to a labor organization.

Most of the new young men in the union were combat troops in Vietnam. And, accordingly, a union survey of the delegates disclosed, 60 percent had never before attended a U.M.W. convention. Most had probably never heard Mr. Mil-

ler's straightforward, dull, but somehow appealing delivery of lines like, "It is no secret that we are not united as we should be today," and, "Too often our problems are of our own making."

At one point in his 50-minute speech this afternoon, Mr. Miller was applauded for saying: "The changes you make in the constitution should not be made because you support my policies and my administration or because you oppose them. Your decision about our constitution should be made in the best interests of the United Mine Workers of America." It was his most rousing response.

Whether this meant the members condoned the disorganized snail's pace with which the Miller administration of the union has acted should be known by the end of the convention.

The officers report given to delegates conceded that official letters were not answered promptly, and Mr. Miller's aides have said that they frequently do not know where he is for days at a time. Even though Mr. Miller appointed generally friendly delegates to the key convention committees that have been meeting here since last week, there is certain to be an attempt on the convention floor to force a constitutional change that would shift much of his presidential authority to the anti-Miller executive board or to autonomous union districts.

It is expected that there will be an effort to advance the next union presidential election to April or May 1977. The election, in which Mr. Miller has said he is a candidate for a second 5-year term, had not been scheduled until December 1977, when the 3-year, 1973 Miller-negotiated contract with the coal industry expires.

Should he lose an election held on the earlier dates, Mr. Miller would be a lame-duck president in a weak position to negotiate with the industry. That might force him to retire.

This is the strategy of Mr. Miller's only announced election opponent, a former Boyle loyalist named Lea Roy Patterson, the executive board member from the union's District 23 in the western Kentucky coal fields.

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## House Rejects Guaranteed Loans For Synthetic Fuel Development

By RICHARD L. MADDEN  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23—The House today rejected by one vote a bill that would have given \$2.5 billion in Federal loan guarantees to developers of synthetic fuels over the next nine years.

The bill would have provided loan guarantees for up to three-quarters of the cost of full size demonstration facilities to make synthetic fuels from coal, oil shale and other domestic materials, to produce harmless solar, wind and geothermal power and to foster energy-efficient industrial facilities.

The funds would have been parceled out by the Energy Research and Development Administration which, along with the White House, strongly supported the legislation.

### Bill Called a "Turkey"

But the bill was defeated by a vote of 193 to 192, with nine members switching their votes.

Opponents, led by the oldest member of the House, Representative Ray J. Madden, Democrat of Indiana, complained that the bill was "a giveaway to the major energy companies." Mr. Madden called the bill "a turkey, a gobble of Federal funds."

But the bill's supporters, led by Representative Jim Wright, Democrat of Texas, contended that such legislation was vital.

They said that such legislation was vital because, since the Arab oil embargo three years ago, the nation had done little to increase its own energy supply.

The Senate, meanwhile, after a heated parliamentary battle, voted to limit debate and stop a filibuster led by Senator

James B. Allen, Democrat of Alabama, against a bill authorizing Federal courts to award attorneys' fees to the prevailing party in suits brought to enforce civil rights laws.

The vote was 63 to 26, or three more than the 60 votes required to invoke cloture.

Even though each Senator was limited to one hour of debate after cloture was invoked, Mr. Allen continued to delay a final vote on the bill by various tactics, such as forcing the Senate clerk to read the lengthy journal recording yesterday's Senate proceedings.

### "Point of Order"

Mr. Allen, who had charged that the Senate was more concerned with fees for lawyers than with civil rights, was on his feet angrily shouting, "point of order, point of order," as the cloture vote began.

A skilled practitioner of the Senate rules, Mr. Allen had delayed action on the bill since Tuesday. At one point yesterday he tried unsuccessfully to officially entitle the bill "the Tunney-Kennedy Civil Rights Attorneys Relief Act of 1976" for two of the main sponsors of the measure, Senators John V. Tunney of California and Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, both Democrats.

Supporters of the legislation contended that it was needed because of a 1975 United States Supreme Court ruling that Federal courts do not have the power to award attorneys' fees to a prevailing party unless authorized by Congress. The supporters said that the ruling imposed a hardship on poor persons seeking to bring suits to enforce civil rights laws.

## Judge Rules Statements By Bronfman Defendants Can Be Used at the Trial

Special to The New York Times

WHITE PLAINS, Sept. 23—A State Supreme Court justice ruled today that statements taken from Dominic P. Byrne and Mel Patrick Lynch, alleged kidnapers of the Seagram heir Samuel Bronfman 2d, might be used by the prosecution in next month's trial.

A six-day pretrial hearing was held last week after the defendants' lawyers contended that their clients had not been advised of their rights before allegedly admitting to the crime on Aug. 17, 1975, and that therefore their statements should be thrown out of court.

Justice George Beishem Jr. denied Mr. Lynch the right to suppress any of his statements of that date while granting Mr. Byrne the right to suppress only those made after 12:45 P.M. The gesture is academic, however, since Mr. Byrne made the identical statements in the seven hours he was questioned before 12:45, and they are admissible.

By refusing to explain his reasoning, Justice Beishem passes the issue to the jury, which will have to decide whether Mr. Lynch was telling the truth when he

denied that F.B.I. agents who arrested him had advised him of his rights, in spite of their insistence that they had.

In Mr. Byrne's case, the jury will have to decide whether all his statements made over a 13-hour period are valid after F.B.I. agents failed to tell him that a lawyer had been retained by his family.

The lawyer, Peter DeBlasio, was reached on vacation in New Hampshire on Aug. 17, 1975, and his efforts to reach his client by phone failed when F.B.I. agents told him they did not know where Mr. Byrne was. Mr. DeBlasio returned to New York by the next morning, but Mr. Byrne had signed a confession typed up by the F.B.I. at 7 P.M. the night before.

The judge set the cutoff point for admissible testimony on the timing of the phone call. He also made an exception of one item, which took place during the time block containing suppressed material: At 5 P.M. Byrne phoned his wife and said: "I don't know why I let them talk me into it, I should have gone to Ireland." He then asked her to hire a lawyer for him. The conversation was overheard by an F.B.I. agent, Thomas M. MacShane, who reported it in the course of the hearing, and the judge is permitting it to be used.

The 22-year-old Bronfman liquor-fortune heir was held for nine days in Mr. Lynch's Brooklyn apartment while a \$2.3 million ransom was negotiated and delivered. Mr. Bronfman was released and all the money was recovered.

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BRAND	FILTER 100's	tar mg/cig	nicotine mg/cig
O.d G..d		21	1.3
S.....i		20	1.4
P..l M..l		19	1.4
F.....n		19	1.4
L..k		19	1.2
L..M		19	1.3
K..t		18	1.2
W.....n		18	1.2
E..e		18	1.2
B.....n H.....s		18	1.1
V.....y		18	1.2
S.....M.....z		18	1.2
M.....o		17	1.1
R.....h		17	1.2
M.....o Box		17	1.1
S.....a T.....s		17	1.3
P.....t		17	1.0
P.....p M.....s I...l Box		17	1.0
V.....a S.....s		16	1.0
T..e		12	0.7
* Lucky 100's		4	0.4
<b>MENTHOL 100's</b>			
L..M		19	1.3
S.....g		19	1.1
N.....t		19	1.4
E..e		19	1.2
W.....n		19	1.3
S.....m		19	1.2
T...t Lemon		18	1.3
B.....n H.....s		18	1.1
S... M.....z		18	1.2
K..t		17	1.1
B.....r		17	1.2
K..l		17	1.2
S.....a T.....s		16	1.1
V.....a S.....s		16	1.0
S...r M		16	1.1
P.....p M.....s I...l Box		16	0.9
P..l M..l		16	1.2
T..e		13	0.7
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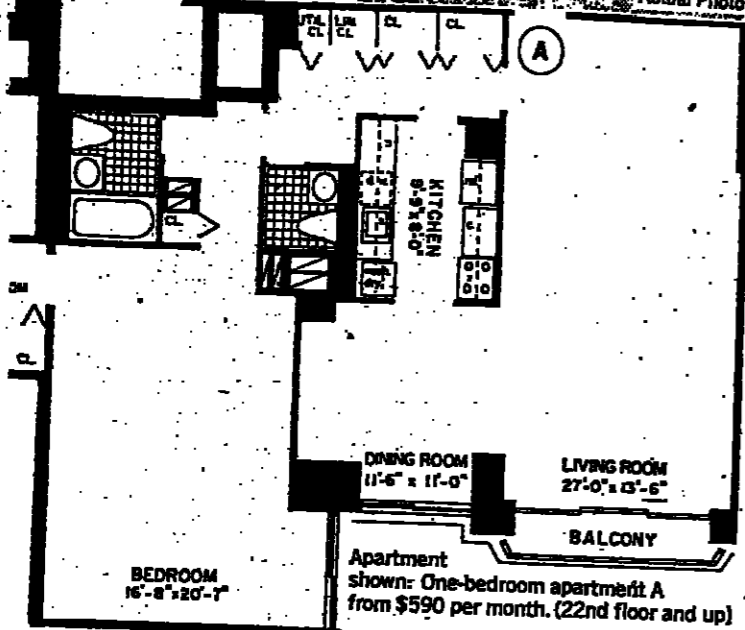
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Rosh ha-Shanah Begins at Sundown

By IRVING SPIEGEL
Throughout the New York metropolitan area synagogues will hold solemn religious services at sundown today as Jews mark the beginning of the 10-day period of Holy Days with the observance of Rosh ha-Shanah, the Jewish New Year 5737.

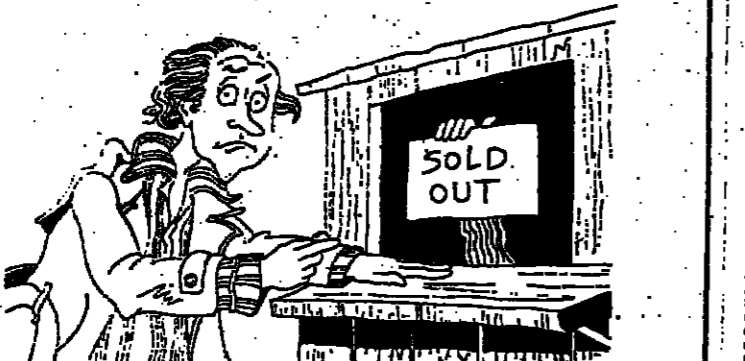
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Court Upholds Barring of Hall
PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 23—The Maine Supreme Court upheld yesterday the findings and conclusions of Secretary of State Mark Gortley, who had ruled that the name of the Communist Party's Presidential candidate, Gus Hall, could not appear on the Nov. 2 ballot in Maine.

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# Transcript of First Campaign Debate Between Ford and Carter

Following is a transcript of last night's debate between President Ford and Jimmy Carter in the Walnut Street Theater in Philadelphia, as recorded by The New York Times through the facilities of ABC News. The moderator was Edwin Newman of NBC News. The questioners were Frank Reynolds of ABC News, Elizabeth Drew of The New Yorker and James P. Gannon of The Wall Street Journal.

**MODERATOR:** Good evening, I'm Edwin Newman, moderator of this first debate of the 1976 campaign between Gerald R. Ford of Michigan, Republican candidate for President, and Jimmy Carter of Georgia, Democratic candidate for President.

We thank you, President Ford and we thank you, Governor Carter, for being with us tonight.

There are to be three debates between the Presidential candidates and one between the Vice-Presidential candidates. All are being arranged by the League of Women Voters Education Fund.

Tonight's debate, the first between Presidential candidates in 16 years and the first ever in which an incumbent President has participated, is taking place before an audience in the Walnut Street Theater in Philadelphia, just three blocks from Independence Hall.

The television audience may reach 100 million in the United States and many millions overseas.

Tonight's debate focuses on domestic issues and economic policy. Questions will be put by Frank Reynolds of ABC News, James Gannon of the Wall Street Journal and Elizabeth Drew of the New Yorker magazine.

Under the agreed rules the first question will go to Governor Carter. That was decided by the toss of a coin. He will have up to three minutes to answer. One follow-up question will be permitted with up to two minutes to reply. President Ford will then have two minutes to respond.

The next question will go to President Ford with the same time arrangements and questions will continue to be alternated between the candidates. Each man will make three-minute statements at the end, Governor Carter to go first.

President Ford and Governor Carter do not have any notes or prepared remarks with them this evening.

Mr. Reynolds, your question for Governor Carter.

**Q:** Mr. President, Governor Carter, in an interview with The Associated Press last week, you said these debates would alleviate a lot of concern that some voters have about you. Well, one of those concerns is not an uncommon one about candidates in any year is that many voters say they really don't know where you stand. Now, you have the jobs you're committed to. Can we say now, Governor, in specific terms, what your first step would be next January if you are elected to achieve that?

**A:** Governor Carter: Yes, first of all is to recognize the tremendous economic strength of this country and to set the putting back to work of our people as a top priority.

This is an effort that ought to be done primarily by strong leadership in the White House, the inspiration of our people, the tapping of business, agricultural, industry, labor and government at all levels to work on this project.

We'll never have an end to the inflationary spiral and we'll never have a balanced budget until we get our people back to work.

There are several things that can be done specifically that are not now being done.

First of all to channel research and development funds in areas that will provide large numbers of jobs. Secondly, we need to have a commitment in the private sector to cooperate with government in matters like housing, for a small investment of taxpayers' money in the housing field can bring large numbers of extra jobs and the guarantee of mortgage loans and the putting forward of 202 programs for housing for all the people and so forth to cut down the roughly 20 percent unemployment that now exists in the construction industry.

Another thing is to deal with our needs in the central cities where the unemployment rate is extremely high, sometimes among minority groups, or those who don't speak English, or who were black or young people or 40 percent unemployment.

Here a C.C.C. type program would be appropriate to channel money into the sharing with private sector and also local and state government to employ young people who are now out of work.

Another very important aspect of our economy would be to increase production in everything possible to hold down taxes on individuals and to shift the tax burdens on to those who have avoided paying taxes in the past.

These are kinds of specific things, none of which are being done now, that would be a great help in reducing unemployment.

There is an additional factor that needs to be done and that is to make sure that we have a good relationship between management-business on the one hand and labor on the other.

In a lot of places where unemployment is very, we might channel specific targeted jobs or opportunities by paying part of the salary of unemployed people and also sharing with local governments the payment of salaries which would let us cut down the unemployment rate much lower before we hit the inflationary level.

But I believe by the end of the first full year of the next term, we could have the employment rate down to 3 percent, adult unemployment, which is about 4 to 4 1/2 percent overall, control inflation rates and have a balanced growth of about 4 percent around 5 percent which would give us a balanced budget.

**Q:** Governor, in the event you are successful and you do achieve a drastic drop in unemployment, that is likely to create additional pressure on prices. How willing are you to consider an incomes policy. In other words, wage and price controls?

**A:** We now have such a low utilization

of productive capacity—about 33 percent. I think it's about the lowest since the Great Depression years—and such a high unemployment rate now—7.9 percent—that we have a long way to go in getting to work before we have the inflationary pressures.

And I think this would be easy to accomplish, to get jobs done, without having strong inflationary pressures that would be necessary. I would not favor the payment of a given fixed income to people and not say they're not able to work. But with tax incentives for the low-income group, we can build up their income levels above the poverty level and not make welfare more profitable than work.

**Carter Specifies Doubt**

**FORD:** I don't believe that Mr. Carter has been any more specific in this case than he has been on many other instances. I notice particularly that he didn't endorse the Humphrey-Hawkins bill which he has on occasion and which is included as a part of the Democratic platform. That legislation allegedly would help our unemployment, but we all know that it would have controlled our economy, it would have added \$10 to \$30-billion each year in additional expenditures by the Federal Government. It would have called for export controls on agricultural products.

In my judgment the best way to get jobs is to expand the private sector, where five out of six jobs today exist in our economy. We can do that by reducing Federal taxes as I proposed about a year ago when I called for a tax reduction of \$28 billion—three quarters of it to go to private taxpayers and one quarter to the business sector. We could add to jobs in the major metropolitan areas by a proposal that I recommended that would give tax incentives to business to move into the inner cities and to expand or to build new plants so that they would take a plant or expand a plant where people are and people are currently unemployed.

We could also help our youths with some of the proposals that would give to young people an opportunity to work and learn at the same time just like we give money to young people who are going to college. Those are the kind of specifics that I think we have to discuss on these debates, and these are the kind of programs that I'll talk about on my time.

**MODERATOR:** Mr. Gannon, your question to President Ford.

**Q:** Mr. President, I would like to continue for a moment on this question of taxes which you have just raised. You have said that you favor more tax cuts for middle-income Americans—even those earning up to \$30,000 a year. That presumably would cost the Treasury quite a bit of money in lost revenue. In view of the very large budget deficits that you have accumulated and that are still in prospect, how is it possible to promise further tax cuts and to reach your goal of balancing the budget?

**FORD:** At the time, Mr. Gannon, that I made the recommendation for a \$28 billion tax cut—three quarters of it to go to individual taxpayers and 25 percent to American business—I said at the same time that we had to hold the lid on Federal spending, that for every dollar of a tax reduction we had to have an equal reduction in Federal expenditures—a one-for-one proposition—and I recommended that to the Congress with a budget ceiling of \$395 billion and that would have permitted us to have a \$28 billion tax reduction.

In my tax reduction program for middle-income taxpayers, I recommended that the Congress increase personal exemptions from \$750 per person to \$1,000 per person. That would mean, of course, that for a family of four that that family would have a \$1,000 more personal exemption—money that they could spend for their own purposes, money that the government wouldn't have to spend.

But if we keep the lid on Federal spending, which I think we can with the help of the Congress, we can justify fully a \$28 billion tax reduction.

In the budget that I submitted to the Congress in January this year I recommended a 50 percent cutback in the rate of growth of Federal spending. For the last 10 years the rate of growth of the United States has grown from about 11 percent per year. We can't afford that kind of growth in Federal spending. And in the budget that I recommended we cut it in half, a growth rate of 5 to 5 1/2 percent.

With that kind of limitation on Federal spending we can fully justify the tax reductions that I have proposed, and it seems to me with the stimulant of more money in the hands of the taxpayers and with more money in the hands of business to expand, to moderate, to provide more jobs, our economy will be stimulated so that we'll get more revenue and we'll have a more prosperous economy.

**Q:** Mr. President, the Congress has passed a tax bill which is before you now which did not meet exactly the sort of outline that you requested. What is your intention on that bill, since it doesn't meet your requirements? Do you plan to sign that bill?

**A:** Does it Meet Criteria

**FORD:** That tax bill does not entirely make the criteria that I established. I think the Congress should have added another \$10 billion reduction in personal income taxes, including the increase of personal exemptions from \$750 to \$1,000.

And Congress could have done that if the budget committees of the Congress, and the Congress as a whole, had not increased the spending that I recommended in the budget.

I'm sure you know that in the resolutions passed by the Congress, they have added about \$17 billion in more spending by the Congress over the budget that I recommended. I would prefer in that tax bill to have an additional tax cut and a further limitation on Federal spending.

Now, this tax bill—it hasn't reached the White House yet, but is expected in a day or two—it's about 1,500 pages. It has some good provisions in it. It has left out some that I have recommended, unfortunately.

On the other hand, when you have a bill of that magnitude, with those many provisions, a President has to

sit and decide if there's more good than bad. And from the analysis that I've made so far, it seems to me that that tax bill does justify my signature and my approval.

**MODERATOR:** Governor Carter, your response.

**Change in Philosophy Seen**

**CARTER:** Ford is changing considerably his previous philosophy. The present tax structure is a disgrace to this country. It's just a welfare program for the rich. As a matter of fact, 25 percent of the total tax deductions go for only 1 percent of the richest people in this country, and over 50 percent of the tax credits go for the 14 percent of the richest people in this country. When Mr. Ford first became president in August of 1974, the first thing he did in October was to ask for a \$4.7 billion increase in taxes on our people in the midst of the heaviest recession since the great depression of the 1940's. And in January of 1975, he asked for a tax change, a \$6.6 billion increase on low- and middle-income private individuals, a \$6.5 billion decrease on the corporations and the special interests. In December of 1975 he voted the roughly \$18 to \$20-billion tax reduction bill that had been passed by the Congress and then he came back later on in January of this year and he did advocate a \$10 billion tax reduction, but it would be offset by a \$6 billion increase this coming January in deductions for Social Security payments and for unemployment compensation. The whole philosophy of the Republican Party, including my opponents, has been to pile on taxes for low-income people to take them off on the corporations. As a matter of fact, since the late sixties when Mr. Nixon took office, we've had a reduction in the percentage of taxes paid by corporations from 30 percent down to about 20 percent. We've had an increase in taxes paid by individuals, payroll taxes from 14 percent up to 20 percent. And this is what the Republicans have done to us. And this is why tax reform is so important.

**MODERATOR:** Mr. Drew, your question to Governor Carter?

**Q:** Governor Carter, you proposed a number of new or enlarged programs, including jobs, health, welfare reform, aid to education, aid to the cities, changes in social security and housing subsidies. You've also said that you want to balance the budget by the end of your first term. Now you haven't put a price on those programs, even if we price them conservatively and we count for full employment by the end of your first term, and we count for the economic growth that would occur during that period; there still isn't enough money to pay for those programs and balance the budget by any estimate that I've been able to give. So in that case, what would you do?

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**Q:** Mr. President, I would like to continue for a moment on this question of taxes which you have just raised. You have said that you favor more tax cuts for middle-income Americans—even those earning up to \$30,000 a year. That presumably would cost the Treasury quite a bit of money in lost revenue. In view of the very large budget deficits that you have accumulated and that are still in prospect, how is it possible to promise further tax cuts and to reach your goal of balancing the budget?

**FORD:** At the time, Mr. Gannon, that I made the recommendation for a \$28 billion tax cut—three quarters of it to go to individual taxpayers and 25 percent to American business—I said at the same time that we had to hold the lid on Federal spending, that for every dollar of a tax reduction we had to have an equal reduction in Federal expenditures—a one-for-one proposition—and I recommended that to the Congress with a budget ceiling of \$395 billion and that would have permitted us to have a \$28 billion tax reduction.

In my tax reduction program for middle-income taxpayers, I recommended that the Congress increase personal exemptions from \$750 per person to \$1,000 per person. That would mean, of course, that for a family of four that that family would have a \$1,000 more personal exemption—money that they could spend for their own purposes, money that the government wouldn't have to spend.

But if we keep the lid on Federal spending, which I think we can with the help of the Congress, we can justify fully a \$28 billion tax reduction.

In the budget that I submitted to the Congress in January this year I recommended a 50 percent cutback in the rate of growth of Federal spending. For the last 10 years the rate of growth of the United States has grown from about 11 percent per year. We can't afford that kind of growth in Federal spending. And in the budget that I recommended we cut it in half, a growth rate of 5 to 5 1/2 percent.

With that kind of limitation on Federal spending we can fully justify the tax reductions that I have proposed, and it seems to me with the stimulant of more money in the hands of the taxpayers and with more money in the hands of business to expand, to moderate, to provide more jobs, our economy will be stimulated so that we'll get more revenue and we'll have a more prosperous economy.

**Q:** Mr. President, the Congress has passed a tax bill which is before you now which did not meet exactly the sort of outline that you requested. What is your intention on that bill, since it doesn't meet your requirements? Do you plan to sign that bill?

**A:** Does it Meet Criteria

**FORD:** That tax bill does not entirely make the criteria that I established. I think the Congress should have added another \$10 billion reduction in personal income taxes, including the increase of personal exemptions from \$750 to \$1,000.

And Congress could have done that if the budget committees of the Congress, and the Congress as a whole, had not increased the spending that I recommended in the budget.

I'm sure you know that in the resolutions passed by the Congress, they have added about \$17 billion in more spending by the Congress over the budget that I recommended. I would prefer in that tax bill to have an additional tax cut and a further limitation on Federal spending.

Now, this tax bill—it hasn't reached the White House yet, but is expected in a day or two—it's about 1,500 pages. It has some good provisions in it. It has left out some that I have recommended, unfortunately.

On the other hand, when you have a bill of that magnitude, with those many provisions, a President has to

sit and decide if there's more good than bad. And from the analysis that I've made so far, it seems to me that that tax bill does justify my signature and my approval.

**MODERATOR:** Governor Carter, your response.

**Change in Philosophy Seen**

**CARTER:** Ford is changing considerably his previous philosophy. The present tax structure is a disgrace to this country. It's just a welfare program for the rich. As a matter of fact, 25 percent of the total tax deductions go for only 1 percent of the richest people in this country, and over 50 percent of the tax credits go for the 14 percent of the richest people in this country. When Mr. Ford first became president in August of 1974, the first thing he did in October was to ask for a \$4.7 billion increase in taxes on our people in the midst of the heaviest recession since the great depression of the 1940's. And in January of 1975, he asked for a tax change, a \$6.6 billion increase on low- and middle-income private individuals, a \$6.5 billion decrease on the corporations and the special interests. In December of 1975 he voted the roughly \$18 to \$20-billion tax reduction bill that had been passed by the Congress and then he came back later on in January of this year and he did advocate a \$10 billion tax reduction, but it would be offset by a \$6 billion increase this coming January in deductions for Social Security payments and for unemployment compensation. The whole philosophy of the Republican Party, including my opponents, has been to pile on taxes for low-income people to take them off on the corporations. As a matter of fact, since the late sixties when Mr. Nixon took office, we've had a reduction in the percentage of taxes paid by corporations from 30 percent down to about 20 percent. We've had an increase in taxes paid by individuals, payroll taxes from 14 percent up to 20 percent. And this is what the Republicans have done to us. And this is why tax reform is so important.

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# bate: 2 Rivals for Presidency Clash Over Policy on Taxation

and From Preceding Page

give a tax reduction and a balanced budget by 1978. ATOR: Governor Carter.

Reversal Is Charged

Well, Mr. Ford takes the side that the Republicans do. In the last three months election, they're always for us that they always fight 1/2 years.

When Herbert Hoover gave jobs for people, I remember Landon was against. So, and later President Nixon gave jobs for people. That's why I'm for the public that they're always for us that they always fight 1/2 years.

Mr. Ford's Administration Nixon's before his. We had \$65 billion deficit—the largest in the history of our country a deficit spending than we are eight-year period since Johnson and President

got 500,000 more Americans today than were out of months ago and since Mr. Ford in office in two years, I a 50 percent increase in

ment from five million people to 2 1/2 million more people. That's a total of 7 1/2 million. So got a comparison between Mr. Nixon. He's got four size of a deficit that Mr. Nixon had himself. This talking people at work is distorted with a 14 percent increase in living in the last two years.

that women and young people go to work when they're because their fathers are enough to pay the cost of food and housing and

in this last two years alone on total deficit under President and at the same time we've had a doubling of the number of handicapped for small

we have a negative growth in the economy measured in the take-home pay of a country is actually then as in 1968 measured in real

the kind of record that's there about the future and a drastic conversion on the part of as of last minute is one that

error Carter. I'd like to turn we used to call the government on an air pollution, but one of a nuclear physicist, recom-

that any further expansion of energy be delayed in Britain is possible. Now this is a sub-

is quite controversial among people and there seems to be a difference between you and

ident on the use of nuclear energy which you say would be a last priority. Why, sir, are

abilities of Atomic Power? ER: Well among my other ex-

in the past, I've been a nuclear engineer, and did graduate work. I think I know the capabilities of atomic power.

energy policy of our nation it has not yet been established in Administration. I think any other developed nation in

ants an energy policy except we've seen the Federal Energy established, for instance, in the 1973. It was supposed to be

try agency, now it's permanent, it's growing every link The Wall Street Journal

not too long ago they have a relations experts working Federal Energy Agency to try to the American people its

nce. Our analysis indicates that something in the magnitude of about 150,000 to 200,000 jobs would be made available.

Each one of those jobs would have cost the taxpayers \$25,000. In addition the jobs would not be available right now. They would not have materialized for about nine to 18 months.

The immediate problem we have is to stimulate our economy now so that we can get rid of unemployment. What we have done is to hold the lid on spending in an effort to reduce the rate of inflation. And we have proven, I think very conclusively, that you can reduce the rate of inflation and increase jobs.

For example, as I have said, we have added some four million jobs in the last 17 months. We have now employed 88 million people in America, the largest number in the history of the United States.

We've added 500,000 jobs in the last two months. Inflation is the quickest way to destroy jobs. And by holding the lid on Federal spending we have been able to do a good job, an affirmative job in inflation and as the result have added to the jobs in this country.

I think it's also appropriate to point out that through our tax policies we have stimulated added employment throughout the country, the investment tax credit, tax incentives for expansion and modernization of our industrial capacity.

It's my opinion that the private sector, where five out of the six jobs are, where you have permanent jobs with the opportunity for advancement, is a better place than make-work jobs under the program recommended by the Congress.

Q: Just to follow up, Mr. President: the Congress has just passed a \$3.7 billion appropriation bill which would provide money for the public works program that you earlier tried to kill by your veto of the authorization legislation. In light of the fact that unemployment again is rising—or has in the past three months—I wonder if you have rethought that question at all; whether you would consider allowing this program to be funded, or will you veto that money bill?

clency of automobiles—and whenever the automobile manufacturers come forward and say they can't meet the amendments that the Congress has put forth, this Republican Administration has delayed the implementation dates.

In addition to that, we ought to have a shift toward the use of coal, particularly in the Appalachian regions where the coal is located, a lot of very high quality, low-carbon coal, low-sulfur coal is there, it's where our employment is needed. This would help a great deal.

So mandatory conservation measures—yes. Encouragement by the President for people to voluntarily conserve—yes. And also the private sector ought to be encouraged to bring forward to the public the benefits from efficiency. One bank in Washington, for instance, gives lower interest loans for people who adequately insulate their homes or who buy efficient automobiles. And some major manufacturing companies, like Dow Chemical, has through very effective efficiency mechanisms cut down the use of energy by as much as 40 percent with the same out-product. These kinds of things ought to be done, they ought to be encouraged and supported, and even required by the Government, yes.

MODERATOR: President Ford? Comprehensive Energy Program. FORD: Governor Carter skims over a very serious and a very broad subject. In January of 1975 I submitted to the Congress and to the American people the first comprehensive energy program recommended by my President. It called for an increase in the production of energy in the United States. That we would save the energy that we have. If you're going to increase domestic oil and gas production—and we have to—you have to give to those producers an opportunity to develop their land or their wealth. I recommended to the Congress that we should increase coal production in this country from 600 million tons a year to a billion 200 million tons by 1985. In order to do that we have to improve our extraction of coal from the ground, we have to improve our utilization of coal—make it more efficient, make it cleaner. In addition we have to expand our research and development. In my program for energy independence we have increased, for example solar energy research from about \$84 million a year to about \$120 million a year. We're going as fast as the experts say we should. In nuclear power we have increased the research and development, under the Energy Research and Development Agency very substantially, to insure that our nuclear power plants are safer, that they are more efficient, and that we have adequate safeguards. I think you have to have greater oil and gas production, more coal production, more nuclear production, and in addition you have to have energy conservation.

MODERATOR: Mr. Gannon. Q: Mr. President, I'd like to return for a moment to this problem of unemployment. You have vetoed or threatened to veto a number of job bills passed or in development in the Democratic Congress—Democratic-controlled Congress. Yet at the same time the Government is paying out, I think it is \$17 billion, perhaps \$20 billion a year, in unemployment compensation caused by the high unemployment. Why do you think it is better to pay out unemployment compensation to idle people than to put them to work in public service jobs?

Economy of the Immediate Problem. FORD: The bill that I vetoed, the one for an additional \$6 billion, was not a bill that would have solved our unemployment problem. Even the proponents of it admitted that no more than 400,000 jobs would be made available. Our analysis indicates that something in the magnitude of about 150,000 to 200,000 jobs would be made available. Each one of those jobs would have cost the taxpayers \$25,000. In addition the jobs would not be available right now. They would not have materialized for about nine to 18 months.

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FORD: Well, that bill has not yet come down to the Oval Office, so I am not in a position to make any judgment on it tonight. But that is an extra \$4 billion that would add to the deficit which would add to the inflationary pressures, which would help to destroy jobs in the private sector—not make jobs, where the jobs really are.

These make-work, temporary jobs—dead-end as they are—are not the kind of jobs that we want for our people.

I think it's interesting to point out that in the two years that I've been President I've vetoed 56 bills. Congress has sustained 42 vetoes. As a result, we have saved over \$9 billion in Federal expenditures. And the Congress by overriding the bills that I did veto, the Congress has added some \$13 billion to the Federal expenditures and to the Federal deficit.

Now, Governor Carter complains about the deficit that this Administration has had. And yet he condemns the vetoes I have made that have saved taxpayers \$9 billion and could have saved an additional \$13 billion. Now he can't have it both ways. And therefore, it seems to me that we should hold the lid, as we have, to the best of our ability so we can stimulate the private economy and get the jobs where the jobs are—five out of six—in this economy.

MODERATOR: Governor Carter. Says Unemployment Too High. CARTER: Well, Mr. Ford doesn't seem to put into perspective the fact that when 500,000 more people are out of work than there were three months ago, while we have 2 1/2 million more people out of work than when he took office, that this touches human beings.

I was in a city in Pennsylvania not too long ago, near here, and there were about four or five thousand people in the audience—it was on the train trip. And I said how many adults here are out of work. About a thousand raised their hands.

Mr. Ford actually has fewer people now in the private sector in non-farm jobs than when he took office. And still he talks about success. Seven point nine percent unemployment is a terrible tragedy in this country.

He says he's learned how to match unemployment with inflation. That's right: We've got the highest inflation we've had in 25 years right now. Except under this Administration. And that was 50 years ago. And we've got the highest unemployment we've had, under Mr. Ford's Administration, since the Great Depression.

This affects human beings. And his insensitivity in providing those people a chance to work has made this a worse administration, and not a work administration.

He hasn't saved \$9 billion with his vetoes. There's only been a net saving of \$4 billion. And the cost in unemployment compensation, welfare compensation and lost revenues has increased \$23 billion in the last two years. This is a typical attitude that really causes havoc in people's lives, and then it's covered over by saying that our country has naturally got a 6 percent unemployment rate, or a 7 percent unemployment rate and a 6 percent inflation.

It's a travesty. It shows a lack of leadership.

And we've never had a President since the war between the states that vetoed more bills. Mr. Ford has vetoed four times as many bills as Mr. Nixon per year. And 11 of them have been overriden.

One of his bills that was overridden—he only got one vote in the Senate, and seven votes in the House, from Republicans. So this shows a breakdown in leadership.

MODERATOR: Under the rules, I must stop you there, Mrs. Drew.

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Q: Governor Carter, I'd like to come back to the subject of taxes. You have said that you want to cut taxes for the middle and lower income groups.

CARTER: Right. Q: But unless you're willing to do such things as reduce the itemized deductions for charitable contributions or home mortgage payments, or interest, or taxes, or capital gains, you can't really raise sufficient revenue to provide an overall tax cut of any size. So how are you going to provide that tax relief that you're talking about?

Call Tax System Disagree. CARTER: Now we have such a grossly unbalanced tax system—as I said earlier, it is a disgrace—all of the tax benefits now, 25 percent of them go to the 1 percent of the richest people in this country. Over 50 percent—53 to be exact—percent of the tax benefits go to the 14 percent richest people in this country, and we've had a 50 percent increase in payroll deductions since Mr. Nixon went in office eight years ago.

Mr. Ford has advocated since he's been in office over \$5 billion in reductions for corporations, special interest groups and the very, very wealthy who derive their income—not from labor—but from investments. That's got to be changed. A few things that can be done: we have now a deferral system so that the multinational corporations who invest overseas—if they make a million dollars in profits overseas—they don't have to pay any of their taxes unless they bring their money back into this country. When they don't pay their taxes, the average American pays the taxes for them.

Not only that, but it robs this country of jobs, because instead of coming back with that million dollars and creating a shoe factory, say in New Hampshire or Vermont, if the company takes the money down to Italy and builds a shoe factory, they don't have to pay any taxes on the money.

Another thing is a system called DISC, which was originally designed and proposed by Mr. Nixon to encourage exports. This permits a company to create a dummy corporation, to export their products, and then not to pay the full amount of taxes on them. This costs our Government about \$1.4 billion a year, and when those rich corporations don't pay that tax, the average American taxpayer pays it for him.

Another one that's very important is the business deductions, jet airplanes, first class, travel, the \$50 martini lunch. The average working person can't take advantage of that, but the wealthier can.

Another system is where a dentist can invest money in say, raising cattle, and can put in \$100,000 of his own money, borrow \$900,000—that makes a million—and mark off as great amount of loss through that procedure. There was one example, for instance, where somebody produced pornographic movies. They put in \$20,000 in their own money and got \$120,000 in tax savings.

These special kinds of programs have

robbed the average taxpayer and have benefited those who are powerful and who can employ lobbyists and who can get their C.P.A.'s and lawyers to help them benefit from the roughly 8,000 pages of the tax code. The average American person can't do it. You can't hire a lobbyist out of unemployment compensation checks.

Q: Governor, to follow up on your answer, in order for any kind of tax relief to really be felt by the middle- and lower-income people you need about, according to Congressional committees on this, you need about \$10 billion. Now you listed some things—the deferral on foreign income as estimated—that would save about \$500 million. This, you said, was \$1.4 billion. The estimate of tax shelters, is \$5 billion. So where else would you raise the revenue to provide this tax relief—would you, in fact, do away with all business deductions, and what other kinds of preferences would you do away with?

Unfair Business Deductions. CARTER: I wouldn't do away with all business deductions. I think that would be a very serious mistake. But if you could just do away with the ones that are unfair you could lower taxes for everyone. I would never do anything that would increase the taxes for those who work for a living or who are presently required to list all their income. What I want to do is not to raise taxes but to eliminate loopholes. And this is the point of my first statistics that I gave you—that the present tax benefits that have carved out over a long period of years—50 years—by sharp tax lawyers and by lobbyists have benefited just the rich.

But these programs that I described to you, we tax deferrals for overseas, the gifts and the tax shelters, why they only apply to people in the \$50,000-a-year bracket or up, and I think this is the best way to approach it. It's to make sure that everybody pays taxes on the income that they earn and make sure that you take whatever savings there is from the higher-income levels and give it to the lower- and middle-income families.

Mentions Controversial Interview. FORD: Governor Carter's answer tonight does not coincide with the answer that he gave in his interviews to The Associated Press a week or so ago. In that interview Governor Carter indicated that he would raise the taxes on those in the medium or middle-income brackets or higher.

Now if you take the medium or middle-income taxpayer—that's about \$14,000 per person—Governor Carter has indicated publicly in an interview that he would increase the taxes on about 50 percent of the working people in this country.

I think the way to get tax equity in this country is to give tax relief to the middle-income people who have an income from roughly \$8,000 up to \$25,000 or \$30,000. They have been short-changed as we have taken 10 million taxpayers off the tax rolls in the last eight years and as we have added to the minimum tax provisions to make all people pay more taxes.

I believe in tax equity for the middle-income taxpayers, increasing the personal exemption. Mr. Carter wants to increase taxes for roughly half of the taxpayers of this country.

The Governor has also played a little fast and loose with the facts about vetoes. The records show that President Roosevelt vetoed on an average of 55 bills a year. President Truman vetoed on the average, while he was President, about 38 bills a year. I understand that Governor Carter when he was Governor of Georgia vetoed between 35 and 40 bills a year.

My average in two years is 26. But in the process of that we have saved \$9 billion.

And one final comment. Governor Carter talks about the tax bills and all of the inequities that exist in the present law. I must remind him the Democrats have controlled the Congress for the last 22 years and they wrote all the tax bills.

Q: I suspect that we could continue on this tax argument for some time. But I'd like to move on to another area. Mr. President, everybody seems to be running against Washington this year. And I'd like to raise two coincidental events and ask you whether you think perhaps this may have a bearing on the attitude throughout the country.

The House Ethics Committee has just now ended its investigation of Daniel Schorn, after several months and many thousands of dollars trying to find out how he obtained and caused to be published a report of the Congress that probably is the property of the American people. At the same time, the Senate Select Committee on Standards and Conduct has voted not really to begin an investigation of a United States Senator because of allegations against him that he may have been receiving corporate funds illegally over a period of years.

Do you suppose, sir, that events like this contribute to the feeling in the country that maybe there's something wrong in Washington, and I don't mean just in the Executive branch but throughout the whole Government?

Standards in Executive Branch. FORD: There is a considerable anti-Washington feeling throughout the country. But I think the feeling is misplaced. In the last two years, we have restored integrity in the White House and we've set high standards in the executive branch of the Government.

The anti-Washington feeling, in my opinion, ought to be focused on the Congress of the United States. For example, this Congress very shortly will spend a billion dollars a year for its housekeeping, its salaries, its expenses and the like. The next Congress will probably be the first billion-dollar Congress in the history of the United States.

I don't think the American people are getting their money's worth from the majority party that run this Congress. We, in addition, see that in the last four years the number of employees hired by the Congress has gone up substantially—much more than the gross national product, much more than any other increase throughout our society.

Congress is hiring people by the drove and the cost as a result has gone up. And I don't see any improvement

in the performance of the Congress under the present leadership.

So it seems to me instead of the anti-Washington feeling being aimed at everybody in Washington, it seems to me that the focus should be where the problem is, which is the Congress of the United States and particularly the majority in the Congress.

They spend too much money on themselves. They have too many employees. There's some question about their morality. It seems to me that in this election, the focus should not be on the executive branch but the corrections should come as the voters vote for their members of the House of Representatives or for their United States Senator. That's where the problem is and I hope there will be some corrective action taken so we can get some leadership in the Congress of the United States.

Q: Mr. President, if I may follow up. I think you made it plain that you take a dim view of the majority in the Congress. Isn't it quite likely, sir, that you will have a Democratic Congress in the next session, if you are elected President. And hasn't the country a right to ask whether you can get along with that Congress; or whether we'll have continued confrontation?

Chance for G.O.P. Majority. FORD: Well, it seems to me that we have a chance—the Republicans—to get a majority in the House of Representatives. We will make some gains in the United States Senate. So there will be different ratios in the House, as well as in the Senate, and as President I will be able to work with that Congress.

But let me take the other side of the coin, if I might. Supposing we had had a Democratic Congress for the last two years and we had had Governor Carter as President. He has, in effect, said that he would agree with all of— he would disapprove of the vetoes that I have made; and would have added significantly to expenditures and the deficit in the Federal Government.

I think it would be contrary to one of the basic concepts in our system of government—a system of checks and balances. We have a Democratic Congress today, and fortunately we've had a Republican President to check their excesses with my vetoes.

If we have a Democratic Congress next year, and a President who wants to spend an additional \$100 billion a year, or maybe \$200 billion a year, with more programs, we will have, in my judgment, greater deficits with more spending, more dangers of inflation.

I think the American people want a Republican President to check on any excesses that come out of the next Congress, if it is a Democratic Congress.

Called Matter of Leadership. CARTER: Well it's not a matter of Republican and Democrat. It's a matter of leadership or no leadership. President Eisenhower worked with a Democratic Congress very well. Even President Nixon, because he was a strong leader at least, worked with a Democratic Congress very well.

While Mr. Ford has vetoed, as I said earlier, four times as many bills per year as Mr. Nixon, Mr. Ford quite often puts forward a program just as a public relations stunt and never tries to put it through the Congress by working with the Congress.

I think under Presidents Nixon and Eisenhower they passed about 60 to 75 percent of their legislation. This year Mr. Ford will not pass more than 26 percent of all the legislative proposals he puts forward. This is government by stalemate and we've seen almost a complete breakdown in the proper relationship between the President, who represents this country, and the Congress, who collectively also represent this country.

We've had Republican Presidents before who have tried to run against Democratic Congresses and I don't think it's the Congress who's Mr. Ford's opponent; but if he insists that I be responsible for the Democratic Congress of which I have not been a part, then I think it's only fair that I be responsible for the Nixon Administration in its entirety, of which he was a part.

That, I think, is a good balance. But the point is that a President ought to lead this country. Mr. Ford, so far as I know, except avoiding another Watergate, has not accomplished one single major program for this country.

And there's been a constant squabbling between the President and the Congress and that's not the way this country ought to be run.

I might go back to one other thing. Mr. Ford has misquoted an A.P. news story that was in error to begin with. That story reported several times that I would lower taxes for low- and middle-income families and that correction was delivered to the White House and I am sure that the President knows about this correction, but he still insists on repeating an erroneous statement.

MODERATOR: President Ford, Governor Carter, we no longer have enough time for two complete sequences. We have only about six minutes left for questions and answers. For that reason we will drop the follow-up questions at this point but each candidate will still be able to respond to the other's answers. To the extent that you can, gentlemen, please keep your remarks brief, Mr. Gannon?

Q: Governor Carter, one important part of the Government's economic policy apparatus that we haven't talked about is the Federal Reserve Board. I'd like to ask you something about what you said and that is that you believe that a President to have a chairman of the Federal Reserve Board whose views are compatible with his own. Based on the record of the last few years, would you say that your views are compatible with those of Chairman Arthur Burns. And if not, would you seek his resignation if you are elected?

Wants Both to Have Same Terms. CARTER: What I have said is that the President ought to have a chance to appoint his chairman of the Federal Reserve Board to have a co-terminus term, in other words, both of them serve the same four years. The Congress can modify the supply of money by modifying the income tax laws. The President can modify the economic structure by public statements and general attitudes in the budget that he

proposes. The Federal Reserve has an independent status that ought to be preserved. I think that Mr. Burns did take a typical, erroneous Republican attitude in the 1973 year when inflation was so high. They assumed that the inflation rate was because of excessive demand and therefore put into effect tight constraint on the economy and very high interest rates, which is typical also of the Republican Administration, and tried to increase the tax payments by individuals and cut the tax payments by corporations. I would have done it opposite. I think the problem should have been addressed by increasing productivity by having put people back to work so they could purchase more goods, so power income taxes on individuals, and perhaps raise them, if necessary, on corporations in comparison. But Mr. Burns in that respect made a very serious mistake. I would not want to destroy the independence of the Federal Reserve Board. But I do think we ought to have a cohesive economic policy with at least the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board and the President's terms being the same and letting the Congress, of course, be the third entity with independence subject only to the President's veto.

Praises Reserve Board. FORD: The chairman of the Federal Reserve Board should be independent. Fortunately he has been during Democratic as well as Republican Administrations. As the result in the last two years we have had a responsible monetary policy. The Federal Reserve Board indicated that the supply of money would be held between 4 to 4 1/2 and 7 and 7 1/2. They have done a good job in integrating the money supply with the fiscal policy of the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government. It would be catastrophic if the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board became the tool of the political party that was in power. It's important for our future economic security that that job be nonpolitical and separate from the Executive and the Legislative branches.

MODERATOR: Mrs. Drew. Q: Mr. President, the real problem with the F.B.I.—in fact all of the intelligence agencies—is there are no real laws governing them. Such laws as there are tend to be vague and open-ended. Now you have issued some executive orders, but we've learned that leaving these agencies to executive discretion and direction can get them and, in fact, the country, in a great deal of trouble. One President may be a decent man, the next one might not be.

So, what do you think about trying to write in some more protection by getting some laws governing these agencies?

Talks of Reorganization. FORD: You are familiar, of course, with the fact that I am the first President in 30 years who has reorganized the intelligence agencies in the Federal Government—the C.I.A., the Defense Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency and the other.

We've done that by executive order. And I think we've tightened it up; we've straightened out their problems that developed over the last few years.

It doesn't seem to me that it's needed or necessary to have legislation in this particular regard. I have recommended to the Congress, however—I'm sure you're familiar with this legislation—that would make it very proper, and in the right way, that the Attorney General could go in and get the right General Accounting under security cases.

This was an effort that was made by the Attorney General and myself, working with the Congress. But even in this area, where I think new legislation would be justified, the Congress has not responded. So I fell in that case, as well as in the reorganization of the intelligence agencies, as I've done, we have to do it by executive order.

And I'm glad that we have a good director in George Bush. We have good executive orders, and the C.I.A. and the D.I.A. and NASA—ah, NASA—are now doing a good job under proper supervision.

MODERATOR: Governor Carter. A Breakdown in Trust. CARTER: Well one of the very serious things that happened in our government in recent years, and has continued up until now, is a breakdown in the trust among our people in the

[At this point, transcription of the debate ended because of an audio failure at 10:51 P.M. The debate resumed when audio was restored at 11:18 o'clock.]

[Audio resumes after breakdown and reintroduces remarks by Mr. Newsmen.]

CARTER: There has been too much Government secrecy and not enough respect for the personal privacy of American citizens.

MODERATOR: It is now time for the closing statements, which are to be up to four minutes long. Governor Carter, by the same toss of the coin that directed the first question to you, you are to go first now.

'Time to Talk About the Future' CARTER: Well, tonight we've had a chance to talk a lot about the past. But I think it's time to talk about the future.

Our nation in the last eight years has been divided as never before. It's a time for unity. It's a time to draw ourselves together. To have a President and a Congress that can work together, with mutual respect, for a change, cooperating for a change, in the open for a change. So the people can understand their own government.

It's time for government, industry, labor, manufacturing, agriculture, education, other entities in our society to cooperate. And it's a time for government to understand and to cooperate with our people.

For a long time our American citizens have been excluded, sometimes misled, sometimes have been lied to. This is not compatible with the purpose of our nation.

I believe in our country. It needs to be competent. The government needs to be well-managed, efficient, economical. We need to have a government that's sensitive to our people's needs—to those who are poor, who don't have

Continued on Following Page

# Sound of Debate Is Cut Off Air Nearly Half an Hour

Continued From Page A1

information for ABC. "We hope to find out." For the Democratic nominee, whose early lead in national polls now seems to be narrowing, the debate presented the possibility of erasing the public conception of him as a vague, ambiguous candidate.

### Underscoring the Incumbency

For the Republican, whose campaign thus far has stressed his presence in the Oval Office, the debate posed the possibility of further underscoring that incumbency by persuading voters that he is both capable and commanding.

On the other hand, as both candidates and members of their staffs knew, the eight cameras operating last night had the potential to project into millions of American homes dramatic images that could damage their campaigns and dash their hopes.

Both men worked diligently on preparations for their meeting. Mr. Ford rehearsed with aides and a former television comedian who was helping him with his delivery.

Mr. Carter spent hours poring over two thick loose-leaf "issue books," memorizing statistics, and framing specific responses to possible questions from the trio of reporters chosen for the debate panel.

But by midafternoon, the two candidates were left with little more to do than wait. Mr. Ford went to a private home not far from the theater, and Mr.

Carter retired to his suite at a hotel a half block away.

Inside the old theater last night were seats for an audience of about 500 people, more than half of them journalists.

A few pickets protesting the exclusion of other Presidential candidates from the debate and the positions on abortion taken by Mr. Ford and Mr. Carter, were on hand this afternoon when Mr. Carter left the Benjamin Franklin Hotel and walked the 86 paces to the back entrance to the theater, a satchel over his shoulder.

Jody Powell, his press secretary, said

### Jimmy Carter Lead Over Ford Shown in Newsday-Gannett Poll

Jimmy Carter held a lead of 9 percentage points over President Ford in New York State before their first debate, according to a poll conducted for Newsday, the Long Island newspaper, and the Gannett News Service.

The telephone poll of 2,399 New Yorkers from Sept. 15 to last Monday gave Mr. Carter, the Democratic Presidential nominee, 49 percent, and his Republican rival, President Ford, 40 percent. One percent went to other candidates and 10 percent were undecided.

However, Mr. Carter's lead was substantially trimmed when former United States Senator Eugene J. McCarthy, who has filed as an independent candidate in New York State, was included in the poll. The Minnesotaan received 9 percent with Mr. Carter supported by 40 percent and the President, 37 percent.

it contained the clothes the would wear tonight—a new suit, a light-blue shirt and a side, in a dressing room name Hayes. Mr. Carter changed in and went on stage to test it and the sound.

Nearly an hour later, he entered the theater and charged across to a waiting crowd, sending a horse crashing to the ground the horde of photographers fell and startling the horses of the police.

Mr. Ford arrived about an with the full panoply of his motorcycles clearing the way black limousine with flags flying new "follow car" for the Secret an enormous open vehicle with hand-holds and equipped with running boards.

In front of the theater, Judge trailers crammed with television men filled the parking lot. In a NBC had built an outdoor studio.

The two-story building, const granite the color of chewing it sealed after the candidates' following the afternoon rush area for several blocks around w to cars and pedestrians.

### MCCARTHY TAKING FIVE OVER DEBATES TO

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (UPI)—Eugene J. McCarthy, U.S. Senator from California, is taking five over the first Ford-Carter debate, causing his efforts on the se counter Oct. 6.

The United States Court of the District of Columbia rejected day Mr. McCarthy's latest bid to debates on grounds that they w constitutional in omitting him.

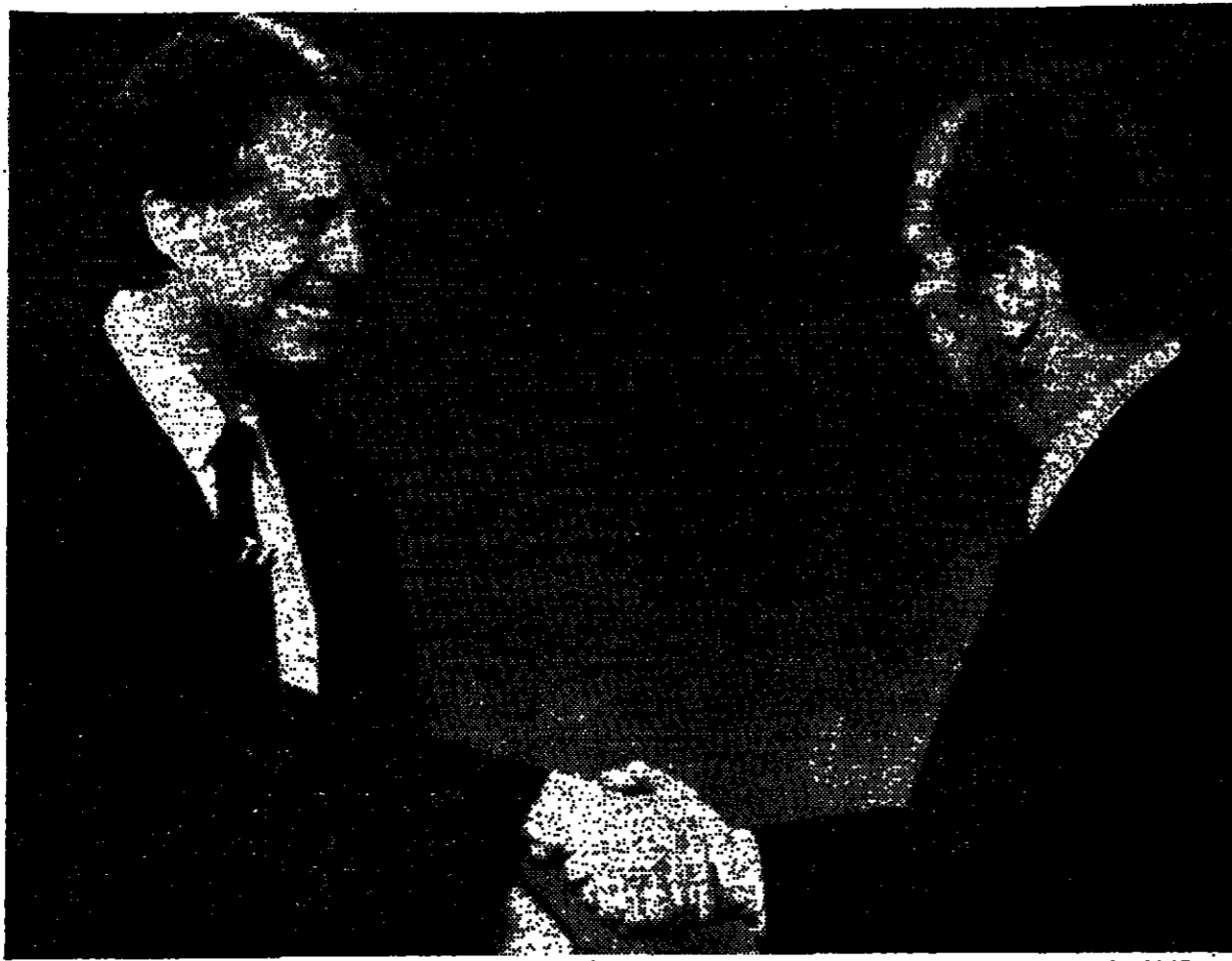
Instead, the panel said that McCarthy, an independent candidate before the Federal Court Commission, which has jur over the televised debates.

Mr. McCarthy's lawyer, John C. planned an immediate F.C.C. appeal a ruling in time for the second de

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP)—G. Madox, the American Independent Party Presidential nominee, said that the League of Women Voters a lose its tax-exempt status because o way it handled the debates between ident Ford and Jimmy Carter.

Mr. Madox criticized the league, Ford, Mr. Carter and the television works because he was not included in debates and called the exclusion a "vi tion of the fairness doctrine and the Campaign Disclosure Act."

The Socialist Workers Party has a to court in an effort to get equal air for its Presidential candidate. It file petition Wednesday with the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, The Associated Press report



Jimmy Carter and President Ford shaking hands before their televised debate last night in Philadelphia

# Ford and Carter Trade Charges on the Economy

Continued From Page A1

Mr. Ford said in response to the Georgians' answer to the first question, "than he has in many other instances."

But Mr. Carter counterattacked in the latter part of the encounter, accusing the President of "insensitivity" to the "terrible tragedy" of unemployment and denouncing him as a poor leader who "has not accomplished one single major program."

The former Governor also turned to concrete examples to make his points, contrasting the unemployed workers he encountered this week in Pennsylvania with businessmen accustomed to "the \$50 martini lunch." It is impossible, Mr. Carter said pointedly, to "hire a lobbyist out of unemployment benefits."

Robert S. Strauss, the Democratic national chairman, claimed victory for Mr. Carter, and Ron Nessen, the White House press secretary, claimed victory for Mr. Ford. But it was not immediately clear that either candidate had made a decisive breakthrough.

The President was able to demonstrate a mastery of detail and to sound the Republican theme that Mr. Carter is a fuzzy thinker who would be, as President, a big spender. But he did not appear to rattle Mr. Carter or to show him up as a man incapable of making the jump from Atlanta to Washington.

Mr. Carter was unable to deal, except in his closing statement, with his principal theme, that of trust in government. But he seemed to hold his own against Mr. Ford on the ground determined by the panelists, which was largely economic.

The main thrust of the arguments followed the customary lines of Republican and Democratic economic thinking in the last half-century: The Republican calling for self-reliance and tax relief, the Democrat calling for a more active governmental intervention on behalf of the poor and weak.

### Solemn Mood of Time

With the two men standing at opposite sides of the stage and addressing the cameras rather than each other, there was little sense of debate. Both were solemn-most of the time, although the cameras caught Mr. Carter in an occasional grin.

With both Mr. Carter and Mr. Ford exercising obvious efforts to treat the other respectfully, the debate generated little conflict. There was scarcely a trace of humor, and neither nominee managed a flashing phrase that might stick in the mind of the American electorate.

### Lowering of Joblessness

The first question was put to Mr. Carter. He was asked what his "first step" would be to lower the national unemployment rate, which is now 7.9 percent.

Mr. Carter did not name a single step,

but listed several proposals to accomplish the "top priority" of reducing the rate of unemployment. The country, he said, would never solve its inflation problem so long as so many Americans were out of work.

The Georgian suggested that Federal research and development funds be put into areas that would produce jobs, that actions be taken to stimulate housing construction and that a special program be created to find employment for young people in urban areas.

It would be possible, Mr. Carter said, to reduce the adult unemployment rate to 4.5 percent without risking undue inflation.

### Inflation Peril Discounted

Asked whether he would be willing to impose wage and price controls, if necessary, to control inflation, Mr. Carter responded that the nation's rate of production was so low and its rate of unemployment so high that inflation was not an immediate danger.

Mr. Ford, in his time for rebuttal, began by saying, "I don't believe that Mr. Carter has been any more specific in this case than he has in many other instances."

For his part, Mr. Ford said that he would "expand the private sector" of the economy, reduce personal and corporate taxes and private tax incentives to businesses to locate in the inner cities.

The President, asked to explain how taxes could be reduced further for families with incomes as high as \$30,000 without adding to the huge recent Federal deficits, said that he had proposed a "one for one" cut in taxes offset by reductions in Government spending.

### Congress Criticized

But the President said that the predominantly Democratic Congress had refused to enact his proposal to increase, from \$750 to \$1,000, the individual exemptions for federal income taxes.

Underscoring his obligation as the incumbent President to "sit and decide if there's more good than bad" in legislation coming before him, Mr. Ford said he would be likely to sign the tax revision bill awaiting his action.

Mr. Carter sought, in a rebuttal, to accuse the President of having adopted "the whole philosophy of the Republican Party" to impose tax burdens on workers while reducing them for corporations and what Mr. Carter called "special interest."

The candidates differed on the probable size of a budget surplus in 1981—the end of the term they are running for—and what should be done with any extra money.

### '\$60 Billion Surplus'

"My economic projections," Mr. Carter said, "show a \$60 billion surplus in that year."

And that money could be used, he indicated, for a variety of social programs described in the Democratic platform.

Mr. Ford smiled tightly when his rebuttal time came. "I think the American



The representatives of the press who questioned the candidates, from left: Frank Reynolds of ABC, James Gannon of The Wall Street Journal, Elizabeth Drew of New Yorker Magazine and Edwin Newman of NBC, the moderator.

taxpayer ought to get an additional tax break," he said.

Besides, with the air of a man who had heard it all before, he questioned the likelihood of achieving that projected surplus. "There isn't going to be any \$60 billion surplus," he said. "I've heard of these dividends in the past."

Both candidates inserted preplanned points. Mr. Carter promised a reorganization of the Federal bureaucracy, which he said, "a mess." Mr. Ford alluded to \$10 billion that he said had been cut during his term from the taxes of those "at the lower end of the spectrum."

### Nixon Pardon Raised

Mr. Ford was asked how he could justify granting a pardon to former President Richard M. Nixon, while not pardoning men in jail or in exile who resisted military service in the Vietnam War.

The President responded that, with his program of allowing such men to return to the country and perform a period of national civilian service, he had provided war resisters "an opportunity to earn their good record back."

The President said that he was against a "blanket pardon" for all who broke the draft law or fled the armed forces. As for the pardon of Mr. Nixon, the President said, as he had many times before, that he felt it necessary to devote all his time to dealing with the economy, and the war and not be diverted by Mr. Nixon's case.

Mr. Nixon, the President said, was "penalized enough by his resignation and his disgrace."

Mr. Carter, when it came his turn to reply, smiled slightly and said he could understand how Mr. Ford found it difficult to explain his pardon of Mr. Nixon, while not granting similar relief to those who broke the Selective Service law.

### Apparent Slip of Tongue

At one point, Mr. Carter, in an apparent slip of the tongue, referred to the

President as "Mr. Nixon," and then corrected himself by saying, "Mr. Ford."

Mr. Carter reiterated his often-stated position of favoring a pardon, not amnesty, for those who broke the draft law.

The two nominees disputed the issue of reduction and simplification of the Federal Government. Mr. Carter contended that, as President, "coming in as an outsider," he could accomplish a consolidation of agencies comparable to what he had done in his four years as Georgia Governor.

But Mr. Carter conceded that he could "not say for sure" if the consolidation would lead to fewer bureaucrats, though he was confident he could make Government more efficient and more comprehensible and improve the delivery of service.

### Ford Counters

Mr. Ford, citing statistics that he said had come from the Census Bureau, countered that Georgia's state employees rose by 25 percent, its expenditures increased by more than 50 percent and the state's bonded indebtedness climbed 20 percent under Mr. Carter.

By comparison, Mr. Ford said, "the first order I issued" as President in 1974 was to abolish a planned growth of Federal employees. He said that he had also subsequently lowered the number of Government workers by 11,000 and the Presidential staff by about 65.

"Our record of cutting back employees, plus the failure of the Governor's program to actually save money in Georgia," Mr. Ford said, led him to ask, "So which is the better plan?"

Mr. Ford was asked how he intended to pay for a variety of "quality of life" programs he had urged. It touched off the sharpest exchange of the early period of the debate.

### Economic Upturn Foreseen

Continuation of an economic upturn that he cited could, he said, provide the funds to "absorb the small necessary

costs" for such programs, and still allow the nation to come up with a balanced budget "which I will submit to the Congress in January of 1978."

He contrasted this forecast with what he said would be Federal spending increases—as his advisers projected from the Democratic platform—of \$100 billion to \$200 billion a year.

Mr. Carter grinned as his turn came. Mr. Ford reminded him, he said, "of the same attitudes that the Republicans always take." He cited former President Herbert Hoover and Nixon and added that Mr. Ford himself had run up a vast budget deficit.

That was why, he said, President Ford's statistics about increases in the working forces were "distorted." Women and young people had been forced to go to work, he said, because men could not earn enough to support their families.

He waved his right hand in a tight gesture of dismissal. Mr. Ford's argument, he said, "just doesn't go."

### Carter's Energy Policy

When he was asked his position on development of nuclear power, Mr. Carter used the occasion to explain his overall policy on energy.

He charged that the Ford Administration did not have an energy policy, and he described four steps he would take: A shift in emphasis from oil to coal as the nation's primary fuel; development of solar energy; stricter conservation measures; and limited development of nuclear power along with strict safety precautions.

He said that he favored certain mandatory conservation measures such as rigid efficiency standards for automobiles and industry that Mr. Ford had yielded to industry pressure by permitting a relaxation of existing automobile standards.

Mr. Ford responded by saying, "Governor Carter skirts over a very serious and a very broad subject." The President noted that he had proposed a comprehensive energy policy that had been rejected by Congress. The President did not mention directly that his proposal included a significant increase in the price of crude oil, which would, in turn, have increased fuel prices to consumers.

### Ford Explains Job Stand

Defending his Administration's opposition to creation of public jobs, the President said he had concentrated instead on spurring private investment and on reducing inflation because "inflation is the quickest way to destroy jobs."

Mr. Ford accused Mr. Carter of attempting to "have it both ways" in criticizing the President for vetoing Congressional legislation that would have created public jobs and simultaneously condemning Mr. Ford for acquiescing in record deficits. His vetoes, the President contended, had saved Americans more than \$9 billion in Government spending.

Countering, Mr. Carter declared that Mr. Ford's attitude on joblessness was "a travesty" that "shows a lack of leadership." The Democratic nominee said unemployment was "a terrible tragedy" that caused havoc to humans rather than a subject of political science.

Moreover, the Georgian said, the outlay of some \$23 billion for welfare and jobless payments in the last two years had "made this a welfare Administration, not a work Administration."

### Tax Reduction

What could be done to reduce individual taxes? Governor Carter noted what he depicted as tax breaks for multinational corporations. "The average American pays those taxes for them," he said.

President Ford said with a tight-lipped smile that he would remind Mr. Carter that Democrats had controlled the Con-

gress for 22 years "and they wrote the tax bills."

Mr. Carter pressed the Populist argument that he has been making, the \$50 martini lunch that he said businessmen were allowed to deduct those without the power to hire lists were denied such privilege.

His aim, he said, was "not to tax, but to eliminate loopholes." Mr. Ford said that Mr. Carter's aim "does not coincide with the answer gave to The Associated Press."

Ford Version of Interview

As the President described that he view, Mr. Carter had urged an "increase in taxes on about 50 percent of the working people in this country."

Answering a later question, Mr. Carter challenged that assertion.

He said that there had been a graphical error in the interview sent by the A.P. (it omitted the phrase "a die-income") and that a corrected version had been sent to the White House. So, he said, in the debate, Mr. Ford "misquoted" him.

Asked about the "anti-Washington" feeling that is supposed to be prevailing among the nation's voters, Mr. Ford said that there was, indeed, such a feeling but that it was "misplaced." The trust of Washington, he said, should directed not at all officials in Washington but at a profligate and ineffectual Congress.

Mr. Carter took the opportunity to rebuttal, to connect Mr. Ford with Mr. Nixon. "If he is not responsible for a Democratic Congress of which I have not been a part," Carter declared, "then I think he is responsible for the Nixon Administration of which he was a part."

Mr. Carter told one panelist that he would want to preserve the independence of the Federal Reserve Board from each President should have a opportunity to choose the board chair there would be "a cohesive & policy."

### Critical of Burns

He described Arthur Burns, Federal Reserve chairman, as "a typical, erroneous Republican of tightening the money supply face of recession."

But Mr. Ford retorted that he had done a "responsible" job grading monetary policy with the instruction of the Federal Reserve Board.

"It would be catastrophic if man of the Federal Reserve Board the tool of the political party," President Ford was able to entire answer to the final quest the sound suddenly went out a ter in Philadelphia.

Were new laws needed, he to control government intelligence?

He said they were not. "I a President in 30 years who has the intelligence agencies," he had been done," executive said, and the agencies were a good job."

It was Mr. Carter's turn. A major problem, he said, "breakdown in this . . ."

At that point the television silent.

In his summation, which w after sound was restored, struck the theme that form of his campaign for the nomination. He spoke of "a Government as good as of his desire to "restore t trust" of the people in the and of the need for a Presic a sense of "compassion" a hood" throughout the count

# Debate: President and Georgian Sum Up Their Views

Continued From Preceding Page

adequate health care, who have been cheated too long with our tax programs, who've been out of jobs, whose families have been torn apart.

We need to restore the faith and the trust of the American people in their own government.

In addition to that, we've suffered because we haven't had leadership in this Administration. We've got a government of stalemata. We've lost the vision of what our country can and ought to be.

his is not the America that we've known in the past. It's not the America that we have to live in the future. I don't claim to know all the answers. But I've got confidence in my country. Our economic strength is still there. Our system of government—in spite of Vietnam, Cambodia, C.I.A., Watergate—is still the best system of government on earth.

And the greatest resource of all are the 215 million Americans who still have within us the strength, the character, the intelligence, the experience, the patriotism, the idealism, the compassion, the sense of brotherhood on which we can rely in the future to restore the greatness to our country.

We ought not to be excluded from our government anymore. We need a President that can go in who derives his strength from the people. I owe the special interests nothing. I owe everything to you, the people of this country.

And I believe that we can bind our wounds. I believe that we can work together. And I believe that we can tap the tremendous untapped reservoir of innate strength in this country. That we can once again have a government as good as our people and let the world know that we still know and hope for—that we still live in the greatest and the strongest and the best country on earth.

Moderator: President Ford.

Trust and the Presidency

FORD: On Nov. 2 all of you will make a very, very important decision. One of the major issues in this campaign is trust. A President should never promise more than he can deliver and a President should always deliver everything that he's promised. A President can't be all things to all people. A President should be the same thing to all people.

Another issue in this campaign, Governor Carter has endorsed the Democratic platform, which calls for more spending, bigger deficits, more inflation and more taxes. Governor Carter has embraced the record of the present Congress, dominated by his political party. This calls for more of the same.

Governor Carter in his acceptance speech called for more and more programs which means more and more government. I think the real issue in this campaign, and that which you must decide on Nov. 2, is whether you should vote for his promises or my performance in two years in the White House.

On the first of July we had a wonderful 200th birthday for our great country. It was a superb occasion. It was a glorious day. In the first century of our nation's history our forefathers gave us the finest form of government in the history of mankind. In the second century of our nation's history our forefathers developed the most productive industrial nation in the history of the globe.

Our third century should be the century of individual freedom for all our 315 million Americans today and all that join us.

In the last few years government has gotten bigger and bigger. Industry has gotten larger and larger; labor unions have gotten bigger and bigger and our children have been the victims of mass education. We must make this next century the century of the individual. We should never forget that a government big enough to give us everything we want is a government big enough to take from us everything we have.

The individual worker in crafts throughout the United States should not be a small cog in a big machine. The member of the labor union must have his rights sanctioned and broadened. Our children in their education should have an opportunity to be engaged in their talents and their abilities.

Another and father during the Depression worked very hard to give me an opportunity to do better in our great country. Your mothers and fathers did the same thing for you and others.

Betty and I have worked very hard to give our children a brighter future in the United States, our beloved country.

You and others in this great country have worked hard and done a great deal to give your children and your grandchildren the blessings of a better America.

I believe we can all work together to make the individual in the future have more and all of us working together can build a better America.

Moderator: Thank you, President Ford. Thank you, Governor Carter. Our thanks also to the questioners and to the audience in this theater. We must regret the technical failure that caused a 28-minute delay in the broadcast of the debate. We believe, however, that everyone will agree that it did not detract from the effectiveness of the debate nor from its fairness.

The next Presidential debate is to take place on Wednesday, Oct. 6, in San Francisco at 9:30 P.M. Eastern daylight time. The topics are to be foreign and defense issues. As with all three debates between the Presidential candidates and the one between the Vice-Presidential candidates, it is being arranged by the League of Women Voters Education Fund in the hope of promoting a wider and better-informed participation by the American people in the election in November.

Now from the Walnut Street Theater in Philadelphia, good night.

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom of the page.

# Comes Under Fire in Midwest President's Embargo of Grain

By DOUGLAS E. KRUELAND  
Special to The New York Times

Nebr., Sept. 23—More than 100 farmers gathered today outside the town of Beatrice in this heart of the Midwest and, alternately questioning and scolding Senator Robert Dole, Vice-Presidential pick, for his denunciation of the informality of the embargo.

## TERMS DOLE EXCELLENT HEALTH

## Examination Discloses Residuals of Injuries and World War II

By WRENCE K. ALTMAN

Senator J. Dole, the Republican pick for Vice President, is "in excellent health," according to a physical examination conducted by an H. Cary, the attending physician, told Senator Dole.

## Within the Last Year

Senator Dole's press aide in an interview Tuesday said the senator's last physical examination was in the last year.

Dr. Cary said in his report, "The Senator's physical examination, according to our records, was done at Walter Reed Army Hospital on Jan. 4, 1974, by Colonel Modlin's record on a visit to Dr. Cary."

Dr. Cary said that Mr. Dole's blood tests for kidney function were within normal limits. Injuries caused damage to Mr. Dole's neck and to nerves called the brachial plexus.

Dr. Cary said that Mr. Dole's chest x-rays in 1946 showed a type of lung damage called pulmonary infarct from a blood clot in 1946. X-rays of Mr. Dole's chest showed residual damage, and a test should be done for lung cancer.

Dr. Cary said that Mr. Dole's blood pressure was 170/100, which is within normal range. He also described scars from surgery and reported that no abnormalities could be seen on his shoulder.

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pose any more price-depressing embargoes on grain sales to foreign markets. Last fall the President ordered just such an embargo on grain sales to the Soviet Union after longshoremen refused during a period of rapidly rising domestic prices, to load grain for shipment to that country.

The embargo was not lifted until Washington, had signed a long-term, grain-trade agreement with Moscow, a condition set by George Meany, president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, in negotiations with the President before the longshoremen's boycott was ended.

How Dole Replies  
"Well, I don't know what to say," Senator Dole replied cautiously to the implied criticism of Mr. Ford's embargo. To convince his questioner, he has attempted with others, that the President had done his penance, he went on.

Whether he convinced his questioner was uncertain. But it may not matter too much in Nebraska, where a telephone poll reported in yesterday's Omaha World-Herald showed President Ford, who was decisively beaten in the state's primary by Mr. Reagan, holding a lead of 52 percent to 33 percent over Mr. Carter with 14 percent of those polled undecided.

But he added wearily, "I guess he won't do that." Files to California  
Before flying to California for a four-day visit, Senator Dole, on his longest trip through the Midwest so far during the five-week campaign, made those apologies for the President over and over.

"I will be a strong voice for the American farmer in export," he pledged before saying: "Don't sell us short. Give us a chance to redeem ourselves in the embargo area."

U.S. Steel Says It Entertained Ford  
Continued From Page A1  
times and have shared several family vacations. As is well known, we are frequent golfing partners. This has been going on for years.

Mr. Whyte did not estimate the cash value of United States Steel's hospitality to Mr. Ford. Mr. Whyte himself was not available to reporters today, but the company man who issued his statement, Carl Atkinson, said that to the best of his knowledge, Mr. Ford had paid for his own transportation back and forth to the corporate resort.



Lady Bird Johnson, conducting Rosalynn Carter through the Lyndon B. Johnson Library in Austin, Tex., describes a replica of President Johnson's White House Oval Office. Accompanying them is Luci Nugent, Mrs. Johnson's daughter.

# Hayakawa-Tunney Senate Race a Study in Contrasts

By WALLACE TURNER  
Special to The New York Times

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23—As accustomed California voters are to exotic choices at the polling place, the United States Senate campaign this year have given them an unusually rich diet.

Before it is over, the question may turn out to be whether the Republican nominee, Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, is a news media product strong enough to survive as did Ronald Reagan, or one that will flare brightly and burn out as did Pierre D. Salinger, the Kennedy press secretary, who once briefly held the Senate seat now at issue.

G.O.P. Hopefuls Left Behind  
On the Republican side, the shattered dreams belong to Robert H. Finch and John L. Harner, both former Lieutenant Governors, and Alfonso Bell, an eight-term Congressman who had enough money of his own to spend about a half-million dollars in a losing race.

Senator John V. Tunney, the Democratic nominee, plainly is the leader as the general election campaign opens. A youthful and vigorous 42, he has had three terms in the House and one Senate term.

U.S. Steel Says It Entertained Ford  
Continued From Page A1  
The television cameras caught the action. It was not really much to the people on the scene, including the leading player, Dr. Hayakawa. But what the national television audience perceived was a giant killer, a 5-foot, 5-inch 145-pounder who spat in the eye of the bully student radical.

Role as 'Personal Guest'  
The statement continued: "To my direct knowledge Congressman Ford shared in the use of United States Steel's overnight accommodations as my personal guest on five occasions over the past dozen or so years."

Senator Tunney, with his years in Congress, his youth, his 6 feet, 3 inches, his background of wealth and experience with fame, is the other side of life from Dr. Hayakawa.



Dr. S. I. Hayakawa.

Senator John V. Tunney  
Senator John V. Tunney, the Democratic nominee, plainly is the leader as the general election campaign opens. A youthful and vigorous 42, he has had three terms in the House and one Senate term.

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# MONDALE CAMPAIGNS IN FORD HOME STATE

## Denounces Republican Tax Policy in Flint, Mich., After Appearance at University and Small Town

By LINDA CHARLTON  
Special to The New York Times

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 23—This was a rare quiet evening for Senator Walter F. Mondale—a stroll across the Yale campus, dinner at his hotel and, of course watching television in his room. His day began before 7 A.M. in Wisconsin, but he spent most of it campaigning in President Ford's home state.

The choice of Michigan was deliberate. Michigan voters who turned on the early evening television news probably saw the Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee somewhere in their state giving a speech, cutting a mammoth peanut-shaped cake, walking the main street of a small railroad city and everywhere denouncing Gerald Ford, a few hours before the President debated Jimmy Carter on television.

They should get the loophole-of-the-century award! Mr. Mondale told United Automobile Workers pensioners at Buick local 599 in Flint, Mich., in attacking Republican tax policy. It was a friendly audience.

G.O.P. Tax Policy Scored  
Being in Michigan and listening to its people, Mr. Mondale said, "tells you why we need a change in national leadership." With this local springboard, he could begin his assault on the Administration's economic policies, citing unemployment and cost-of-living figures, tax policies and winding up with a promise: "If you elect Jimmy Carter, we're going to put America back to work."

Link to Debate Issues Noted  
The first Michigan event was an appearance at Michigan State University in Lansing, where he flew from Madison, Wis. It was very much this week's speech, which means that it stressed domestic issues, those same issues that Mr. Carter and Mr. Ford debated tonight, Mondale sides conceded that this was more than coincidental.

Mrs. Johnson Says  
She Was Perplexed  
By Carter Remarks  
AUSTIN, Tex., Sept. 23 (AP)—Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson said today that she was "distressed, hurt and perplexed" by Jimmy Carter's remarks about her late husband in a magazine interview. Mr. Carter has apologized for his comments about the former President.

Mrs. Johnson's statement was released shortly before she toured the Lyndon Baines Johnson Library with Mr. Carter's wife, Rosalynn.

Other Candidates Cited  
Although this was the best publicized instance of vague campaign reporting, a commission spokesman said that several other candidates had not satisfactorily itemized large entries in their accounts of campaign expenditures.

Practice Called Not Unusual  
Presumably, Carter fund-raisers sent the check unsigned to make sure that it would be returned and result in a subsidy payment.

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Editor

Boycott

THE BLACK FAMILY RECONSIDERED: III



James Van Der Zee illustration

In the South and in Harlem, Tenacity

By Herbert G. Gutman

Herbert G. Gutman describes the tenacity of the black family in the South and Harlem, tracing its roots from slavery to the present day.

As regularly as their Southern white neighbors, rural and urban Southern black families held together during Reconstruction...

York City in 1925. The occupations and household status of nearly 60,000 Manhattan blacks (mostly central Harlem residents and together totaling about one-third of the island's blacks) make that clear...

1940 and 1970 than before 1930. This evidence offers no comfort whatsoever to poor ghetto blacks in 1976: men, women and children ravaged by institutional racism, chronic unemployment and welfare dependency...

Miss Nomer On the Debate

By James Reston

After somebody pulled the plug on the Ford-Carter rebate, the President and the Governor naturally asked for equal time to question the Average American Voter.

Moderator (Ed Newman): Please identify yourself. Voter: My real name is Miss Nomer. I'm middle-aged, Middle-American, undecided, middle-aged, Middle-American concerned citizen from Chapel Hill, halfway between Grand Rapids, Mich., and Plains, Ga.

Voter: All we need is common sense. If we eliminate waste, if we get rid of the tax loopholes that benefit only the rich, if we get the loafers off welfare, and if we stamp out corruption, discrimination, pride, greed, booze and sex, it should be easy.

WASHINGTON

Washington news snippets including mentions of Carter, Ford, and various political figures.

Carter in Illinois

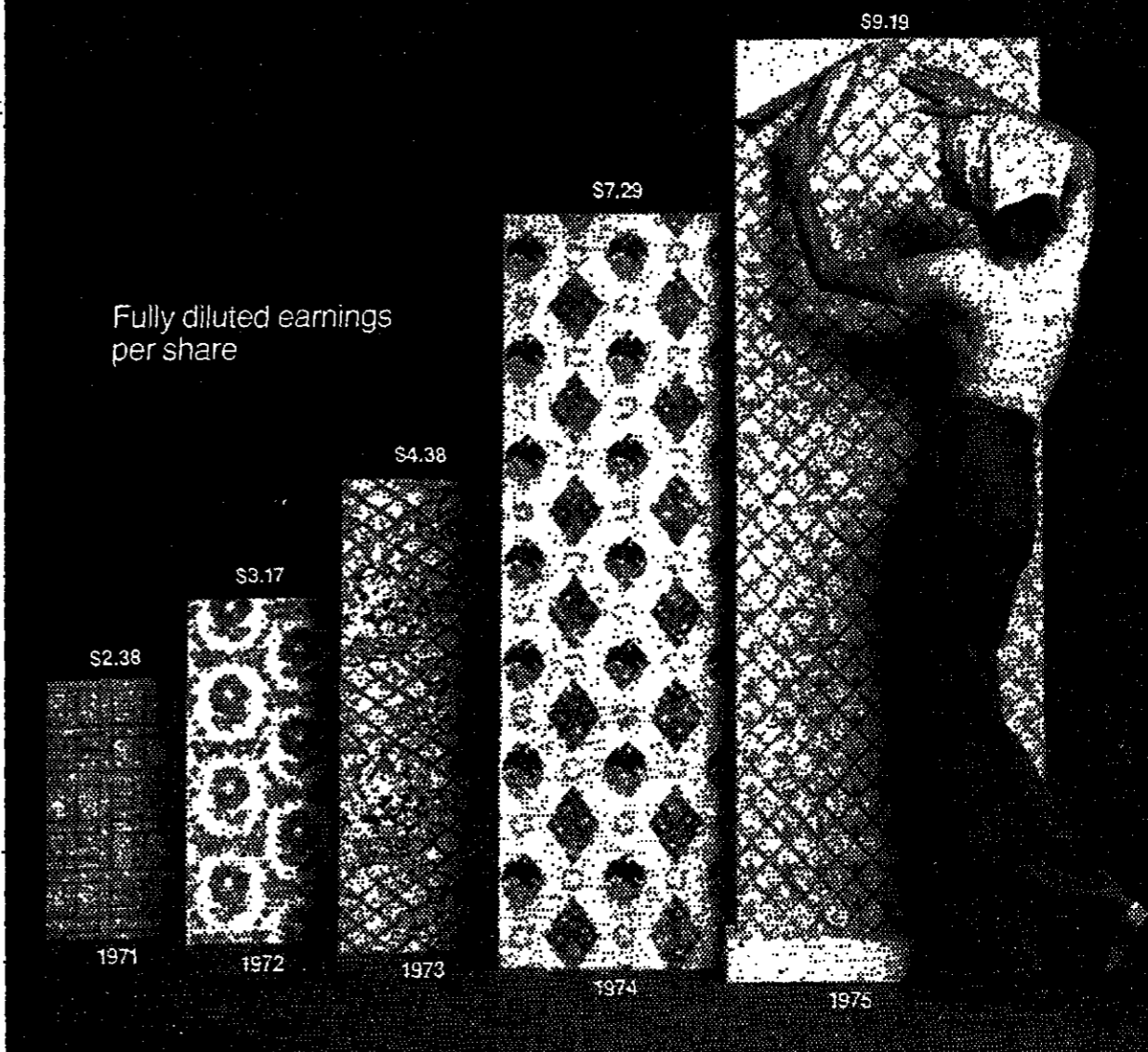
By Tom Wicker

AGO, Sept. 23—If Gov. Jimmy Carter establishes himself in the first as a serious political leader...

be as forgotten as "ethnic purity" by Election Day if the Georgian pulls himself and his campaign together...

out by Mr. Howlett and the Daley machine in the Democratic primary, has state and national ambitions that might well limit his enthusiasm for Mr. Carter as well as for Mr. Howlett.

In the last 5 years, we've almost quadrupled our earnings per share. That's growth.



PVC resins and fabricated products such as vinyl wallcoverings are adding color to our growth pattern.

Stauffer is a brand new 91-year-old chemical company with a great new pattern of steady growth and sustained earnings. Want proof? It's in our financial results.

person resin; vinyl wallcoverings for commercial and residential use; window shades; upholstery and exterior automotive trim. These and other PVC plastic products accounted for 11 percent of our net sales in 1975.



## CUNNINGHAM STATUS CONSIDERED SECURE

Rossetti, Too, Is Expected to Hold  
Democratic Leadership Rule Despite  
Coalition's Judgeship Gains

By THOMAS F. ROYAN

Patrick J. Cunningham, the Bronx Democratic leader, and Frank G. Rossetti, his Manhattan counterpart, appeared yesterday to be safe in their leaderships for some time despite their defeat by the antiorganization New Democratic Coalition in contests for party Supreme Court nominations.

Mr. Cunningham, whose two-year term expires in 1978, retains virtually complete control of his organization's executive committee, which elects the county leader.

Mr. Rossetti, whose term expires next year, said yesterday he intended to serve it out. While the coalition may eventually put pressure on him to resign, it is doubtful it could muster enough votes on the Manhattan executive committee to oust him.

### The Nominations

Coalition delegates defeated two Cunningham candidates for nominations Wednesday night at the judicial convention for the First Judicial District (Manhattan and the Bronx). It was the first such loss for the Bronx organization and the coalition also maintained all three of its Manhattan candidates.

In other developments at judicial conventions yesterday:

Brooklyn Democrats nominated Borough President Sebastian Leone for the single Supreme Court vacancy in the Second District (Brooklyn and Staten Island) and the Republicans named Victor Tirabasso, law secretary to a Court of Claims judge. Mr. Leone, whose election is believed certain, will resign as Borough President at the end of the year. His successor is expected to be Councilman Howard Golden.

Queens Democrats were slated to nominate District Attorney Nicholas Ferraro for the single vacancy in the 11th District (Queens). Governor Carey is expected to name State Senator John J. Santucci to replace him until the election next year.

Councilman Henry J. Stern last night accepted a Liberal Party nomination for the Supreme Court at its convention for the First District and withdrew as the party's candidate for United States Senator. This opened the way for the Moyihan, the Democratic candidate, at a party meeting on Monday.

The party's six other judicial nominees—all selected unanimously—were Judge John Carro of the Criminal Court; Justice Fritz W. Alexander, who is filling the term of the late Justice John M. Murtagh on the Supreme Court; Judge Richard W. Wallach, of the Civil Court; Judge Ernst H. Rosenberg, of the Criminal Court; and Supreme Court Justices Margaret Mary J. Mangan and Francis T. Murphy, whose 14-year terms are expiring and who are up for re-election.

All six have also been nominated by the Democratic Party. The other Democratic nominee, Judge Israel Rubin, of the Civil Court, was not considered by the Liberal Party's convention.

### Another Contest

At the Democratic convention for the First District Wednesday night, Judge John Carro, backed by the coalition, defeated Anita Florio, deputy secretary of state and president of the Bronx Bar Association, who was supported by the Cunningham organization, for a Supreme Court nomination. The vote was 111 to 87.

The Bronx organization also supported Judge Fred W. Eggert Jr. of the Civil Court for another nomination, but he lost to a coalition-sponsored candidate, Judge Israel Rubin of the Civil Court, 104 voted to 95.

Nominated without opposition for three Manhattan spots were Supreme Court Justice Fritz W. Alexander, who describes himself as an independent, and Judges Richard W. Wallach of the Civil Court and Ernst H. Rosenberg of the Criminal Court, both allied with the coalition.

Justice Alexander, who was named by Governor Carey to replace the late Justice John M. Murtagh was supported by both sides. The Rossetti forces were prepared to back Judge Rosenberg, who is from the East Side, in the hope that they would gain the support of coalition delegates from that area for a candidate of their own.

### Coalition Holds Together

The tactic of splitting the coalition has worked for the Rossetti forces before, both at judicial conventions and in contests for the county leadership. But this time the coalition factions—convinced that they could control the convention—stayed together and they picked up some Puerto Rican delegates because of their sponsorship of Judge Carro, who was born in Puerto Rico.

When the "regulars" led by Mr. Rossetti saw where the control was, they cast their votes for both Judge Rosenberg and Judge Wallach. Of the delegates, elected in the Sept. 14 primary, only 28 allied with the coalition came from the Bronx and the remaining coalition delegates came from Manhattan.

## ZAMBIA AND ANGOLA MOVE TO ESTABLISH RELATIONS

LUSAKA, Zambia, Sept. 23 (Reuters)—Zambia and Angola have brought their uneasy relations closer through normalization with an agreement to exchange ambassadors and to establish a joint commission to sort out their problems.

The agreement was reached yesterday during talks between a Zambia delegation and officials of Angola's Soviet-supported Government.

A statement did not say when the two neighbors would exchange envoys or when the joint commission would be established.

Relations were troubled earlier this year when Cuban soldiers helped the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola defeat two Western-backed liberation groups in rivalry for power.

Zambia's President, Kenneth D. Kaunda, then spoke of "a plundering tiger with its deadly cubs" coming in through the back door of Africa, in remarks reflecting his misgivings about Soviet and Cuban involvement in Angola.

But over the last month, President Kaunda has had three meetings with President Agostinho Neto of Angola. Zambia officially recognized Angola last April.

How to jog to win, play vicious  
volleyball, dress like a jock, and get  
Bear Bryant to coach your touch  
football team: a 14-page guide for  
weekend athletes

How to take one perfect picture of  
Catherine Deneuve

How to turn a Little Rascal into a big,  
brash star: take Robert Blake to the  
bank

How to walk around in John Wayne's  
cowboy boots

How to succeed in Washington, D.C.:  
fill your safe with dirty secrets

How to kill the man who wrote the  
songs that launched the peace  
movement

How to cook your way out of  
loneliness: Bruce Jay Friedman is  
hell on veal

How to indict a woman for witchcraft:  
go directly to North Carolina

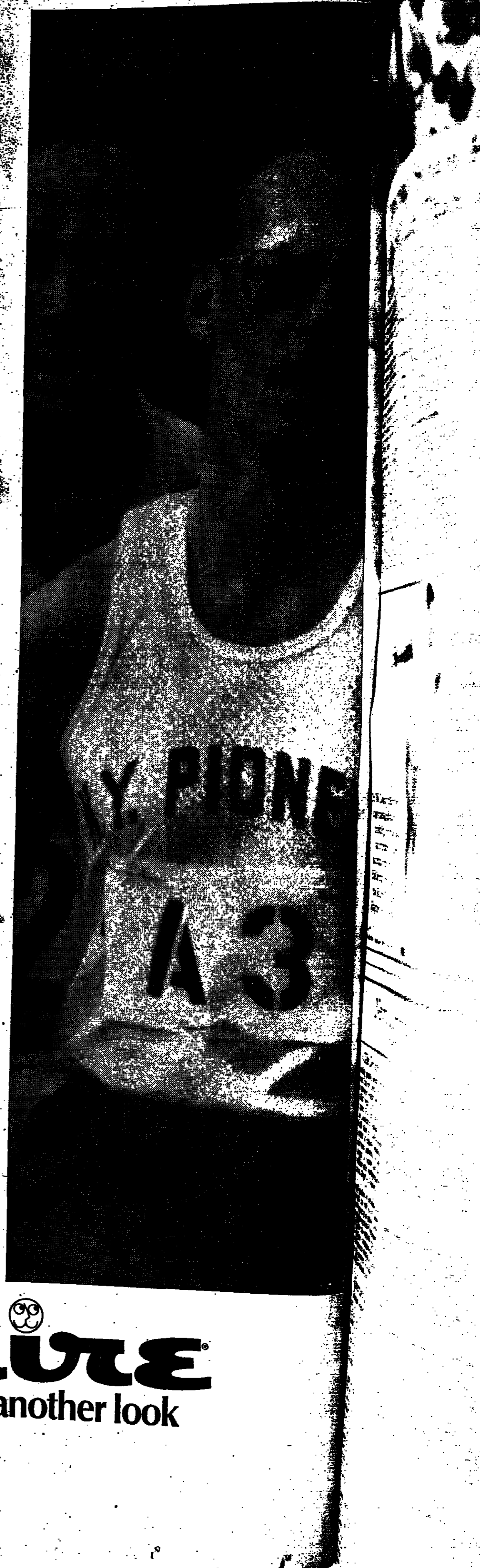
How to enjoy the south of France:  
Nice is nice but Vence is nicer

How to export a Nazi from Michigan  
How to get over a broken heart: tie  
one on and hit somebody

How to cover the Democratic  
Convention in 2000 words: assign  
Nora Ephron

How do you sell the spirited college  
graduate with a \$20,000+ income?

With ideas, sweat, and the finer things!



OCTOBER  
**Esquire**  
Take another look

كيفية النجاح



Lowell P. Weicker Jr., the incumbent Republican, is favored to retain his seat as Senator from Connecticut in spite of the challenge by Gloria Schaffer, Democrat. Last Sunday, she went to Silvermine, to see a show of portraits of herself by supporters.



The New York Times/James H. Hines and Peter H. Hines

### Connecticut Senate Race: More Still Life Than Action

By MICHAEL KNIGHT Special to The New York Times  
NEW CANAAN, Conn., Sept. 23 — Twenty-one original portraits of a politician—which is more than most people ordinarily bear to look at simultaneously—went up on the walls of a gallery here this week.  
It was merely a coincidence, gallery officials said, that the politician was Gloria Schaffer, the Democratic challenger for the United States Senate in Connecticut.  
And it was only natural, gallery officials added, that many of those who ended the opening of the two-week portrait show were close political supporters of Mrs. Schaffer.  
But whether it was coincidence or sign, art or kitsch, the portraits displayed at the Silvermine Guild of Artists here were one more little bit for Mrs. Schaffer, who is underdog in a race against Lowell P. Weicker Jr., the incumbent Republican. Halfway into the campaign with the election six weeks ahead, the contest still shapes up lopsidedly in her favor. The Man from Tergetate vs. That Nice Blond Lady, Senator Weicker, who is more likely

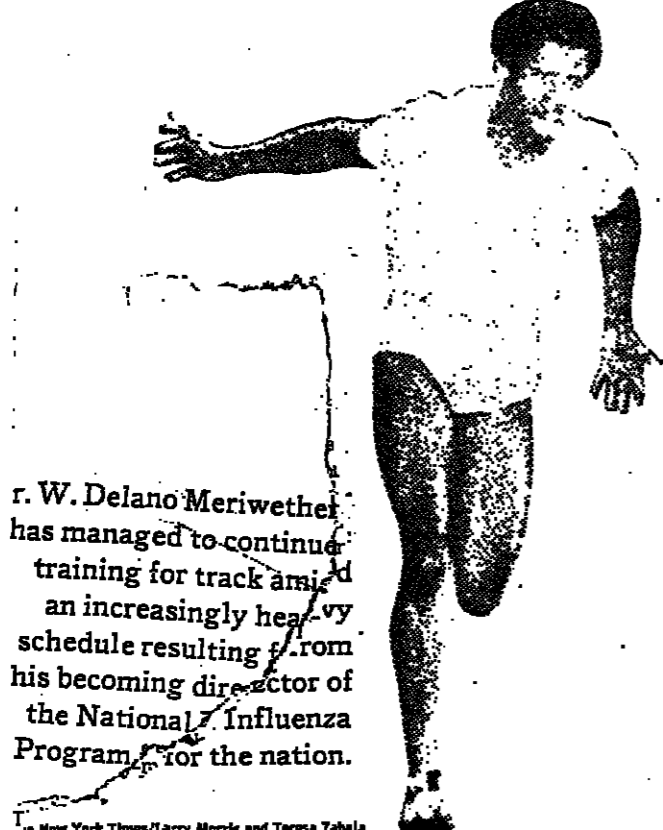
to appear at a clambake or country fair these days than on television, rarely mentions the rebellion against his own party's President that brought him nationwide fame during the Senate Watergate hearings two years ago.  
And Mrs. Schaffer, who is Connecticut's Secretary of the State and its top Democratic vote-getter, rarely mentions her position as one of only two women running for Senate seats this year, now that Representative Bella S. Abzug of New York City has fallen by the wayside and only Representative Patsy T. Mink of Hawaii is left.  
Images Remain Unchanged  
Despite the exertion of campaign staff and the exercise of campaign oratory, nothing has happened yet to change those early images or to move the campaign past those two politically double-edged starting points, each with its own advantages and liabilities.  
That lack of movement was apparent last week at the candidates' first face-to-face confrontation, a polite affair at the New Haven Lawn Club. Neither candidate addressed the other directly, and each had only kind words for the

opponent. The first real debates are not scheduled until late October.  
Mrs. Schaffer began the luncheon speeches, attempting to hit hard at traditional Democratic concerns in the quiet, lady-like and somewhat tentative speaking style that has had her campaign staff worried from the start.  
"The traditional bread-and-butter issues of jobs and inflation are paramount in this state," she began. "Energy pricing—energy pricing is of crucial importance to Connecticut—a very major problem for our immediate future. We are 82 percent dependent on oil for our energy, as opposed to 43 percent for the nation as a whole."  
"There is an 8 percent unemployment rate nationwide," she said, "but the July rate in Connecticut was 9.5 percent, and in urban areas it was worse. In Ansonia, it was 14.7 percent, Bridgeport 10.6, Bristol 11.9, New Britain 11.3, Waterbury 11.3 and Meriden 11.4."  
"Traditionally, Connecticut has always suffered more and recovered slower from economic slowdowns," she said. "Connecticut needs a Senator whose emphasis is on the problems of this state. An aggressive performance

is more impressive than an aggressive style if our voice is to be heard loud and clear."  
Senator Weicker, who is campaigning only on weekends until Congress adjourns sometime next month, responded in his broad and effusive style, which relies heavily on shirt-sleeved, arm-waving crescendos of scowling, angry phrases such as "you're darned right" and "we'd damn well better."  
"I've always tried to level with the electorate, and today will be no exception," he began. "I don't intend to 'baby' the voters with softball solutions, or to 'Mickey Mouse' the issues. Hot air is easy to recognize in a political campaign."  
What made America great, Senator

Weicker said, was social concern and backbone, "and very frankly, those qualities have been missing for too long."  
"Make-work programs," he said by way of example, "are as wrong as the Republican philosophy that everything will work out all right if you leave it alone. We have to concentrate on the problems rather than on traditional philosophies."  
His own guiding philosophy, he said, is that a Senator should lead people, not be led by people. "Sacrifice for the people, not sacrifice to the people," he said.  
The only real point for dispute came

when a questioner from the audience, which was composed of the editors and publishers of the state's fat and prosperous weekly newspapers, asked about oil policy. Mrs. Schaffer, who has been pushing the issue and goading Mr. Weicker on it, called for increasing Government regulation. Mr. Weicker, who has only begun to respond, came out for less regulation and more sacrifice on the part of consumers.  
Both candidates had studied the energy issue, been briefed on it by their staffs and asked about it before by voters. So, in a sense, they were giving prepared answers. More revealing, perhaps, was their response to an unexpected oddball question about life on Mars.  
Weicker Praises Technology  
"Well, there are some people in my party, I know, who wish I could give a direct answer on that," Senator Weicker quipped in an allusion to still-widespread disaffection to him among Republicans, both for his role in Watergate and for his personality which is sometimes described as self-righteous and abrasive.  
Having gotten a laugh, Senator Weicker took off with the question and delivered a paean to American technology and to those in the political system who had made it flower. Mrs. Schaffer, when her turn came, was left to trail along and make "me too" sound interesting if she could.  
"That's the trouble I always have with Lowell," Mrs. Schaffer said after the luncheon, when knots of well-wishers gathered around the candidates and offered appraisals of the performance. "He always takes broad positions, and I want to talk specifically. I wouldn't say there was any real confrontation yet."  
So far, no one has offered to paint Senator Weicker's picture—for campaign purposes or any other purpose. The portraits of Mrs. Schaffer, by the way, will go on display at the Union League Club Gallery in New York City in the spring. And after that—Mrs. Schaffer and her husband, Gene, who took in the whole thing quizzically at the gallery opening here this weekend, get to take their pick of the lot home, or, as the case may be, to Washington.



### U.S. Flu Program Run By Doctor Who Sprints

By NEIL AMDUR Special to The New York Times  
WASHINGTON — On most Monday and Wednesday nights, Dr. W. Delano Meriwether leaves his seventh floor office at 200 Independence Avenue at about 7:30, drives his 1968 Ford to a neighborhood high school athletic field and changes from a suit to a sweatshirt while still in his parked car.  
Two nights ago, however, Dr. Meriwether skipped his routine because of a speaking engagement before the Professional Nurses Club of Maryland. The subject of his talk was not the importance of a fast start in sprinting but the merits of early immunization against swine flu.  
Last April, Dr. Meriwether was appointed director of the National Influenza Program. Amid calls of concern from Capitol Hill, letters forwarded from the White House, daily staff meetings, luncheons, speaking engagements and a move into a new office, the 33-year-old doctor is training for another season in big-time track and field.  
Millions of Americans now integrate physical fitness into their daily routines—before, during and after business hours. However, Dr. Meriwether is no ordinary runner. He has won national men's titles, has run 100 yards in 9 seconds (with an aiding wind), reached the semifinals of the United States Olympic trials last summer and has beaten the world's finest sprinters despite no formal training in

Dr. W. Delano Meriwether has managed to continue training for track amid an increasingly heavy schedule resulting from his becoming director of the National Influenza Program for the nation.



Continued on Page B22.

### News Summary

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1976

**The Debate**  
Generally genteel debate between Ford and Jimmy Carter before television audience estimated at 1 billion people focused on economic issues. Mr. Ford sought to portray Democratic opponent as a "shrift" while Mr. Carter accused Ford of economic mismanagement and weak leadership. The candidate sought to buttress their arguments with an often bewildering array of statistics. [Page A1, Columns 3-6.]

**International**  
Lebanese President was sworn in under the protection of the Syrian Arab Republic. A few hours later, Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian leader, told Mr. Assad in a letter that his forces would cease-fire. [A1:2.]

**Metropolitan**  
Picketing by police officers was ordered by the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association to protest new work schedules and deferred raises. The P.B.A. called for off-duty demonstrations at the city's 73 precinct stationhouses after several days of unauthorized protests. [A1:2.]

**National**  
United States Steel's Washington lobbyist confirmed that the company had paid for five golf outings for President Ford during his last 10 years in the White House. The White House refused to comment on the disclosure, but one aide said the President was ready to answer questions on the matter during the debate. [A1:5.]

**Business/Finance**  
A sudden upsurge in the basic money supply was reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The increase was a record \$5 billion in the amount of currency in circulation and in checking accounts. Monetary analysts viewed the effect of the increase as largely psychological since single-week fluctuations tend to have little long-term significance. [D1:6.]

**Industry/Labor**  
Miners union meets in Cincinnati. [A1:6.]

**Religion**  
Jews prepare for Rosh ha-Shanah. [A1:9.]

**Weekend**  
Weekender Guide. [C1, D15.]

**Sports**  
Tanner upset in Coast tennis. [D14, D15.]

**Obituaries**  
Eugene Schmidt Jr. of Metropolitan Life. [D20.]

**Family/Style**  
Parents/Children: Nursemaids. [B6.]

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### Quotations of the Day

"Mr. Ford takes the same attitude that the Republicans always take. In the last three months before an election, they're always for the programs that they always fight the other 3 1/2 years." —Jimmy Carter, in his debate with President Ford. [A20:2.]

"Governor Carter complains about the deficit that this Administration has had. And yet he condemns the voters I have made that have saved taxpayers \$9 billion and could have saved an additional \$13 billion. Now he can't have it both ways." —President Ford, at another point in the debate. [A21:3.]

Miller leads Kaiser with record 63. [D18.]

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**CORRECTIONS**  
It was erroneously reported in The Times Sept. 18 that a grand jury said in 1972 that the ultimate responsibility for an irregular method of paying some provisional city employees lay with two mayoral aides, Richard R. Altrep and Sid Davidoff. Actually, the jury's presentment said that while the aides had approved salary commitments not covered by the regular budget, there was testimony that they had no knowledge of unauthorized use of office cash to pay the employees.  
An article in The Times on Sept. 13 incorrectly identified the husband of Mrs. Cecile Weinstein Fallon as a Roman Catholic. Mr. Fallon is Jewish.

### Brooklyn Residents Decry Plans For Municipal-Service Districting

By GLENN FOWLER

Undercurrents of racial, religious and class politics were seldom far from the surface yesterday at a public hearing on proposed community-service district lines in Brooklyn.

The Mayor's subcommittee on community services recommended comparatively few changes from present boundaries. Most changes were proposed to meet the requirement that each district under the new alignment, which will go into effect Jan. 1, have at least 100,000 residents. But the redrawn lines produced loud cries of protest from residents of half a dozen Brooklyn neighborhoods during nearly five hours of testimony at Borough Hall.

### Kallinger Attorney Calls Client Crazy At Time of Slaying

Special to The New York Times

HACKENSACK, N.J., Sept. 23—Joseph Kallinger's attorney said today in his opening statement that his client was "totally crazy" and that psychiatrists would testify that he did not know right from wrong on Jan. 8, 1975, when, according to the charge in the case, he killed Maria Fasching, a 21-year-old nurse, in Leonia, N.J.

Mr. Kallinger missed the opening statements in his trial because Judge Thomas F. Dalton of Superior Court ordered him out of the courtroom during jury selection last week until he would pledge good behavior.

Judge Dalton has told the defense attorney, Paul J. Giblin, to ask his client each day if he is ready to return. Mr. Giblin said outside the courthouse today that he checked with his client every morning, noon and afternoon. Again today, he said, he received no response to his plea to his client to return.

Mr. Kallinger, a 39-year-old Philadelphia shoe-repairer, was ejected from the courtroom when he began moaning, singing, chirping and swaying in the presence of prospective jurors.

Larry J. McClure, assistant Bergen prosecutor, said in his opening statement that the state would put on the witness stand psychiatrists who have watched his machinations and will testify that they are feigned to make his condition seem more serious than it is.

Sgt. Robert R. MacDougall of the Leonia police testified that he was called to the home of DeWitt Romaise the day of the murder and found Miss Fasching's blood-covered body on the basement floor, bound hand and foot.

Sergeant MacDougall said that in Sylvan Park two blocks away he had found a "heavily bloodstained shirt and tie." Mr. McClure said the shirt had been traced to Mr. Kallinger by its label and its laundry mark.

Owners of small houses in the Manhattan Beach section objected to being zoned into a district dominated by people who live in apartment buildings in the Brighton Beach and Coney Island areas.

Orthodox Jews in the eastern portion of Williamsburg asked not to be shifted to the Bushwick district, which is predominantly black.

Residents of the racially mixed Prospect Heights section said they wanted to remain part of the Crown Heights district rather than be linked to the more affluent Brooklyn Heights.

Deputy Mayor Paul Gibson Jr. presided in the absence of Mayor Beame, who is to submit his final recommendations to the Board of Estimate a week from today. Mr. Gibson assured aggrieved residents several times that they would have further opportunity to present their cases at public hearings of the board before the lines are finally adopted in December.

He also said that staff members of the City Planning Commission, who did most of the detailed work on the new district lines mandated by the revised City Charter, would be available to discuss possible changes before Mr. Beame's map was submitted next week.

#### Why Cut Us Off?

Manhattan Beach has been a part of Community District 15, which also includes Sheepshead Bay and Gravesend, since the original lines were drawn eight years ago. But under the new Charter it will be joined with the Coney peninsula, chiefly to provide police service more efficiently.

"There's no mutual interest between us and the people in Brighton and Coney Island," Alexander Singer, vice president of the Manhattan Beach Community Group, said. "We own our houses. They live in apartments. Why cut us off from Sheepshead Bay?"

The new lines would also redistrict several thousand residents of the Williamsburg section living between Grand Street and Flushing Avenue, severing them from the rest of the tightly knit Orthodox Jewish community in the northwest corner of Brooklyn. Several speakers, from Williamsburg as well as Bushwick, which would annex the Orthodox Jews under the new lines, asked that they be left untouched.

The struggle over redistricting for Prospect Park, a small area north of Prospect Heights, typified the complexities involved in drawing the new district lines. Richard Cherry, who is white, and Glover Hopson, who is black, appeared jointly on behalf of the local antipolice organization. They said their neighbors were opposed to being switched to a district that would be dominated by residents of Brooklyn Heights, a few miles west on the other side of the Fulton Street shopping area.

"They're downtown people, while our concerns are for the neighborhood," Mr. Cherry said. "If you take us out of Crown Heights, you'll just be helping to make it a ghetto."



THE NEW YORK TIMES  
EYE-CATCHER: An old double-decker bus served to draw attention to the voter registration desk set up on a sidewalk at Herald Square by the League of Women Voters. Mayor Beame helped register a few New Yorkers.

### City Admits Parking-Ticket Agents Are Told to Meet Daily Minimums

By MAX H. SEIGEL

A spokesman for the New York City Department of Traffic said yesterday that parking-enforcement agents who did not issue a specific minimum number of tickets each day faced the possibility of fines.

The spokesman, Victor Ross, said agents had to meet what he called "work standards," but he denied these were quotas.

The Traffic Department made known its position after a parking-enforcement agent had testified in Civil Court in Brooklyn that he and other agents were given daily quotas of parking violation tickets to be issued and that those who did not make the quotas faced the possibility of losing vacation pay or being fined up to \$50.

#### Tickets Were Challenged

Mr. Ross said the fines were not always \$50, but he could not give a range for the levies.

Edward Tamburo, the agent who told about the quotas, appeared as the first witness in a trial in which a travel agent challenged a \$250 judgment levied on him for not having paid for six parking tickets.

Mr. Tamburo told the court that he and other agents of the Flushing office of the Department of Traffic had been given quotas for each month.

"We were told we were supposed to average 33 tickets a day last month,"

he said. "We were also told that if we failed to meet the office average, there will be penalties."

The Traffic Department spokesman explained that the work standards were set by taking the total number of tickets issued by an office in one month, then dividing the number by the number of agents in the office and the total days worked.

Mr. Tamburo, who said he had worked as a parking enforcement agent for two and a half years, testified also that last week he and other agents were required to sign an agreement that they would not talk to news reporters. Several newspapers carried stories last week reporting there was a parking-ticket quota system.

Mr. Tamburo's testimony was submitted over the objections of an assistant corporation counsel, Carl Sanders, who contended that the Civil Court lacked jurisdiction and that the case belonged in the State Supreme Court. But Judge Norman H. Shilling, who had admitted verbally contesting two parking violation tickets he had received earlier this year, overruled the city's objections. He also rejected a motion by Mr. Sanders that he disqualify himself.

In challenging the \$250 judgment, Stephen Brown, president of Elre Tours of 2053 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, said he had never received the six tickets in question.

### Army Lifts 2-Year Dumping Ban For a Lobster Area in L.I.

By ARI L. GOLDMAN  
Special to The New York Times

NORTHPORT, L. I., Sept. 23—After a two-year ban on dumping at a Federal site in Long Island Sound off Eatons Neck, L. I., a popular area for lobster fishing, the Army Corps of Engineers has reopened the site for the deposit of dredged materials.

Robert Campbell, the public affairs officer for the Corps of Engineers, confirmed today that the ban was lifted after Connecticut, which has jurisdiction over the waters of the dumping site, said that it would issue a water quality certification in certain cases.

The reopening of the site for dumping came to light after George Doll, a Lobster fisherman who works the waters off Eatons Neck, received a public notice from the Corps of Engineers that applications had been submitted for use of the site for the disposal of almost 3,000 cubic yards of dredged materials. Mr. Doll brought the public notice to the attention of Robert J. Mrazek, the Suffolk County Legislator in the district, who called today for "an immediate and permanent end" to the dumping.

"Potential Danger" Cited  
"The potential danger of these acts is enormous," Mr. Mrazek said. "Over 50 lobstermen from the Huntington area alone make their living on lobsters fished from this site."

The applications for dumping at the site are from two commercial marinas in Westchester County. The boat yards—one in New Rochelle harbor and one in Larchmont harbor—want to dredge to improve navigation. They propose to dump the dredgings at the Federal site, which is about midway between Eatons Neck, on the North Shore of Long Island, and Norwalk, on the south shore of Connecticut.

Mr. Mrazek's call for a permanent ban on dumping on the site was endorsed today by Kenneth C. Butterfield, the Supervisor of the Town of Huntington, and by John M. Flynn, Suffolk County's Commissioner of Environmental Control. Mr. Flynn said: "They want to go into Westchester and take a dirty bottom out of a dirty creek and dump it in clean water. As far as I'm concerned that's lunacy."

Opposition Expressed  
Mr. Doll, the 30-year-old lobster fisherman who brought the issue to the attention of the public officials, said that public hearings on the dumping site were held in the community two years ago. At that time, strong opposition was expressed to a proposal to designate the area for continued dumping. Mr. Doll, Mr. Mrazek and others at the public hearing listening to the opposition, made a commitment to discontinue the dumping at Eatons Neck. After the Corps' mailing list to keep abreast of its plans. It was because of this request that he received the notification the dumping site had been reopened.

Mr. Campbell of the Corps of Engineers

said that the ban has the proposal two years in Connecticut. He said that at the time officials said they would water quality certification before dumping. Mr. Campbell officials agreed to it in certain cases. The Corps is now entering use the dumping site. A spokesman for the Department of Environment not confirm Mr. Campbell's statement.

### U.S. Ready Proposal to Jersey P.

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23—Transportation Secretary William P. Rogers announced today that he is ready to accept a proposal for extending the transit line as part of a commitment to projects in North Jersey for the next few years.

At a news conference of Transportation officials following comments at a final approval of the project, Mr. Rogers said: "It will leave it to the 'decision-makers' to make the extension of the PATH line from its New York City end to Jersey City Central station."

Mr. Rogers said that the extension of the PATH line from its New York City end to Jersey City Central station would serve the corridor.

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PARAMU Thursdays Oct 14-Dec 28 8:15-9:15 P.M. KINGS PL. Tuesdays Oct 12-Dec 28 8:15-9:15 P.M. QUEENS B. Wednesdays Oct 13-Dec 29 8:15-9:15 P.M. ROOSEVELT Thursdays Oct 14-Dec 30 8:15-9:15 P.M. FEE: \$3 per night 1-hour

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Handwritten Arabic text: "فكانت الامم"

Handwritten scribble at the top center of the page.

Dumping Area in L...

Coming: Light at End Of the 63d St. Tunnel

By EDWARD C. BURKS

...stories under East 63rd ...re having one dandy of an ...erie setting in this noisy ...rid.

...ted only by long strings of ...be, like torches, on the walls ...w supertunnel, the dimly seen ...port columns and the soaring ...hes take on the appearance ...temple being unearthed.

...made cavern, blasted and ...d through rock between Fifth ...Avenues, is taking shape ...in the future 11-mile subway ...ding from Central Park to Ja- ...sued. By 1987, according to ...nt Transit Authority estimates, ...eastern edge of Central Park ...the work site is through a ...commodious that the base of ...ington Monument would fit ...bly in the hole.

...e work for the 1,170-foot ...of tunnel from Fifth Avenue ...venue takes place at the shaft ...far underground. The final ...ast to cut the tunnel was in ...

Buildings Are Underpinned

...he next section to the east, ...ch between Park and Third ...started last spring, that ...rigorous complaints by resi- ...the neighborhood who object ...much "open-cut" construction, ...ction, a major station for the ...crosstown line is to be built ...on Avenue, requiring cutting ...surface.

...tion, other cuts were needed ...pin buildings along the way, ...noisy drilling machine, in the ...existing Avenue 63rd ...not probing for oil, but cutting ...he rock below to support steel ...

...gh the big tunnel, 45 feet in ...as been blasted all the way ...from Fifth Avenue to Park ...it will take until the spring ...to finish this two-block-long ...which is costing \$54 million.

...t this section alone there are ...startling figures involved in ...concrete and debris in- ...at Bob Schriever, project en- ...was asked to put the size in ...terms.

'Deep Holes' in the Floor

...culated that the tunnel and ...e could contain enough pruned ...supply every man, woman and ...New York State with a gallon. ...hriever, explains what has to ...to finish the job once the tun- ...seen cut through.

...se the tunnel rock, called Man- ...chist, is often streaked with ...id porous areas that produce ...und rain showers. It has no ...gly supported. This support ...of steel columns along the ...d nine-ton steel arches across ...

...the tunnel roof, spaced five feet apart ...and firmly tied into the rock. Most of ...this work has been completed in Mr. ...Schriever's section.

...For further support, concrete has ...to be pumped in between the steel sup- ...ports and the rock to a thickness of ...3.5 to six feet to make a continuous, ...massive concrete wall and roof.

...Huge concrete-mixing trucks dump ...concrete down a pipe in the shaft hole ...into a hunching, raucous concrete pump- ...er that sends the mixture hurtling ...through another pipe under high pres- ...sure to the work site in the tunnel ...100 yards or more away.

...Finally, with the use of huge molds ...or forms, steel-reinforced concrete ...boxes are built in the tunnel to provide ...for two levels of double-track line, with ...a support wall separating the tracks; ...and then continuous, welded rail (with- ...out noisy joints) is laid.

...All of this requires scores of men ...in hard hats, yellow raincoats and ...boots, many of them sloshing around ...in puddles of water in the still unpaved ...sections of the tunnel.

...Equipment includes a crane towering ...90-feet over Central Park and another ...one at the base of the shaft 120 feet ...down, jackhammers, welding torches, ...generators, an air-intake pump, and de- ...vices projecting laser beams for align- ...ment purposes and as points of refer- ...ence.

...John A. Tremko, division construc- ...tion engineer for the Transit Authority, ...notes that the tunnel is below the wa- ...ter table. Therefore, it is susceptible to ...leaks both from the top and the bot- ...tom and requires concrete patching as ...well as pumping.

Park Ground Restored

...After the concrete floor of the tun- ...nel is laid, little holes—"weep holes"— ...are cut into it so the water underneath ...can bubble up and then be pumped out. ..."Otherwise," says Mr. Tremko, "the ...pressure of the water is so great that ...it would break through."

...The main delay in completing the ...Manhattan-Jamaica line via 63d Street ...will be in finishing a 5.8-mile section ...called the "superexpress" bypass along ...the Long Island Rail Road right of way ...between Sunnyside and Forest Hills in ...Queens.

...According to the Transit Authority, ...trains should be running between Man- ...hattan and a new station at Northern ...Boulevard, Queens, by 1983 or 1984. ...Transfers can be made at that station ...to the Queens Boulevard line.

...At the Manhattan end the 63d Street ...line will curve underneath Central Park ...in two great arcs to link up with the ...IND Sixth Avenue (Avenue of the Amer- ...icas) and BMT Seventh Avenues lines ...just south of the park.

...Already the massive tunnel work of ...those two arcs is virtually complete, ...and the park land above, where it was ...torn up, has been restored, including ...a playground and a pond. Workmen are ...busy installing track in the tubes, and ...the tunnels will be used to store sub-



Workmen stand in tunnel under Central Park at 63d Street that leads to the Central-Park-to-Jamaica subway construction site, 12 stories below the street

U.S. Ready Proposal Jersey

Vertical text on the left margin, partially obscured and difficult to read.

...way cars until they can be put into ...regular service. It is near the huge shaft on the ...eastern edge of the park at 63d Street ...that the two tunnels from the Sixth ...

...and Seventh Avenue lines then merge ...into the one double-level section now, ...being built eastward by Mr. Schriever's ...men. In Queens, work on the subway line ...

...is underway under 41st Avenue in Long ...Island City as well as under Archer ...Avenue and nearby streets in Jamaica. ...The line will initially terminate at South ...Road in Jamaica. But the city and Tran- ...

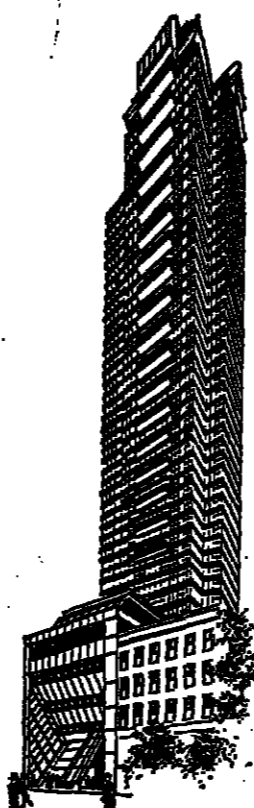
...sit Authority have plans to continue it ...southeastward to Springfield Gardens ...in the 1980's. But for residents whose ...streets are being torn up, it seems as ...though the job will take forever.

Robbery and Found \$25,000 Cash

By CHARLES KAISER

...Thompson was making a de- ...livery yesterday morning to 937 ...ay in the Williamsburg sec- ...Brooklyn, when he spotted a ...bag on the sidewalk in front ...building. ...eral Reserve Bank" was printed ...he bag. The notation "\$25,000" ...written on the tag on the bag. It ...to be unattended. ...bag was closed with a lead ...and Mr. Thompson, an employee ...Dante Sales Corporation, took ...the 110th Precinct station in ...Queens, seven miles away. ...18 years I've never seen this ...before," said Detective John ...and I think if I stay another ...years I'll never see it happen ...

...Manufacturers Hanover Trust Com- ...pany branch at 177 Montague Street ...in Brooklyn Heights. ...On its way to delivering the money, ...yesterday to the Yard Checking Cas- ...hing service at 804 Broadway, the ...Metropolitan Armored truck had what ...Detective Brush described as a "slight ...collision." ...The door on the passenger side ...opened and the money fell out," ...Detective Brush said. "Nobody ...noticed." He added: "Metropolitan was ...glad to get the money back—which ...it never expected to see again." ...Efforts to learn whether Metro- ...politan Armored intended to reward ...Mr. Thompson were unavailing. ..."What \$25,000?" said the man ...answering the telephone at Metro- ...politan Armored yesterday afternoon. ...He declined to identify himself, but said ...he would check with "the boss." ..."There is no money missing," the ...man said a few moments later. Then ...he hung up.



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Metropolitan Briefs

Costs Charged Corporation Counsel

...Federal judge in Brooklyn ...ordered that the New York ...Corporation Counsel pay \$500 a ...month until his office pro- ...lawyer to defend the Board ...in a suit brought by a ...elementary school teacher, ...Thomas C. Piatt said Corpora- ...tion Counsel W. Bernard Richland ...had ample notice of the trial and ...city's dilatory tactics were ...the time of the court. The ...Education is being sued by ...board, who taught at Public ...1 in Queens until he was ...involuntary medical leave in ...1969.

Rep Denies Charge

...Representative James F. Hast- ...was indicted Tuesday by a ...grand jury on charges of ob- ...struction from his staff to buy ...a boat and snowmobiles ...for his children's college edu- ...cation. He said he would plead ...to the charges. ...Rep. Hast, a Republican, repre- ...sents the 13th District in western ...New York. He was elected in ...1968 and last December ...he was re-elected. He has ...been re-elected to become presi- ...dent of the Associated Industries of New ...York, a business lobby in Albany. ...He said his intention to fight the ...charges was to fight the ...legislation which would open ...the way to Lake Placid.

Man Charged

...Police officers, 44-year-old ...Albano, was arraigned in ...court in Brooklyn on charges ...of more than \$77,000 in income ...tax on unreported income of ...between 1970 and 1973. Mr. ...Albano lived at 18-54 146th Street ...

...in Whitestone, Queens, retired from ...the Police Department in July 1970, ...nearly a year after he had been shot ...six times in the chest outside a restau- ...rant, Chez Joey, at Williamsbridge ...Road and Lydig Avenue in the Bronx. ...Since leaving the Police Department, ...Mr. Albano has been operating a liquor ...store, a laundrette and an ice cream ...parlor on the Lower East Side.

Candidate May Get Seat

...Ariene Stringer, Democratic can- ...didate for the City Council in the Nov. ...2 general election, is expected to be ...elected by the Council on Tuesday to ...replace the body until Dec. 1 to replace ...the late David B. Friedland, who died April ...24. The general election will be for the ...remainder of Mr. Friedland's term, ...until Dec. 31, 1977. The City Charter ...requires that the Council replace with ...a member of the same political party ...a member who leaves or dies.

City Harassment Charged

...The owner of a day-care center in ...Queens has charged New York City ...with engaging in systematic harass- ...ment to get him to accept a lower ...annual rental than the \$82,500 now ...called for. Teddy Menas, president of ...the Nas-Men Realty Corporation, which ...built and owns the center at 38-11 27th ...Street in Long Island City, said in a ...suit filed in Federal Court in Brooklyn ...that the harassment had taken the ...form of repeated inspections of the ...building in a hunt for violations.

LOTTERY NUMBERS Sept. 23, 1976 New Jersey Weekly—346-686 Millionaire Finalist—63851 New Jersey Pick-It—787 Connecticut—72—Orange 988

# Some Auto Workers Prepared to Stay Out With Private Strike Funds

By WILLIAM E. STEVENS  
Special to The New York Times

DETROIT, Sept. 23—The last time Jim Martin went on strike, it just about ruined him.

That was in 1967, when he was a 22-year-old production worker at the Ford Motor Company's huge River Rouge Plant in Dearborn. The walkout by the United Automobile Workers that year lasted 67 days.

"I was young and foolish," Mr. Martin said the other morning, with a grin, as he sipped coffee at his home in the suburban town of Taylor. "I never went through a strike like that before, and I wasn't prepared for it. It was rough, let me tell you." The family might not have made it through had not Mrs. Martin gotten a job as a maid in a hotel.

Now Jim Martin is one of more than 165,000 U.A.W. members who again are striking Ford. But this time things are a lot different. Now he is an apprentice millwright, a skilled worker who maintains the machinery and keeps production going at a Detroit-area casting plant.

**Private Strike Fund**  
Millwrights were getting a lot of overtime work just before the walkout, and the extra money, in a sense, went into the Martin family's private strike fund.

All the big bills, like the house and car payments, have been paid for the next three months.

This time the Martins were ready. A few miles away, "Big Joe" Lockwood, a jovial, 55-year-old metal pourer, was manning the picket line at the Rouge plant. He and many others were ready, too.

"Put it like this," he said, "my bills are paid up for the next couple of months. Guys who have managed their businesses pretty well while they were working can do that."

If the strike against Ford—now in its second week—lasts very long, some younger workers and some imprudent ones will undoubtedly find themselves in the same position Mr. Martin was in nine years ago. But thousands of others have evidently girded for the strike, financially.

The degree of an individual's preparedness is determined partly by his status within the industry. In the end, the state of preparedness will probably have a major bearing on what he is willing to settle for in a new three-year contract with Ford. And it will have a major bearing on when he wants to call it quits, end the strike and ratify a settlement.

Mr. Martin, for example, is part of the group—skilled tradesmen—who probably could hold out the longest. It is also the group that is the most militant and articulate within the union, and is the voting unit considered most likely to block a settlement at ratification time.

Like other members of the skilled trades, Mr. Martin feels strongly that the differential between their wages and the wages of unskilled assembly-line workers must be increased. Skilled workers' wages now are about 30 percent higher than those of production workers, and Mr. Martin thinks they should be 45 to 50 percent higher.

"We need at least a 50-to-75 cent per hour differential over production workers," Mr. Martin said, "and some people are going as high as a dollar. They're

thinking along the same lines as professional people."

To become a skilled tradesman, an apprentice must undergo extensive schooling. On weeknights for the last three years, for example, Mr. Martin has been required by the Ford management to attend Henry Ford Community College and study such subjects as drafting, algebra, geometry and trigonometry. He gets extra "incentive pay" for doing so.

**\$500 Gross Weekly Wage**  
Also, he has been working seven days a week. With overtime and incentive pay, he earns a gross weekly wage of about \$500. That is what has enabled him to prepare for the strike.

None of this means that Mr. Martin—or many of his co-workers—are really enthusiastic about the strike. "I think if you talk to most people, whether they're in the skilled trades or on the line, they'd rather be working," he said. "There's no way you can make up the money you lose on strike."

Strikers get \$40 to \$50 a week in benefits from the U.A.W.'s \$175-million strike fund.

"After this week dries out," Mr. Lockwood said, "give it, say, a month—and what are you living off of? Fifty dollars, 40 dollars. Forget about the bills, just living is tough. A family of two or three, they might get by, survive off a few dollars, but what about that family that's got six or seven? They're out there in the wind."

Is it worth all that?  
They might settle for less the longer the strike goes, in Mr. Lockwood's view. "We won't accept anything in these first

three months."

Joe Lockwood, a steel pourer at Ford before strike, has also prepaid his bills out of fear of a long strike.

What will the workers settle for?  
They might settle for less the longer the strike goes, in Mr. Lockwood's view. "We won't accept anything in these first

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Jim Martin, a striking Ford employee, in front of a union hall in Dearborn, Mich. In preparation for a possible strike, Mr. Martin paid all his major bills, like the house and car payments, three months in advance.

"That's why I say the strike will last at least four weeks," he said. "I'll take that long to get two or three of those welfare checks in their pocket."

**Bargainers Report Progress**  
DETROIT, Sept. 23 (AP)—For the first time since the United Automobile Workers struck Ford nine days ago, bargainers said today that they were making progress.

"Things are moving, moving on the right track," the union's president, Leonard Woodcock, said in an interview as he returned from a lunch break at company headquarters in suburban Dearborn to resume negotiations.

Ford spokesmen agreed that progress had been made after two days of talks about noneconomic issues. Sources said the two sides began narrowing the gap late yesterday on a key union demand for increased job security and restrictions on company layoffs.

That is the demand for reduced working time as a means of opening up more jobs. Talk to Mr. Lockwood, though, and it is a different story. The reduction of working time is "very important, for the simple reason that the higher seniority man can stand more time off. He's already got a secure job. It's the younger man that needs the work," he said.

Mr. Martin cares a lot about the skilled trades wage differential. But he says that he and others are confused about the U.A.W.'s key demand, the one that is the stickiest point in the contract talks.

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# THE HARRISES ENTER A NOT GUILTY PLEA

## Couple Arraigned on Charges of Kidnapping Patricia Hearst

BERKELEY, Calif., Sept. 23 (AP)—William and Emily Harris, the radical couple who joined Patricia Hearst in a cross-country fugitive flight, pleaded not guilty today to charges that they had kidnaped the young heiress.

Their arraignment in Municipal Court on a 19-count criminal complaint came just one day before Miss Hearst was to appear in Federal court in San Francisco to be sentenced for a bank robbery conviction.

The Harrises' defense attorney, Leonard Weinglass, complained at the proceeding that Mr. Harris had been manhandled by a guard during a pre-arraignment conference of the defense team in another courtroom.

**Indictment Expected**  
Mr. Weinglass said that the conference ended abruptly after a sheriff's deputy seized Mrs. Harris when she refused to get up when ordered to do so. When Mr. Harris tried to intervene, Mr. Weinglass said, he was wrestled to the ground by a deputy.

Judge Wilnot Sweeney set a preliminary hearing for Oct. 7, but it was expected that a grand jury would issue an indictment on the kidnapping charges before then. The indictment would supersede the criminal complaint, making the Oct. 7 hearing in Municipal Court unnecessary. The couple, already serving prison terms for other charges, would then be arraigned again in Superior Court.

The site of the Harrises' arraignment today is a few miles from the apartment, where Miss Hearst, then a 19-year-old sophomore at the University of California, was kidnaped by members of the self-styled Symbionese Liberation Army on Feb. 4, 1974.

# Around the Nation

## Former F.B.I. Informant Indicted in Burglary

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23—A Denver grand jury indicted today Timothy Redfern, a former informant for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, on charges of second-degree burglary stemming from a break-in last July at the Socialist Workers Party office there.

Mr. Redfern, 25 years old, had admitted stealing four cartons of documents from the party's Denver headquarters on July 7 in what he said was an effort to gain the approval of John Almon, the F.B.I. agent to whom he reported.

Mr. Almon told local prosecutors after the burglary that he had directed Mr. Redfern, who has since been discharged as a bureau informant, to return stolen materials. However, F.B.I. files obtained by the party through a lawsuit and made public showed that some of the items had been accepted by Mr. Almon from Mr. Redfern and placed in the bureau's records.

Dale Tooley, the District Attorney, said that he had asked the court to allow him to send copies of the grand jury testimony in the case to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and the Justice Department's civil rights division, both of which had requested the material.

Woman Killed by Grizzly At Glacier National Park

Special to The New York Times

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK, Mont., Sept. 23—A University of Montana student was mauled to death this morning when a grizzly bear ripped through a tent where she slept and dragged her more than 300 yards.

The woman, Mary F. Mahoney, 21 years old, of Highwood, Ill., had been camped at Swift Current camp grounds on the eastern slope of the Continental Divide with four other woman students at the time of the incident.

Edwin L. Rothfus, chief naturalist said the unprovoked attack took place about 7 A.M. He said the animal attacked her tent twice, leaving the second time with the girl in its mouth.

When two of Miss Mahoney's companions, Ellen Fiman and Jennifer Thorson, ran to their car and began blowing its horn, the bear dropped Miss Mahoney about 300 yards from the tent.

Park rangers later shot two bears which were taken to Montana State University for autopsies.

Injured Man Gets \$150,000 In Volkswagen Suit

MUSKEGON, Mich., Sept. 23 (AP)—After a three-week trial, a Michigan judge today awarded \$150,000 damages in a charging Volkswagen with negligent design.

William Anderson, 69 years old, formerly of Muskegon and Big Rapids, Mich., but now living in Port Charles, Fla., filed suit against the German car maker after a head-on collision killed his wife and left him disabled.

Mr. Anderson, who sought damages totaling \$400,000 for himself and wife's estate, contended that his Volkswagen van had a faulty design that could not withstand the impact of a front-end collision.

He sued Volkswagenwerk AG, German parent concern; Volkswagens of America, the distributor in this country; and Traverese Motors Inc. of Troy, Mich., where he bought the van.

The suit in Muskegon County Circuit Court stemmed from a Dec. 13, 1974, crash near Twin Lake, Mich., where Oldsmobile station wagon collided with the van on a slush-covered road.

The police testified that the rear engine van's front collapsed on the Andersons.

Over Half the Polio Cases in 1973-75 Vaccine-Lined

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (UPI)—More than half the cases of polio reported in the United States in the last three years were vaccine-associated, the National Center for Disease Control in Atlanta today said.

The report, including estimates for 1973-75, was provided in response to Senate testimony that polio has been so well controlled in the United States that the major cause now is vaccines rather than "natural" infection.

The center's national immunization survey shows 30 cases of polio in 1973-75, including 16 vaccine-associated cases. Two more cases last year were vaccine-associated, a spokesman for the United States Public Health Service said.

The vaccine-associated cases also include persons who had contact with someone who was vaccinated with witnesses testified, including Jonas Salk, developer of one of the vaccines that brought polio under control in this country.

Detroit's No. 2 Police Put on Leave of Absence

DETROIT, Sept. 23 (AP)—Blount, Detroit's second-ranking official, has been put on indefinite leave of absence after Federal narcotics and the local police raided his home in search of evidence of illegal drug trafficking.

A police spokeswoman said that Blount's "educational leave of absence" took effect at noon today and that his duties would be taken immediately by Deputy Chief William Hart. Mr. Blount is the department's executive chief.

Mr. Blount, 50 years old, the ranking black in the department, has been at odds with Chief G. Lannan. Mr. Blount said he fought allegations of narcotics dealing the bitter end.

# Episcopal Bishops Call for Unity as Convention Ends

By ELEANOR BLAU  
Special to The New York Times

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 23—After approving the ordination of women and the new Book of Common Prayer, the Episcopal Church ended today what its House of Bishops said "might well prove to be the most crucial general convention of this century."

The bishops' assessment was in a pastoral letter that appealed for unity in the wake of the controversial steps. "We plead that no hasty actions be taken by any person or group which would even appear to breach our oneness in Jesus Christ or our fellowship with one another in the church," the bishops said.

Noting that "in our Anglican Communion we have a long experience of maintaining laws while holding a diversity within the one body," the bishops said that love "must respect the conscience of each individual." This seemed to refer in particular to church members who do not accept the convention's stipulation that women may be priests and bishops.

Shortly before the 13-day session ended, the House of Deputies, the lay and clerical part of the governing convention, overwhelmingly rejected a resolution approved by the bishops that would have changed from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1 the date that the canonical change admitting women will take effect.

**Foes of Women Priests Split**  
Although there has been much talk in both houses about reconciliation, strong opponents of women's ordination have been talking about a rift. However, there was division even in that camp.

Episcopalians United, an umbrella group that says it represents 400,000 opponents of women's ordination, printed a "Plan of Action" that urges "loyal Episcopalians" to guard the title of real estate and to consider whether to give financial support to a parish sympathetic to the "schismatic" general convention.

One of the groups associated with Episcopalians United, the American Church Union, disavowed that statement. So did the Coalition for the Apostolic Ministry, which is not an affiliate, and Bishop Robert E. Terwilliger of Dallas. He is one of 37 bishops who signed a statement saying that they could not accept the convention action, but intended to stay in the church.

Meanwhile, Episcopalians United scoffed at a suggestion by the Rev. Carroll Simpson of Milwaukee that opponents might form a nongeographic diocese within the church that would, in effect, be "an internal schism."

"What in the world is that?" the group asked in its newspaper. "It sounds like Anglican compromise gone mad."

The convention gave its final approval to a new Book of Common Prayer early this week. It will become the church's standard prayer book if the next convention adopts it in 1979. Although an overwhelming vote for it in the House of Deputies surprised everyone here, final approval was expected.

A committee from both houses had reconciled differences between versions of the two books. The major discrepancy was the "filioque clause" in the Nicene Creed. The deputies had inserted the words "and the Son" in a passage describing the Holy Spirit "proceeding from the Father and the Son." The three words had been left out of the modern version, and the bishops wanted it left out, but accepted the deputies' change.

**Archaic Words Are Omitted**  
The new book seeks to make clear words no longer in use, or the meaning of which has changed. Canon Charles M. Guilbert, custodian of the Standard Book of Common Prayer, noted that in the marriage vow "truth" was archaic.

Thus, "hail death us do part, according to God's holy ordinance; and thereto I give thee my troth" becomes, in the modern version, "until we are parted by death. That is my solemn vow."

A prayer assigned for Sunday in the season after Pentecost includes the word "prevent," which in the 16th century meant "to go before," he continued. "Thus, 'Lord, we pray thee that thy grace may always prevent and follow us' becomes 'Lord, we pray that your grace may always precede and follow us.'"

On other matters, the convention took the following actions:

Opposed legislation that would deny the right of individuals to decide to have abortions. The measure broadened but reaffirmed an earlier position stating guidelines where abortions would be permissible.

Called for a three year study in depth of homosexuality. The issue prompted extensive debate in both houses. An amendment that would have asked the bishops not to ordain practicing homosexuals was defeated by the deputies.

Authorized a year of planning for the eventual creation of a Navajo Area Mission that would include parts of Utah and Arizona. The mission would have its own bishop and probably would incorporate Indian religious ceremonies within those of the church.

Adopted a "Venture in Mission" report that called for a \$96-million capital fund drive. The money would be used for a broad range of programs in this country and overseas.

# Excerpts From Prayer Book

Following are excerpts from the texts from the old Book of Common Prayer and changes approved by the Episcopal Church:

**Psalm 23 (Old Version)**  
The Lord is my shepherd; therefore I lack nothing.  
He shall feed me in a green pasture, and lead me forth beside the waters of comfort.  
He shall convert my soul, and bring me forth in the paths of righteousness for his Name's sake...

**(New Version)**  
The Lord is my shepherd.  
I shall not be in want.  
He makes me lie down in green pastures and leads me beside still waters.  
He revives my soul and guides me along right pathways for his Name's sake...

**The Decalogue (Old Version)**  
I am the Lord thy God: Thou shalt have none other gods but me.

Thou shalt not make to thyself any graven image, nor the likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or in the earth beneath, or in the water under the earth; thou shalt not bow down to them, nor worship them.

Thou shalt not take the Name of the Lord thy God in vain; Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath-day.

**(New Version)**  
I am the Lord your God who brought you out of bondage.  
You shall have no other gods but me. You shall not make for yourself any idol.  
You shall not invoke with malice the Name of the Lord your God. Remember the Sabbath Day and keep it holy.

**Nicene Creed (Old Version)**  
I believe in one God the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth, and of all things visible and invisible...

**(New Version)**  
We believe in one God, the Father, the Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth, Of all that is, seen and unseen.

Variation on a theme

Fall's newest espadrille—pretty cutouts on a wedge of natural rope. From Italy by Campione in tobacco brown suede, 42.00

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مكتبة الأصيل



Uliam R. Tolbert Jr., the President of Liberia, tipping his hat before a joint session of Congress yesterday. Vice President Rockefeller and Speaker of the House Carl Albert are at rear.

### Guarded Moment in House for Albert and Rockefeller

Continued From Page A1

...t, who had yet to enter the

...g is a transcript of their con-

T: Are there many Liberians

FELLER: Most are strictly

T: Real black huh?

FELLER: But they've got a

T: They never let the local

FELLER: Oh, no. They've

T: But only slightly.

FELLER: Ed Brooke is a one-

T: Yeah, he'd be a slave if

...staff members explained later

...the dialogue between the

...vision Gallery.

...Mr. Rockefeller nor Mr. Albert

...ful that anyone in the House

...heard their remarks. But the

...on was heard in the radio-tele-

...ry and several tape recordings

...es in the gallery asked report-

...the recordings, pleading

...the rules of the House any

...ade on the Speaker's dais were

...rules, titled "Procedures for

...Recording House Side, of

...cludes the following two

...embers involved in private

...No filming or recording ex-

...tent of member"; and "Chan-

...g and recording not permitted,

...social occasions."

...the National Black Network

...rk and National Public Radio

...reat the remarks as news and

...on them during a news pro-

...gram.

...aide to Senator Brooke was

...comment, she said at first that

...was "shocked." Later, how-

...ever, Mr. Brooke would have "no

...tor escorted Dr. Tolbert into

...for the speech, which was

...30 minutes by a civil rights

...the Senate by Senator James

...mocrat of Alabama.

...Allen was seeking to block a

...uld permit the Federal courts

...al fees to the prevailing party

...s suits.

...nce itself, although intended

to be composed of the members of Congress, officials of the Ford Administration, and the diplomatic corps, also was comprised of many Congressional staff aides who had been asked to sit in the chamber to "replace the many missing Senators and Representatives.

At the start of his speech, Dr. Tolbert noted that he was "the first African head of state in this year third century to address a joint session of your honorable body."

"The United States Congress has remained the bulwark of the national purpose, the prescient promoter of the thriving enterprise of state, and the constant preserver of the ideals and aspirations of democracy," he continued.

The American Revolution Cited

"Contemporaneous with the spirit of the American Revolution, the United States Congress has resolutely upheld for its constituency those eternal values of human dignity, economic opportunity and social equity," he added.

A. Edgar, Dr. Tolbert noted the role that Americans had played in the founding of Liberia, saying that his country was "free from human oppression."

Liberia was acquired as a home for the freed American slaves and 6,000 African slaves who were brought to the country during the American Civil War. They dominated the indigenous populations and their descend-

ants rule Liberia today.

Noting the aid that Americans had given Liberia in the past, Dr. Tolbert asked Congress to continue its aid because the peoples of "Southern Africa suffer and struggle under the yoke of colonialism and racism."

He concluded by saying that black Africans needed both political and economic help from the United States to assist them in their struggles with the whites there, adding, "Let the Congress then become the bold crusader for social and economic reform around the world."

Kissinger Off-the-Record

Among those whose supposedly private, off-the-record conversations have been picked up by microphones that were accidentally left open is Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

Last October, during a visit to Ottawa, Mr. Kissinger was expressing his private views on former President Richard M. Nixon and on Chinese Prime Minister Chou En-lai, who was then alive, at a banquet given by the Canadian External Affairs Minister, Allan Rock.

"He's very ill, I think he's dying," Mr. Kissinger said about the Chinese leader to his Canadian host, not aware that his words were being piped to a press room about the banquet hall because a microphone had been inadvertently left open.

And during the same conversation, Mr. Kissinger said that Mr. Nixon had "barely governed" while the Watergate scandal unraveled. The State Department refused to comment on the episode.

### York Detective Is Acquitted a Charge of Murder in Denver

Sept. 23 (AP)—A jury today

New York City police de-

murder and assault charges

ed him of murder conspiracy

and-style shooting death of

businessman and gambler.

five, Robert Davis, 39 years

led from the New York force

Colorado charges were filed

and two other men, sat ex-

as the jury read its verdict

fternoon. The jury deliberated

ght hours.

and the others were charged

ng last Oct. 7 of Hal Levine,

y to collect a \$5 million in-

oy, and in the critical wound-

wife Shirley, 45.

ess Granted Immunity

r defendants—Michael Bor-

no were moving to Denver.

Davis's partner on the New

five shoot Mr. Levine. The defense coun-

tered that Mr. D'Prero had done the

shooting.

Mr. Davis's court-appointed attorney,

Charles Brega, said after hearing the ver-

dict:

"I am delighted. They did not convict

my client of murder in the first degree.

The jury analyzed Mr. D'Prero's testi-

mony very well."

Judge Robert P. Fullerton of Denver

District Court continued bond for Mr.

Davis at \$125,000. Under Colorado law,

conspiracy to commit murder is punish-

able by 10 to 50 years in prison.

Led away in handcuffs after the trial,

Mr. Davis was smiling but said he would

have no comment "at this time."

The prosecution team expressed dis-

appointment at the verdict but said it

did not expect it to affect the Borelli and

Saccone trial.

"I think the decision showed without a doubt that the jury was convinced that Robert Davis was involved in the murder of Hal Levine, but they did not believe that Davis pulled the trigger," said Deputy District Attorney David Stark.

Another deputy district attorney, Michael Little, said he felt the prosecution could have done nothing differently to obtain a different verdict. He said the verdict indicated that the jury had been unable to decide without doubt that Mr. Davis pulled the trigger.

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Parents/Children

Approaching the Search for Child-Care: Realistic Attitude Hel

By RICHARD FLASTE
When affluent working parents set out to find someone to care for their children, often they're looking for somebody at least as wonderful as Mary Poppins.

They want her to be tutor, nurse and housekeeper. She should be bright, articulate, attractive, stimulating for the children. And if she cooks native dishes from her exotic homeland, that would be fine, too.

But while \$100 to \$200 a week may seem to be a significant amount of money, it rarely buys all those things. Parents who start out looking for perfection in the person who will share the childrearing—the disciplining, the training, the loving—usually find they are asking for more than the market offers.

Joseph and Karen Lane (he runs an advertising agency; she's in public relations) experienced a good deal of initial tension and idealism as they sought someone to care for Robin, now 4 1/2 years old, and later Tracy, now 1 1/2.

The choice, after all, can be one of the most important that parents make. In business if you're right 50 percent of the time, "you're doing fine," Mr. Lane said, "but in this you just have to be right."

In time the Lanes became more relaxed and more practical. Mrs. Lane came to the conclusion that too many

mothers want to replace themselves totally, they want everything to be done as if they were home.

She decided, she said, "not to recreate myself." It was unnecessary, as well as unrealistic—"Even if I were home all the time, I wouldn't be raising the children alone; they'd be raised partly by the neighbors, partly by television or by relatives."

Parents have to come to grips with a number of questions. Do they want a nursemaid or a housekeeper (as a child gets older the latter may be more useful than the former)? Agencies will invariably tell them that the woman who can be reasonably good at both child care and cleaning is rare indeed.

Is it necessary for the woman to live in? If it is, she'll be more difficult to find—"Most of the women today have their own families and their own lives," Leah Rose of the Art Agency said. Moreover, many nursemaids are leery of being on call 24 hours a day.

There are a variety of ways to begin the search. Obvious sources are the employment agencies listed in classified advertising sections of newspapers along with the situations-wanted ads.

One agency that might be overlooked, however, is the State Employment Service, New York State, for instance, has a household branch in each borough. The state agency charges no fee to employer or employee (private agencies charge each up to 18 percent of the first month's salary) and all of its applicants must have checkable references before they can be placed.

If the agencies fail to help, or insist

that your requirements are unreasonable, then advertise for someone yourself. There are the large daily newspapers, of course, but a lesser-known paper that has pleased some parents is The Irish Echo, "The voice of Ireland in America," which has the advantage of appealing to immigrants who may not be so settled here that they would shun live-in work.

Newspaper advertising does pose some problems. According to Sarah Jones, a lawyer who did it, you have to be prepared for "some crazy people to answer those ads." Mrs. Jones, who has two daughters, said that advertising meant "you have to screen very carefully."

In any case, you would want to interview carefully. But Mary Walsh, of the Avalon Nurses Registry, asserts that "parents don't know how to interview." She said it takes years of experience to know just when to be suspicious and when to be pleased.

Nevertheless, a number of agencies and parents who've been through the experience several times have some interviewing pointers to pass on: "If the worker is an alien, remember to ask to see the 'green card,' which is proof from the immigration authorities that the worker is here as a legal resident."

Look over the employment record meticulously. Are there unexplained gaps in the job history?

Take references with a grain of salt. According to one agency, some references are written by relatives and

friends. Others might be glowing simply because the former employer wanted to be nice. It is a good idea to follow up the references with a phone call.

Sarah Jones advised that you have your child with you at the interview to see just how the prospective employee relates to children, although admittedly in a strained situation.

Dr. James Wolff, a professor of pediatric at Columbia University who has had unusual success with household help—the same woman has taken care of his son, Timmy, for 17 years—said that if he were starting over he'd ask questions to determine the woman's flexibility.

Things to Look For
For instance, what are her feelings about toilet training? If she sounds too rigid, he'd steer clear. Rigidity, he thinks, is a sign of friction ahead.

Is the nursemaid supposed to take the child to stimulating places, such as the zoo or the park? Then the parents might want to find out if she knows how to get around the city.

Susan Weyerhaeuser, a graduate student, hired a woman from Barbados who seemed awfully sullen for a while. It turned out that she was just terrified. She had no idea of how to get around. Mrs. Weyerhaeuser has unexpectedly found herself training the woman, who loves children, to somehow negotiate urban perils.

Which makes a point, if Mrs. Weyerhaeuser had turned the woman away because the city frightened her, an affectionate person would have been lost. So careful interviewing can backfire. There are parents who swear that the most important thing is not answers to questions but their own "gut reaction."

Anyway, once you've found somebody you like, it may be hard keeping her. The demand appears greater than the supply. And if the woman is good but just doesn't like you she can find a job elsewhere.

The Lanes found that the best way to relate to Doris Lampert was to trust her. Mrs. Lane said she believes that Mrs. Lampert wants to do a good job and will get as much done around the house as she can.

Mrs. Lane said emphatically, "I don't make lists." And five days a week, as Mrs. Lampert goes about cleaning the Lanes' house, taking Robin to school and bathing Tracy, she is thankful that there are no lists to plague her.

As she held Tracy in her arms recently in the shingled house on a tree-framed street in Rye, N.Y., Mrs. Lampert



Doris Lampert cares for Robin, 4 1/2, and Tracy L

said her work would be much harder if the Lanes "kept pinpointing the things I had to do and criticizing me."

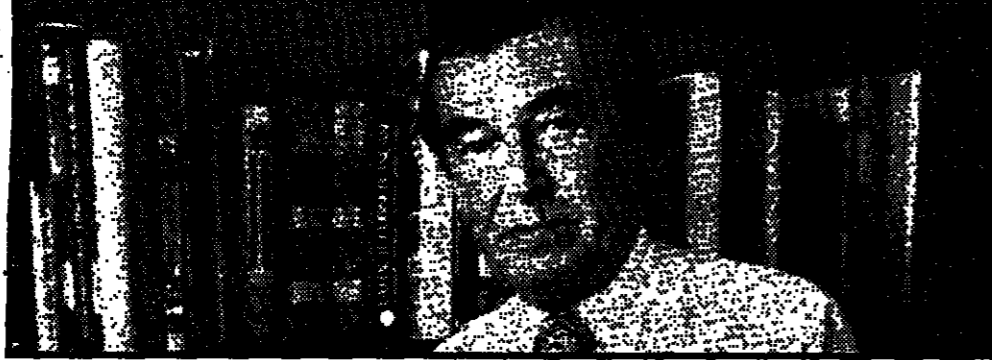
Although the house might not survive a white-glove test, the Lanes surely have been paid back for their trust. Not only is Mrs. Lampert responsible but she is also warm, as anyone could see the other day after Tracy had a little accident.

She had reached up to a shelf in the den and pulled a stethoscope down. It hit her on the head. The wailing girl

clutched at Mrs. Lampert. Mrs. Lampert hugged her back.

Later, obviously angry stethoscope—or herself?—within reach—Mrs. Lane hid the stethoscope; when could find it. But for now, crying subsided, all the white nurse's gown and it did was hold the child up and forth whispering, "It's its O.K.," while kissing h

For Jewish New Year, A Taste Of Honey



Leon Hirschbaum and his collection of Jewish cookbooks.

By MIMI SHERATON
"Cooking relaxes me," said Leon Hirschbaum, a lawyer whose trim physique belies both his passion for food and his 68 years. "I love to shop for food and cook dinner after a day of legal problems, and when I have insomnia, I sometimes bake at 3 or 4 in the morning."

When he does decide to cook, Mr. Hirschbaum does not find himself in want of recipes. His collection of cookbooks numbers well into the thousands and fills walls of bookshelves in the kitchen, bedrooms and cellar of his house in the Flatbush section of Brooklyn.

Although the collection is international in scope, Mr. Hirschbaum's real pride is the unusually complete group of Jewish cookbooks published in the United States, Australia, Germany and France, among others. His prize is a work published in London in 1874, "The Easy and Economical Book of Jewish Cookery," by Mrs. J. Aptuel, who was a cook to the Baroness Lionel de Rothschild, to whom the book is dedicated.

"Jewish cookbooks are hard to come by," Mr. Hirschbaum said. "In older days, I suppose, the recipes were handed down through the generations by word of mouth, and if there were cookbooks, they were probably lost as Jews moved from country to country. And in modern times, publishers feel Jewish cookbooks appeal to a limited market, since the cuisine does not have a very great reputation and non-Jews do not buy Jewish cookbooks—as non-Italians buy Italian cookbooks. Most, therefore, have been published by synagogue groups around the country."

Devises His Own Variations
Not content to merely enjoy food vicariously by reading his books, Mr. Hirschbaum also cooks from them, combining recipes and techniques for a given dish, then devising his own variation, also based on his experiences at several cooking schools and in his travels abroad on business for O'Dwyer and Bernstein, the law firm with which he is associated.

"My Irish friends say I make the best soda bread and Irish stew, and almost every week someone calls me up and asks me to bake this cheesecake for some special occasion," he said, indicating the gilded cake waiting to be taped.

Because the Jewish New Year, Rosh ha-Shanan, and the Day of Atonement, Yom Kippur, are at hand, Mr. Hirschbaum also did some research on foods for them.

The most traditional and symbolic of those foods is honey, eaten to signify a sweet year ahead. It may be baked in golden brown honey cakes, served as a dip for apple slices or used

as the base for noant, the candy for which there is a recipe below. The traditional challah loaves for these days are baked into spiral rounds as a symbol of ascendant hopes for the New Year, and Jews are admonished to eat a new fruit, one that has just come back into season and

was, therefore, not eaten previously during the year.

The most usual choice is the pomegranate, which is said to have 613 seeds, matching that same number of commandments in the Old Testament. The recipes that follow are bound to be restorative, not only to the soul and spirit, but to the palate as well.

Noant

Because it contains no flour, this easy-to-make candy is popular for Passover and is equally appropriate to the New Year's celebration. The recipe Mr. Hirschbaum follows came from "Contributions to the Culinary Art," published in 1961 by Congregation Shearith Israel, on West 70th Street.

- 1 pound dark honey
1 pound walnuts, shelled and coarsely chopped
1/2 teaspoon powdered ginger, optional and to taste
1. Place honey in a saucepan and bring to a simmer over moderate heat. Add nuts and ginger if you are using it, and stir in.
2. Keep stirring over low heat for 45 minutes. Remove from heat. Pour out onto wet board or a lightly buttered platter. Let set for several hours at room temperature. The time required for setting will depend on the humidity. Cut into squares with a wet knife. Yield: 2 pounds of candy.

Leon Hirschbaum's Golden Cheesecake

Among families who break the Yom Kippur fast with a dairy dinner, cheesecake is generally considered the traditional dessert. The following is a rich, golden and creamy creation developed by Mr. Hirschbaum through persistent trial and error.

Because it is baked in a water-bath, it has a texture much like a delicate, satiny custard, but since it does not brown on top for the same reason, it looks most attractive served upside down, with its outer covering of golden brown crumbs. Those who are strictly kosher can substitute zweiback for the crisp amaretti macaroons and small curd cottage cheese for the ricotta.

Mr. Hirschbaum baked this cake in a 3-inch deep round aluminum pan with an 11-inch diameter on top, tapering down to 8 1/2 inches on bottom; a 10-inch round pan, also 3 inches deep, can be substituted, but do not use a spring form.

- 1/2 pound Italian amaretti macaroons
Butter, for pan
1 pound ricotta cheese, undrained
3 pounds real cream cheese
1 pound superfine sugar
Pinch of salt
2 teaspoons pure vanilla extract
Grated rind of 1 large lemon
8 large eggs
1. Preheat oven to 375 degrees.
2. Crush macaroons very finely in a blender or food processor. Butter bottom and sides of pan.
3. Place ricotta in the bowl of an electric mixer and, at medium speed, beat two or three minutes. Add about eight ounces of cream cheese every two minutes and continue beating until smoothly blended, always at medium speed.
4. Gradually beat in sugar and salt. When blended, beat in vanilla and rind.
5. Beat in eggs one at a time, waiting until each is blended in before adding the next. Turn batter into crumb-lined baking pan.
6. Set in a larger baking pan and pour in enough cold water to come half to two-thirds of the way up the sides of the cheesecake pan.
7. Bake in preheated 375 degree oven for one hour. Reduce heat to 350 degrees and bake 30 minutes longer. Reduce heat to 325 degrees and continue baking an additional 30 minutes. Turn oven off, and, without opening the door, let cake remain inside for one hour. Remove cheesecake pan from water-bath and let stand at room temperature for two hours. Chill several hours or overnight.
8. To serve, invert cheesecake onto a platter. The baked bottom will then become the top. For best results, cut the cake in half with a piece of strong thread held taut. Then cut individual slices with a cake knife blade that has been dipped in warm water. Yield: 12 servings.

Women Learn to Reach for Suc

By GEORGIA DULLEA

Barbara Freminger, an actress who may currently be seen soaking her hands in Palmolive Dishwashing Liquid on the Madge the Manicurist television commercials, longs to get her feet wet on a Broadway stage.

"My goal," she told a dozen fellow participants in a Women's Success Teams seminar the other night, "is to be a successful serious actress."

No one seemed surprised by the idea, especially the other actress, the two musicians and the producer present. Each declared in capital letters that she, too, wanted to be a Star, a Winner, a Big Number.

Then there were the other dreams, less showy perhaps, but still ambitious: the sales clerk who wanted to be a doctor, the teacher who wanted to be a lawyer, the editor who wanted to be a publisher and the three or four secretaries who wanted to be anything but secretaries.

Such dreams delight Barbara Sher, a 41-year-old psychotherapist and past president of a Manhattan human potential growth center called Group Laboratories. As president of Women Success Teams, Miss Sher is leading a series of three-part seminars designed to teach women to work as teams to achieve their individual goals, professional or personal.

With a team on your side, it makes sense to shoot for the big stakes, Miss Sher says, "not just a desk closer to the window or a few more dollars in your pay envelope."

At this point in the presentation, someone inevitably protests, as someone did the other night in the meeting room of a midtown hotel, "But I have no training, no skills."

"Winning is a skill," Miss Sher replied, "one that can be learned. It comes easily to some people who were raised in a winning atmosphere, surrounded by a supportive family, but it does not come easily to most women."

Women's Success Techniques formed last January, aims to replace that family. By its own admission, the program borrows techniques from several disciplines—from est to Zen. It also borrows concepts from the business world, devices such as flow charts, time management systems and accountability systems, which require members to report on daily progress toward goals at weekly team huddles.

But the essential feature of Women's Success Team is a built-in buddy system like the one pioneered 40 years ago by Alcoholics Anonymous and widely used today by other self-help groups, including SmoKenders.

In theory, the buddy system means that one member may call upon another for support, advice or help whenever problems arise. And in practice, it seems to work, judging by talks with women on the eight teams now operating.

Sandy Westin, for example, a public relations executive for a cosmetics company, Mrs. Westin now touts her team—Shazam!—as the greatest thing since mascara, although she admits that a manager had to drag her to that first seminar—"kicking and screaming."

By the next weekend, her telephone was ringing away. One woman wanted help with a radio interview, another was launching a health food restaurant, another needed the name of an effective publicity agent.

"It just felt so good to be able to help somebody and to know that when I needed help, somebody would be there," Mrs. Westin said, "It was so supportive." Diane Cathey insists she would still

be a secretary, instead of a graduate student, had she not joined the Seven Wonders team last winter.

Cheered on by the Wonders, Miss Cathey managed to save \$1,000, quit her job, and get a partial tuition waiver plus a paid assistantship in the urban affairs program at Hunter College, where she is now enrolled. Eventually, she hopes to get an administrative job in this field.

"I'd been out of school for 12 years," Miss Cathey said. "My grades weren't that good and I was sure I'd never get in. So, I made up excuses. At one point, I told the others I didn't have time to buy the study book for the graduate record exam. You know what they did? They went out and bought it."

She laughed. "It was such a small thing, but it was such an up," she said. "It gave me the confidence to take the exam and to pass it."

Other women recalled how team members called daily with pointed queries such as: "How's the résumé coming? If it's not typed, I'll be right over to type it." Still others, nervous about an upcoming job interview or a sales presentation were told: "We'll go with you and wait downstairs. We'll have a bloody mary ready for you."

Whether the team ends up toasting a success or drowning its sorrows, the

experience is never a tot

say. Among several freelance this lesson was Basia P painter whose fabric design, being used by Giorgio Armani other twinklers in fashion? "What the team showed said, 'was that if I just behind and didn't make calls to those clients, they even stood still. But if I even if the answer was nothing else will come of it. I how long I was sitting around to be discovered.'"

Once discovered, Mrs. P. other successful team member experiencing a whole new a lens. Which explains the follow-up workshop held it after each training seminar I Live With Success?"

For those not yet burden cess, but interested in possibility—the next team of Women's Success teams the Mayflower Hotel, 61st Central Park West. There another one on Oct. 18. The meet on Monday, Wednesday nights from 6:30 to 8:00. The fee is \$135, and further, it may be obtained by calling

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Real Estate

Manhattan Apartment Construction Gains

By ALAN S. OSER

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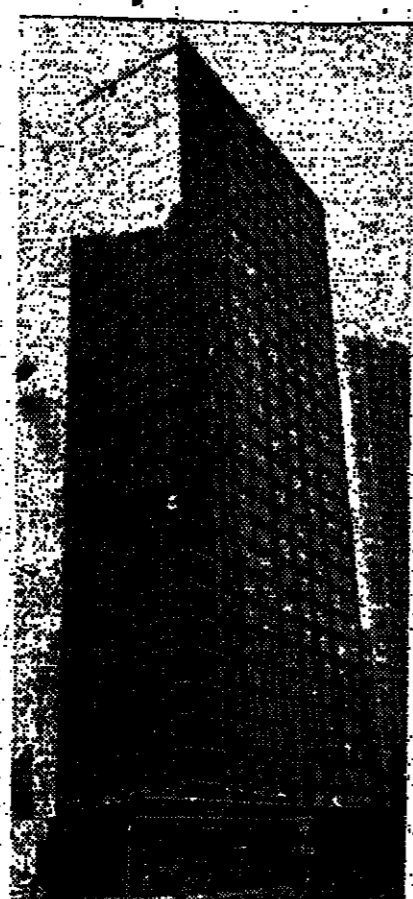
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Off-Duty New York Police to Begin Picketing Today

By SELWYN RAAB

In a protest over new work schedules and deferred raises, the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association yesterday ordered 18,000 police officers to begin off-duty picketing today at New York City's 73 station houses.

The association called for the demonstrations after several days of unauthorized protests by officers and amid growing internal disputes within the union. This week the unauthorized protests included the sporadic jamming of police radio frequencies, picketing at two Brooklyn station houses and reported work slowdowns—or "going by the book"—in the Bronx.

Officers Bitter

Douglas B. Weaving, the president of the P.B.A., said policemen "are in a profound state of frustration."

"They feel that the department and City Hall don't give two hoots about them or their families," he added.

Mr. Weaving said the "informational picketing" would be part of a renewed legal campaign by the union to stop the work-schedule changes and to win a 6 percent retroactive wage increase. He said no illegal job actions would be authorized.

But Ken McFeeley, who resigned as the president of the P.B.A. last May, said officers were threatening wildcat strikes be-

cause of the new work assignments, which are scheduled to go into effect Oct. 3.

Police Commissioner Michael J. Codd said through a spokesman that he had no comment on the planned picketing.

Under the revised schedules, each officer would work 253 instead of 243 days a year. The officers would be required to work more midnight-to-3 A.M. tours, often with less time off between shifts.

There has been mounting dissension within the union recently because of the P.B.A.'s inability to prevent the work changes.

Many officers said yesterday that they were further embittered that other city employees would get wage increases this week while their demand for a raise was being disputed in the courts by the city.

Mr. Weaving said picketing would con-

tinue "as long as it is necessary to convince the Mayor and Police Commissioner Codd that they have to do more for police officers."

He said he had also requested an immediate meeting with city officials.

Police officers can legally picket while off duty and out of uniform.

Meanwhile, Mr. McFeeley, who returned to duty as a police officer in Brooklyn last spring, said, "The men are talking about strike now."

"If they ever implement that duty chart," he asserted, "or if they institute one-man patrol cars, you don't have to worry about the union calling a strike. The cops will go out automatically."

Mr. McFeeley, who helped organize recent police picket lines in Brooklyn, is expected to oppose Mr. Weaving for the P.B.A. presidency next spring. Two other officers have also announced their candidacies.

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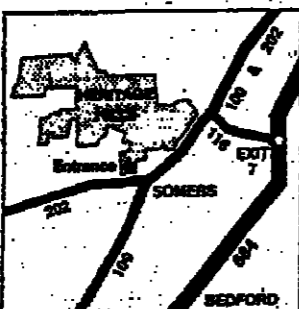
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An editorial from

The Washington Post

Monday, September 20, 1976

No American Boycott

THE ARABS' DECISION to establish an Arab boycott of Israel is their business. But their attempt to establish an American boycott of Israel is something very different. It runs against American interests, American values and the American grain. That is the elementary distinction made by the Congress in writing anti-secondary-boycott provisions into the tax reform bill. Whether a tax bill should be the vehicle for a measure related to foreign policy is an interesting question for the lawyers. The rest of us can take satisfaction that legislative teeth are being put into the diplomatic jawbone wielded quietly by the administration in the last few years. It is precisely in those last few years, of course, that the Arabs' practice of a secondary boycott, one directed at American firms that trade with Israel or that have Jewish or "Zionist" officers, has spread to encompass business deals measured in the hundreds of millions of dollars. Seldom has the inadequacy of diplomacy and the necessity for legislation been so overwhelmingly demonstrated.

Opponents of the new legislation argue, in effect, that Arab nations are so determined to compel Americans to support their boycott of Israel that, if flouted, they will take their billions in business elsewhere and perhaps even diminish the flow of their oil. No one would be surprised if some Arab-American deals are junked in conspicuous and symbolic protest. But it is demonstrably false that gaining American support of their boycott is so important to the Arabs that, to that end, they will jeopardize the thick economic and political ties they have built up so carefully with the United States in recent years. Arabs are spending billions on arms produced by the very manufacturers who sell to Israel, for instance. They are doing so presumably because they see more ad-

vantage to themselves in ignoring the boycott than in enforcing it. In the past, American companies had little incentive to help bring the Arabs to this sensible view of their own self-interest. Now the American companies have an incentive. Now, too, an American company declining to participate in the Arab boycott will not face the same risk of paying a financial penalty for honoring the United States' longstanding anti-secondary-boycott policy.

One needs to step back a pace. We think it entirely healthy and useful that the boycott issue has come to the fore. It goes to the basic framework in which the United States and the Arab world are trying to expand and deepen a relationship that has been, until relatively recently, narrow and formal and sometimes even antagonistic. That there is potential for great mutual advantage in the relationship is evident to everyone. That is all the more reason to try to move it forward on the basis of mutual respect. It makes no more sense for Arabs to demand that Americans now boycott Israel than for Americans to demand that Arabs now trade with Israel. We would not contend that, for all Arabs, it is easy to accept the ways of the open international system they are trying to join. Arab states have made impressive progress, however, in halting discrimination against American (or other foreign) firms and individuals on strictly religious or ethnic grounds. The administration's diplomacy, by the way, has been quite effective in this regard. It will be harder for Arabs to accept that they cannot force Americans to discriminate in trade against a third country. But it denigrates their intelligence, and it underestimates their general passion for modernization, to say that they must stick fast in their traditional ways. Certainly Americans should not be encouraging them to do so.

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Notes on People

Director of National Art Gallery to Wed

In the Henry VII Chapel of Westminster Abbey, J. Carter Brown, director since 1969 of Washington's National Gallery of Art, and Pamela Braga Drexel, formerly of Alpine, N.J., were to be married today.

Mr. Brown is the 41-year-old son of John Nicholas Brown of Providence and Newport, R.I., a multimillionaire real estate investor and yachtsman.

Mrs. Drexel's father, B. Ronald Braga, of Alpine, is a member of a Cuban family still active in the sugar business.

Beatrice Lillie, the 88-year-old British-born comedian, has been given a court-appointed guardian because round-the-clock nursing and other expenses connected with her care, totaling some \$80,000 a year, cannot be met by her \$47,000 annual income from a trust fund.

Wearing full miner's gear, Candice Bergen, the photographer-actress-writer, spent a 4-to-midnight shift underground with women miners in Pennsylvania this week doing one of her photo-essays for the NBC-TV's "Today" show.

Hyman Korn, who appointed Sidney Fine, a former justice, as temporary guardian.

Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, in official disgrace because of his involvement in the Lockheed aircraft scandal, is going to get a 16 percent pay increase anyway.

Representative John W. Jenrette Jr., a South Carolina Democrat, and Rita Carpenter, former research director for the Republican National Committee, were married Sept. 10, an aide announced yesterday.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India gave a New Delhi luncheon yesterday for Margaret Thatcher, the Conservative Party leader who could be Prime Minister of England.

Ernest Crumedy Jr. had appealed his conviction on grounds that none of his victims had suffered serious injury. But the Appellate Division of Superior Court said that that standard did not apply.

Dr. and Mrs. Harold Maidman of Holliswood, Queens, and Dr. and Mrs. Simon Cahn of Beacon, N.Y., are the parents of the couple. The fathers are dentists.

"I've never arrested anybody in my life," said John Wayne yesterday, get-

ting still another badge as a deputy sheriff in California's Orange County. The actor, who said he "must have deputy badges from 30 counties from Texas to Colorado," said that they were all "in appreciation of my attitude toward peace officers."

Mamie Eisenhower, who will be 80 years old next month, was on the Eisenhower College campus in Seneca Falls yesterday, resting up for tonight's Fall convocation.

One of those falls—that Chevy Chase does, deadpan but for laughs, apparently turned into a nonlaughing matter.

Assault Verdict Upheld for Man Who Gave 'Tests' With Needles

TRENTON, Sept. 23 (AP)—The state's second highest court has upheld the atrocious assault and battery conviction of a Newark man found guilty of inserting pins and needles into his victims under the pretense of giving them health tests.

Ernest Crumedy Jr. had appealed his conviction on grounds that none of his victims had suffered serious injury. But the Appellate Division of Superior Court said that that standard did not apply.

The bride is an alumna of Queens College, where she also received a master's degree in education. Mr. Cahn, a Colgate University graduate, has a master's degree in finance from the Cornell University Graduate School of Business and Public Administration.

ROBBERY-SLAYING SITE VISITED BY SAXE JURY

BOSTON, Sept. 23 (UPI)—Susan Saxe and the jurors who will decide her fate on armed robbery and murder charges took a tour today of the bank she is accused of helping rob six years ago.

The judge said that if the defense was doubtful about any juror, they could have used their five remaining peremptory challenges to dismiss him.

Miss Saxe sat impassively as the clerk read the three indictments against her: one for taking part in the slaying of a Boston patrolman, Walter A. Schroeder, and two for participating in the 1970 armed robbery of \$28,585 from the Brighton branch of the State Street Bank and Trust Company.

Stanley Bond, Robert Valeri and Katherine Ann Power were also indicted. Mr. Valeri was the chief prosecution witness against Mr. Gilday and is expected to play a similar role in the Saxe trial.

Sandra F. Maidman Married To W. Stewart Cahn, Banker

Sandra F. Maidman, manager of tennis court sales and services with Global Sports Inc. in New York, was married last evening to W. Stewart Cahn, a vice president of Chemical Bank.

Dr. and Mrs. Harold Maidman of Holliswood, Queens, and Dr. and Mrs. Simon Cahn of Beacon, N.Y., are the parents of the couple. The fathers are dentists.

The bride is an alumna of Queens College, where she also received a master's degree in education. Mr. Cahn, a Colgate University graduate, has a master's degree in finance from the Cornell University Graduate School of Business and Public Administration.

Alfred Aman Jr., Lawyer, Weds Carol Greenhouse

Carol Jane Greenhouse, a research analyst at the Bureau of Social Science Research in Washington, was married last evening to Alfred C. Aman Jr., an associate in the Washington office of the Atlanta law firm of Sutherland, Asbill & Brennan.

Senior Federal Circuit Judge Elbert P. Tuttle of Atlanta, former chief judge of the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, performed the ceremony in Washington at the Madison Hotel.

anthropology from Harvard University in June, is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. H. Robert Greenhouse of Hamden, Conn. She is a magna cum laude graduate of Radcliffe College. Her father, a physician, is an assistant clinical professor of psychiatry at the Yale Medical School.

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Traces of PCB's in Mothers' Milk In U.S. Prompts Call for Study

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23—Traces of the toxic industrial chemicals called PCB's have been found in 78 samples of American mothers' milk, but the significance of this is not known, scientists said today. An informal consensus of scientists and doctors at a meeting today was that the evidence does not warrant abandoning breast feeding, but that the whole problem of PCB's in human milk requires far more study than it has had to date. The meeting, at the National Institutes of Health, in Bethesda, Md., was called by a committee of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and by the Environmental Protection Agency to review and evaluate the protection agency's sampling of PCB's in human milk. Previous studies have shown traces of the chemicals present in samples of mothers' milk in Sweden, Germany, Japan, Canada and occasionally in the United States. Nationwide Survey Under Way Under contract with the protection agency, scientists at Colorado State University have embarked on a nationwide sampling survey to determine the scope of this kind of contamination in the United States. The purpose of the meeting today was to discuss the first results of the sampling and to suggest paths of future research. The chemicals under study are a group called polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB's) which have been in use since 1930. Only in recent years have they been found to be hazardous to humans and animals. At present, the chemicals are used primarily as insulating fluids in large electrical transformers and related apparatus. As early as the mid 1930's, PCB's were linked to some occupational poisonings.

Allied Chemical Sentencing Put Off RICHMOND, Sept. 23 (UPI)—Sentencing in the case of the Allied Chemical Corporation on charges relating to the contamination of Virginia waters with the pesticide Peponone has been postponed until Oct. 5. The chemical company, which was to have been sentenced Monday, faces up to \$13 million in fines for 940 counts of violating Federal water pollution laws.

RECORDING EXECUTIVE IS FINED IN TAX CASE

But Jail Sentence is Suspended for Clive Davis, Who Evaded Taxes While the Head of CBS Records.

By ARNOLD H. LURASCH A suspended sentence and a \$10,000 fine were imposed yesterday on Clive J. Davis, former president of CBS Records, who pleaded guilty to tax evasion for failing to report \$8,800 of income in 1972. In imposing the penalty in Federal District Court in Manhattan, Judge Thomas P. Griesa said there was a "misunderstanding" of sentences because the news media had led the public to believe that "no sentence really amounts to anything unless it is for years—and I emphasize years."

The public was not informed of the "tremendous suffering" that could accompany the criminal justice process, even when no prison sentence was imposed, Judge Griesa said. He added that a few months in prison was "devastating" for a defendant who served the sentence. Judge Griesa observed that the public and the press believed that white-collar criminals, such as wealthy business executives, were treated more leniently than poor defendants in criminal cases. The judge stressed that he had sought to make certain that Mr. Davis was treated no differently from "a person of much lower economic status."

Violent Crimes Reported Down, With 'Serious Crimes' 3% Higher

By ROBERT REINHOLD Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23—The number of violent crimes reported by the nation's police departments dropped somewhat during the first six months of 1976 as against the same period last year, but theft and other crimes against property were up, according to figures compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and released today. Altogether, reports of "serious crime" were up by 3 percent, although many statistical experts believe that official crime figures do not accurately reflect the amount of crime in the country. Probably the most dramatic change was the drop in the murder rate, one of the few crime statistics considered relatively reliable. The number of people murdered during the first half of this year dropped by 12 percent after having risen steadily throughout this decade.

Data Widely Criticized According to the figures, taken from the F.B.I.'s Uniform Crime Reports, forcible rape, aggravated assault and robbery were also down, robbery by 10 percent. Reported property crimes like burglary and motor vehicle theft were also down, but this improvement was offset by an 11 percent growth in larceny and theft. Although the bureau has made some improvements in this area in recent years, experts in statistics widely consider crime statistics, which are gathered locally to be among at least reliable and most misleading kinds of social data. The figures are sensitive to police priorities in enforcement and to widespread reluctance among the public to report certain crimes, such as rape. A report certain crimes conducted recently by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration found that the true level of crime was from two to seven times higher than that reported by local police departments. Moreover, politicians and police officials have been known to distort the meaning of the figures, emphasizing rising crime during police budget hearings and declining crime at election time. New Bureau Considered Cognizant of these problems, the F.B.I. has encouraged the states to impose stricter controls over local crime reporting and has hired professional statisticians at its Washington headquarters. One Federal statistician familiar with the new and old bureau procedures said that "the numbers are better," despite continuing flaws. The Department of Justice has been considering the establishment of a bureau of criminal statistics, independent of the F.B.I., to take over the crime reports. Attorney General Edward H. Levi called the figures released today "encouraging," but said still troubling.

CERTIFICATE FOR NEW HO

State Commissioner Health Corporation 'A on North Central Brn

By LENA WILLIAMS The Commissioner of the State Department of Health P. Whalen, said yesterday issue an operating certificate for North Central Bronx Hospital and Health Corporation 'A prepared to meet its medical responsibilities. My primary concern is not hold out false hopes to the people of the Bronx who new hospital for medic Whalen said. "I want speci from the corporation conc of medical care at the hospi He also said the budget c rious concerns on his "whether or not there w money available to provid on a continuing basis at th it is opened."

Dr. John L. S. Holloman the Health and Hospitals called Dr. Whalen's action in petty politics. "There is no logic at all. It has left the Sp Holloman said yesterday beginning to fight. We will this hospital to the political During a news confere at the hospital, on Kossut 210th Street, the Bronx B dent, Robert Abrams, urge and Governor Carey to mov hospital opened immediately. The \$100 million, 420- which was to replace the a nia Hospital in the South B han Hospital, also in the scheduled to open last mont At that time, according i for the Health and Hospitals the State Health Departmen ed the hospital and was pr operating certificate with

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# Sprinter-Doctor Is Running Swine-Flu Program in U.S.

Continued from Page B1

high school or college, and without a coach.

At a time when he could have conveniently phased himself out of world-class competition and into the over-the-hill gang, Dr. Meriwether has decided to continue his run-for-run routine.

"I still feel very strongly that regular exercise for every human is desirable," the lanky hematologist said, citing the physiological benefits of his after-hour pursuit, which includes a practice on Saturday morning. "Then there are the psychological rewards. Obviously, things don't always go well at the office. I think it's important to point to something you've accomplished for that day. I can do that with running."

The opportunity to compete against Steve Williams, Harvey Gance, Donald Quarrie and other great sprinters is a third element for Dr. Meriwether, but one that "is expendable. I don't have to compete to enjoy running," he said, during an interview at his office. "I welcome competition. I enjoy the camaraderie, and I think the time element is something I can manage."

Dr. Meriwether has had to modify his fitness schedule to meet the urgency of America's most ambitious national vaccination program. No longer can he squeeze in a jog around the Washington Mall at lunch hour, although a white towel and training bag were visible behind the door of his office, perhaps just in case.

### Bicycle Faster Than Bus

Dr. Meriwether lives in Silver Spring, Md., with his wife, Myrtle, and their two daughters, Mitzel, 6, and Margo, 2. It is a 40-minute commute to his office by car, he has been known to make the 14-mile trip on a bicycle in only 55 minutes.

"It amazes me that I can ride my bike and still beat the bus in," he says. Dr. Meriwether is at the office by 8 A.M. on most days. During what he laughingly termed "the good old days" in the frantic early months of the swine flu program, he sometimes stayed until 4 A.M., trying to catch up with the countless inquiries: Is the vaccine safe? ("It is.") When will distribution begin? ("Oct. 1.") Is all the fuss really necessary? ("Yes.")

The other day, Dr. Meriwether received a copy of a letter sent to President Ford by a woman in San Jose, Calif. The woman was upset after having received not one but four of the blue cards ("A Message About Swine Flu") that were mailed to the 30 million Americans on Social Security. "This is shocking waste and typical of the federal bureaucracy, even under Republican Administration," Mrs. Gerald F. Twist wrote, perhaps wondering if the Government was trying to tell her something with the excess cards. "The spending of public funds should be a public trust."

### Working on a Shoestring

"If a citizen calls his Congressman and asks about swine flu," Dr. Meriwether said, pointing out his window toward the Capitol, "I'm obligated to respond to that question. And we do. The average citizen has access to my phone number."

Because the swine flu program was "unanticipated, unplanned, unscheduled," and fell in the middle of the

fiscal year, Dr. Meriwether has a limited staff of two full-time assistants and "a couple of quarter-timers."

"I don't know what the Department of Defense is like," he said, referring to the problems of appropriations. "But we have no secret funds."

For the longest time, many sports-minded Americans wondered about Dr. Meriwether. How could someone with no previous experience come so far so fast? And what about his strange uniform of a white hospital T-shirt, yellow swim trunks and brightly colored suspenders.

Even his wife seemed surprised when he qualified for the United States team to the 1971 Pan-American Games and traveled to China several years ago with a touring American squad.

"I think privately my wife would like me to continue running," he said, still wearing his belt buckle from the Pan-Am Games on his business clothes. "She hasn't said, 'look you're getting up in years, and it's time to give up this kid's stuff.'"

### Fast Pace Not Slowing Him

In the last five years, since he first burst onto the sports scene, Dr. Meriwether has worked in leukemia research at the Baltimore Cancer Research Hospital and the Harvard Medical Unit at Boston City Hospital, and he has completed a one-year White House Fellowship program. The change in work habits has seen no appreciable decline in his leg speed.

"I can't sense any slowing up," he said.

There have been some refinements. Dr. Meriwether now detaches his suspenders for a 220-yard dash because the strap fell off his right shoulder as he ran turns. The early embarrassment of having to change clothes in his car before a one-hour workout at Potomac Valley High or Kensington High "is old hat with me now." He carries starting blocks, spikes and other equipment in the trunk.

Just as running offers a challenge, Dr. Meriwether found a similar opportunity when Dr. Theodore Cooper, the assistant secretary of health, approached him about heading the swine flu program.

"I saw it as a challenge—obviously of significant health benefit," he said. "I had to make a decision whether to be a part of it. It was an easy decision."

### Target for Critics

Less certain are persistent skeptics, who wonder how the country got involved in a \$135 million project and who ask, "Meriwether, did that soldier die or is this some kind of game you guys are up to?"

"Some people think it's a Meriwether-Cooper way of celebrating the Bicentennial," he said.

By the time Dr. Meriwether is ready to run in the first track meet of the indoor season in January, most Americans should have received their shots. Normally one of the most popular figures at meets, Dr. Meriwether may be able to gauge the public's reaction to the program during traditional pre-race introductions.

"It would be an excellent idea if I knew how many people had gotten the shot," he said. "I was the only guy in the arena who got the shot. I wouldn't want to be standing out there when they introduce me."

# Upstaters' Tax-Protest Ordinations May Spur New Law on Exemptions

Special to The New York Times

MOUNT KISCO, N.Y., Sept. 23—The ordinations of hundreds of Catskill Mountain residents who are becoming ordained ministers to protest vague, undefined tax-exemption laws may prod state legislators into correcting inequities in real-property legislation, according to some state and county officials.

More than half the 236 residents of Hardenburgh, a rural community in western Ulster County, were ordained last week as ministers of the Universal Life Church, a California-based group that offers divinity degrees by mail.

The Hardenburgh residents have been joined by hundreds of others, largely from neighboring Sullivan County, in becoming ordained by Bishop George Schell, a plumber from Liberty, Mr. Schell, who became a Universal Life Church bishop last November, performed more than 200 ordinations last night in the Robin Hood Diner in Livingston Manor.

For the residents of Hardenburgh and surrounding communities, this has been a last-ditch effort to draw the attention of the Legislature to the proliferation of tax-exempt groups, such as Transcendental Meditationists, Zen Buddhists and Boy Scouts, which have brought large tracts of land in the Catskill area.

The tax burden in the communities has fallen on local residents, some of whom will owe one-half to two-thirds of their income this year in property taxes.

Frank Weil, chairman of the State Board of Equalization and Assessment,

said: "If their objective is to call attention, they have done a very effective job and the state board applauds that. One question that this town presents is, Are these existing properties bona fide exempt? and How much of a property should be exempt?" The board, he said, is drafting new legislation that would "make the exemption system more coherent and accountable."

A lawyer for the board, Robert Beebe, said he thought the ordination movement "would lend some support to what we're doing," adding: "They do have a legitimate point. If we have a difference it's only in how to go about it."

There are six categories of organizations that are automatically tax-exempt without definition, Mr. Beebe said. They are termed religious, educational, charitable, nonprofit hospitals, cemeteries and those that contribute to "the moral and mental improvement of man, women and children."

Lawyers for the Board of Equalization and Assessment said they did not know if ministers of the Universal Life Church would be considered eligible for tax exemptions. In any case, they said, the decision is made by the local assessors, who may turn to the state board for advice.

The assessor for the town of Liberty, Jay Wheeler, said if the new ministers "conform with the law, as far as being considered clergymen, there is no alternative" but to grant them tax-exempt status.

# NAMED TO REVIEW PANEL ON THE CONDUCT OF JUDGES

Nine people were appointed yesterday to the State Commission on Judicial Conduct, the new agency to investigate complaints against judges.

Under a constitutional amendment approved in 1975, the Governor appoints three members to the commission, the four legislative leaders appoint one member each, and the chief judge of the Court of Appeals appoints two members.

Governor Carey's appointments were James DeBello, a Hastings civil leader and wife of Alfred B. DeBello, the Westchester County Executive; Victor Kovner, a New York City lawyer, and Mrs. Gene Roth, who is active in civic and cultural affairs in the Albany area.

Michael M. Kirsch, David Bromberg, Carroll L. Walowright Jr., who are lawyers in New York City, and William V. Maggipinto, a Sag Harbor, L.I. lawyer, were appointed by the four legislative leaders.

Chief Judge Charles D. Breitel appointed James M. Greenblatt, a state Supreme Court Justice in Binghamton who sits on the Appellate Division for the Third Department, and Ann T. Mikoll, a Supreme Court Justice in Buffalo.

All those appointed yesterday except

Mrs. DeBello, Mr. Bromberg and Justice Greenblatt served on the Temporary Commission on Judicial Conduct, which was dissolved upon the creation of the permanent commission.

# New Policy Is Set on Hearings For Mental Patients in Jersey

TRENTON, Sept. 23 (AP)—Persons involuntarily confined to mental institutions under rules put forth by the New Jersey Supreme Court.

Under the new policy, announced yesterday, adults are entitled to three hearings during the first year of involuntary commitment to determine whether they remain dangerous to themselves or the community.

After the first year, such adults are entitled to have their cases reviewed annually. After two years, such hearings may be dispensed with if a judge finds that "the patient has been diagnosed as suffering from either severe mental retardation or severe irreversible organic brain syndrome."

The court's previous policy entitled involuntarily confined adults to two hearings the first year, with annual reviews thereafter. The annual reviews could not be dispensed with, regardless of the severity of illness or the likelihood of cure.

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K.  
in Amer  
TASTE AT  
8 MG TAR



The New York Times/Charles Holsinger Jr.

dancing flourishes: Whether for socializing, exercise or the discovery of ethnic heritage, dances such as the polka, the mazurka, the tarantella, the "Scotch" are now enjoying a surge in popularity around the area, using the Country Song and Dance Society on West 13th Street. See page C12.

### One Grande Dame Bows In, And Another Takes a Bow Page C4

### Fall Bulbs, Now or Never Page C20

### Strolling Elegant 57th St. Page C21

### A Month of Mahlermania

By JOHN ROCKWELL

**G**USTAV MAHLER has been a lively figure at the center of our orchestral repertory for some 15 years now, thanks largely to the recordings by Leonard Bernstein and the New York Philharmonic.

But New Yorkers have never had such a concentrated dose of Mahler as the Philharmonic is about to prescribe. Mahler Month begins Sunday night in Carnegie Hall. By Oct. 25 it will have included not only all the symphonies (the 10th represented only by its one completed movement), but numerous songs as well.

Sunday's opening concert at 8:30 P.M. offers Erich Leinsdorf conducting the "Songs of a Wayfarer," with Frederica von Stade as soloist, and the Symphony No. 5. Then James Levine comes in for concerts next Friday, Oct. 2, 6, 8 and 9, and Pierre Boulez finishes things off Oct. 16, 17 and 25. All together there will be 13 different solo singers and 5 choruses comprising 350 voices.

None of the concert are so far sold out; tickets are available at the Carnegie Hall box office or through Chargit, 239-7177, (516) 354-2727, (914) 423-2030 or (201) 332-6580.



The New York Times/Gene Hange  
Frederica von Stade, Sunday soloist in the Philharmonic's Mahler Month.

The series will also be taped and broadcast in chronological order nationally over the 200-station Philharmonic radio network. The local transmissions will be weekly on WQXR, starting Dec. 5 at 3 P.M.

Although Mahler died 65 years ago, his music was for years dismissed as vulgar. It was the time of Neo-Classicism and Serialism, of an austere modernism that rejected Mahler's cosmic rhetoric as passé. Yet Mahler's stylistic diversity, his habit of undercutting his portentousness with a quirky little dance-band scherzo, appalled the solemn defenders of the Romantic faith, those who put their trust in Sibelius.

Through the decades of neglect, a few Mahler disciples kept the flame alive, above all Bruno Walter and Otto Klemperer. And with Mr. Bernstein's highly dramatic, flamboyant way of shaping the music, a Mahler fad began in earnest.

By now, it's no longer a fad: Mahler is a staple for symphonies and singers alike. What appeals to present-day music lovers is the very emotionalism that 20th-century composers have repressed for so long. Today we don't find the stylistic disjunctions in Mahler's music disturbing, on the contrary, they seem sympathetic, reaching out to embrace all aspects of human experience.

The available recordings attest to Mahler's popularity. In the United States there are three complete cycles of the symphonies on sale—as well as 12 ver-

Continued on Page C4

### Three Masters of the Camera

By HILTON KRAMER

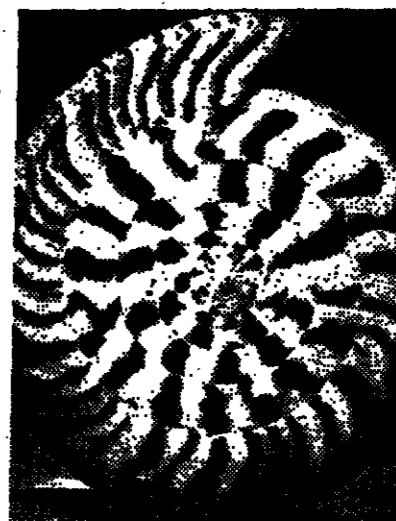
**T**HE INTERNATIONAL Center of Photography, which opened a busy program of exhibitions, lectures and workshops only two seasons ago in the elegant old Audubon mansion at the corner of Fifth Avenue and 94th Street, inaugurates its third season today with three exhibitions honoring three venerable figures of 20th-century photographic history—Andreas Feininger, Karl Struss and Theresa Bonney.

The Feininger and Struss exhibitions are retrospectives that survey two very lengthy and remarkable careers. Mr. Feininger, who will be 70 in December, began his photographic work while he was an architectural student at the Bauhaus in Weimar in the 1920's, and he became one of the most celebrated—and also one of the most unusual—of the photographers who worked for Life magazine in its hey-

day. Mr. Struss, who will be 90 in November, won his first fame in the early years of the century as a member of Alfred Stieglitz's Photo-Secession group, and then went on to become a celebrated cameraman for Cecil B. DeMille, F. W. Murnau, D. W. Griffith, Alexander Korda and Charles Chaplin (he was the cinematographer for "The Great Dictator"). He now lives in retirement in Hollywood.

Miss Bonney, who is 82, has likewise had a long and many-sided career in photography, but the present show is limited to pictures of French interior and fashion design in the 1920's and 1930's—a neighborly tribute to the new Cooper-Hewitt Museum, due to open in October, with pictures drawn entirely from its collection. A more comprehensive survey of Miss Bonney's work is scheduled for a later date.

Certain of Mr. Feininger's pictures—his nature studies and especially the panoramic pictures of New York, with their uncanny precision of detail and



Andreas Feininger's "Betuline Cone," 1970

Continued on Page C14

### WEEKENDER GUIDE

#### Friday

##### BARGE IS BACK

ting state museum that is "ork Festival Barge is back or after a 3,000-mile show- of state waters that began he two-deck 250-foot barge, with displays and objects state's early days (for the al) will be in Brooklyn nday, at Greenpoint's India . You may board daily be- .M. and 7 P.M. Lots of live tivity, starting at noon to- .M. tomorrow and Sunday; usic, dancers, singers, ethnic ent, winding up at about 9 nation: 383-3030, 889-6067, is free. Tuesday through the barge goes to Roberto State Park, West 179th Harlem River in the Bronx, s at Port Jefferson, L.I., next and Sunday.

##### TIVE AMERICANS

Next Americans, the Indians, r at the Jamaica Farmer's Parsons Boulevard and Ja- me in Queens today, start- A.M., to initiate later comers art, lore and food. Repre- of the Shinnecock, Cherokee, and other tribes will partici- the Native American Corn ou will be able to buy deli- pared by members of the

American Indian Community House who will vend corn soup (50 cents a cup), fried bread (50 cents), Indian roast corn (35 cents an ear), sassafras tea (25 cents a cup) and so on. Also for sale: moccasins, leather, beadwork, handmade silver jewelry. At noon, there will be a program of songs, dances and music by youngsters, with explanations. Admission is free. It will be there until about 4 P.M. Information: 658-7439.

##### BUNUEL AND BRESSON

The Anthology Film Archives has just reopened for a new season in its compact little house at 80 Wooster Street, south of Spring Street (226-0010). The archives are a repository of films, classical and experimental, in its collection are the world's master film makers, and on its screen you

will often see the most avant-garde work by filmmakers known only to advanced students of the arts. The theater is small and informal, but its work is more than merely showing films. It preserves prints and does research. Tonight, at 7 P.M., two by Luis Buñuel: his 1930 "L'Age D'Or" and his highly acclaimed but rarely shown "Land Without Bread," a documentary about the director's native Spain. At

9 P.M., Robert Bresson's "Au Hasard Balthazar," 1966, a favorite of his admirers. No subtitles, but programs with synopses are given out. Admission for each show: \$2; for \$15 you can buy a "cycle pass," good for any of the more than 70 programs in the repertory showings. Tickets on sale weekdays, 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., but half of them are held for sale from one hour before screening time.

##### NIGHT HIKING ON S.I.

Staten Island after dark is quite another place from Manhattan after dark, but it must have its own charms. Why else would the group called Conservation and the Outdoors be staging another nighttime hike so soon after its last? The organization, whose title tells the full story of its interests, is offering a walk-through the Staten Island Greenbelt tonight. The Greenbelt consists of some 5,000 acres of nature with glacial ponds and much of botanical and geological significance. Not that you'll see much on the night walk; it's for hikers rather than sight-seers. Covers six miles. Group meets at 8:30 this evening outside IRT-South Ferry station (Broadway local). Take ferry and bus to Greenbelt. Trip should be over by midnight, and a flashlight is the only recommended equipment. There's a service fee of 50 cents; no reservation needed. Information: 682-7948; director of organization is Tom T. Yoannou, P.O. Box 284, N.Y. 10031.

##### POLISH MIME ON L.I.

The Warsaw Pantomime Company, direct from Poland, is starting an American visit in Port Jefferson, L.I. The company of five artists is making its American debut at the Slavic Center, on Route 112, where it will perform tonight and tomorrow at 8 P.M., also tomorrow at 3 P.M. The five will do an original work, "Beyond the Word," by Jerzy Maksymiuk, and also play to poetry that will be read in English. Admission: \$4; students and over-65's, \$2. Long Island Expressway to Exit 64, northbound, information: (516) 473-9002.

Continued on Page C23

### New Life for Old Bottles



The lure of bottles for buffs: Collectors will meet on Sunday in Southard, N.J. See page C17.

The New York Times/Tab Glass

# Bear friends expected to turn up in birthday suits at gala Bronx party.

After all, this is Pooh's 50th birthday. An event no person in his right mind could bear to miss. Pooh and his friends will take you rambling through his 100 Aker Wood, a Woozle hunt, a Pooh puppet show, a lesson on the bears and the bees, and who knows what other festive extravaganzas? **THE BEST BEAR IN ALL THE WORLD IS BRONX** waiting. If you miss his party, pooh to you. **ZOO**

**Winnie the Pooh's 50th birthday party Oct. 2 & 3.**

Admission to the Zoo from Friday through Monday is \$1 for adults and 50¢ for children. It's open every day and it's easy to get there. To reach the Zoo by car from Long Island, Westchester County, Rockland County, Connecticut or New Jersey, take Bronx River Parkway and exit at "Bronx Zoo" to the Zoo's parking field. Convenient subway and express bus service from Manhattan, as well as bus service from Queens and in the Bronx is available. For more information, call (212) 220-5100.

## The Mill at Burlington House has re-opened.

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# Broadway

John Corry

## 'Two of Everything' Is a New Chance For an Old Hand

A MUSICAL called "Two of Everything" will come quietly into the Marymount Manhattan Theatre on Oct. 14, stay there for ten days, and then, if all things work properly, move on to somewhere else. It will be a little like a trout in New Haven, and the interesting thing about it is the people who are involved. There is, for example, the author, Andrew Rosenthal, who is also the composer, lyricist and director. In 1940, Mr. Rosenthal wrote "The Burning Deck" for Broadway. Then he wrote three more plays for Broadway, the most recent of which, "Third Person," was done in 1955. None of the plays were a great success. Subsequently, Mr. Rosenthal spent most of his time in London.

For "Two of Everything," Mr. Rosenthal and Leonard Patrick, the producer, have assembled a cast of 12. One of them is Erik Rhodes. He has been in many plays and many movies, and if you remember your old Fred Astaire-Ginger Rogers movies you will remember Mr. Rhodes. He was Tonetti, the gigolo, in "The Gay Divorcee." Joan Wetmore is also in "Two of Everything," along with Elaine Swann and Jeri Archer. Miss Wetmore has been in 14 Broadway shows, and Miss Swann in perhaps half that many, although none were very recent. Miss Archer has been on Broadway, too, and you may remember her as the opless Miss Britannia in Laurence Olivier's "The Entertainer," in 1958.

"All the casting was done through friends," Mr. Rosenthal says. "It all evolved out of people I know."

John Cullum is an established, even celebrated, actor; his wife, Emily Frankel, is an established, even esteemed, dancer. And on Monday at 8 P.M., and for the next three Mondays after that, they will be together at the Alvin Theatre. They will appear in "Kings," three one-act dance-dramas that explore three Greek legends, and the production, they say, is close to their hearts. They have talked about it; they have argued about it, and now finally, they will do it. This is not the kind of thing of which ordinary marriages are made.

Mr. Cullum and Miss Frankel, along with their son, John David, and their dog, Teacher, live downtown in what once was a warehouse. It is also their studio and office, and the place where, when Mr. Cullum is not appearing in "Shenandoah," they have been rehearsing "Kings." The three pieces in it are "Oedipus," which Mr. Cullum has adapted and Miss Frankel is directing; "Medea," which Miss Frankel will dance (John David is in "Medea," too) and "Theseus and Hippolyta," in which Mr. Cullum will act and Miss Frankel will dance.

This took place at a rehearsal:

"You want to rewrite the play," Mr. Cullum said, accusingly.

"Two lines," Miss Frankel said, defensively.

"I've thought about 'Oedipus' for 18 years. May I make a suggestion?" he said.

"You're very hard to handle because you're a star actor," she replied.

"You don't know how difficult it is to work with a director who's also an actress and dancer," he said.

Mr. Cullum and Miss Frankel stopped talking, and slumped in their chairs.

"I don't know if we like each other," Mr. Cullum said.

"But there is something there," Miss Frankel decided. "Uh, huh," he said.

Very brief interview with Robert Preston, who



Allen Swift in his play "Checking Out" Not depressed by the reviews... the show goes on

is frequently sent scripts and who usually rejects them, and who is one of the better-liked actors around.

"Someone has come up with an idea I like—"The Boys in Autumn," for me and Henry Fonda. It's about Huck Finn and Tom Sawyer 47 years later. If Hank can do it, I'd be interested in doing it with him."

Allen Swift wrote "Checking Out," started in it, and "was not depressed," he says, by the reviews. At 52 years of age, Mr. Swift is an old hand, and not likely to be easily distressed. He has been a stand-up comic in the Catskills, a television actor, and one of the great voices in radio and television commercials. He has made more than 60,000 commercials, and there is hardly an account executive in advertising who does not remember Mr. Swift doing the voices for the Herring Mitten, the Chinese baby who eats jelly with chopsticks, or Popeye the Sailor.

Mr. Swift will go on, and for that matter, "Checking Out" may go on, too. On the night it opened, an investor came up with more money for it.

"I wrote the play a year-and-a-half ago," Mr. Swift said. "I had a very dear friend who was dying of cancer, suffering so terribly, and his wife did a yearman job—she should have won an Academy Award—for taking care of him. When he finally realized he was terminal, he didn't even have the strength to take a pill. That's when I started thinking about the play."

Mr. Swift, who was in his duplex on West 57th

Street (the set in "Checking Out" it) said that he did a matinee on the same out, and that at the beginning the audience sat on its hands, said, the audience warmed up. Mr. got laughs. (Yes, "Checking Out" is a comedy.)

"Actually, I'm a very lucky man. I haven't had a blank day in 20 years. I had a great marriage and wonderful life credits influenced the critics. So I'm angry. Oh, what the hell!"

Leonard Silberman, the producer, office which is in the basement of on East 78th Street. His phone is ring constantly, and in between saying, "I'll get back to you." Mr. Silberman's names of the people he calls his Fonda, Imogene Coca, Eye Arden, "New Faces of 1934." Then he goes names from more "New Faces." "I want to do "Leonard Silberman's 77 Faces." He says he has a plan.

"The rumor is that I'll never go on," he says. Actually, he is very of that his new "New Faces" will cost it will have a cast of 17, and that the plan comes in) it will have 10 pro he says, he has five of them. He is more.

Mr. Silberman said he was covetous of the five producers he already has the names of some of the new talent. He also said that he would have Earl Graham, Imogene Coca and Virginia new "New Faces," and that he was t of his rich "alumni" for help in raise. But the most important thing, he sai five more producers. "It's harder now of show," he said, "but I'll do it."

that Paul Getty's last wife is one of

The Helen Hayes and the Morosco pleased to learn, are being renovated. man has been running both theaters s until as recently as a year ago ther to tear them down, along with two and the Piccadilly Hotel, and put up a place. Then the city began sinking i quagmire and the plan was dropped.

Mr. Osterman said the other day, he a long-term lease to book and run the t are back to back on 45th and 46th St Broadway and Eighth Avenue. Mr. O owns and operates the 45th Street Th is a successful producer, too.

Mr. Osterman says he will spend more to clean up the two theaters, which is they are both little pieces of history Hayes opened as a restaurant (there was called the Folies Bergere. (There an ers still hidden in its walls.) That same renamed the Fulton, and in 1955 it became Hayes. The Morosco, which opened in 191 by Oliver Morosco, the theater impres supposed to have begun his career wi it up to \$15 million, and then to hav broke.

It was not reported here, or really ev that George Gershwin's "Oh, Kay!" w Rubin hopes to revive in the spring, had revived before. Nonetheless, any number dos thought it had been reported or in so this is for their benefit: "Oh, Kay!" done at the East 74th Street Theater in Linda Lavin, Penny Fuller and Marti Stev

A very brief interview with Ruth Dor is 80 years old but ignores it, who has be Broadway shows and more than 100 m who was Miss Zonne, the switchboard o the original cast of "Going Up" in 1917.

"This new production of 'Going Up' is better than the old one. Hell, we didn't e what an airplane was then."

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SAT. OCT. 2 & 3 P.M. Last and Old Rivers Synopses (Karen Steals) Between Me and Other People... A Piece for Even	SUN. MON. OCT. 3 & 4 P.M. There Is a Time My Brother's Keeper Session	SUN. TUE. OCT. 4 & 5 P.M. Nectures Synopses Between Me and Other People Last and Old Rivers

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# Stage: The Last of 'Texas Trilogy'

By CLIVE BARNES

HESTON JONES' "A Texas Trilogy" reached its third and final part at the Broadhurst Theater last night with "The Living Graduate." This, and the two plays, "The Last Meeting" and "The White Magnolia," are to continue in repertory. The plays are perfectly independent of each other, but they represent Jones' view of small-town Texas. His is Bradleyville, with a population of 6,000, and a small heart to

ough the three plays Mr. Jones sets the town and writes about it. His are almost more documents than anything else, even though the language is strained on to a comic if homely usage. Often Mr. Jones sounds like an expanded verbiage from "The Reader's Digest." The Texas seems so quaint. A more hospitable to characters people. Moreover, a place where the actual happens. Which is a noble proposition but not a particularly dramatic event.

Final play of the trilogy, "The Living Graduate," shows us one aspect of Bradleyville, Tex. The old Col. J. C. Kincaid is the living graduate of Mirabeau B. Military Academy. He is a veteran of World War I, and earlier served in the Philippines and in the South. He is now old and ornery. He is dying. His military school wishes to honor him with arrangements between them and his son, a sharp real-estate entrepreneur, are in process. As in the two plays, the life of this small community is placed under a microscope. Mr. Jones seems to be a kind of affectionate hatred of the community.

Jones is making his Broadway debut as a playwright, and as far as I can tell, his debut anywhere. He has instinct talent, the ability in particular to sound on stage the way people sound on life. Unfortunately he does not shape plays, as yet. He offers of life as if they were stale and nothing is particularly interesting. The paths of the piece has been very decently realized by the director, Alan Schneider, who has staged the whole trilogy as if it were minor Chekhov and hoped for the best. The acting throughout the three nights has been good—Fred Gwynne as the Colonel here, gruff, grumpy and yet credible, was simply beautiful. Lee Richardson was bluffly aggressive as his son, Patricia Roe proved sympathetic as the daughter-in-law, and Henderson Forsythe seemed admirably ambiguous as the son's speculating friend.

All three plays of this "Texas Trilogy" have served to introduce to a new American playwright. Seen together they do offer a sad if somewhat bland comment on small-town life in Texas. (It must be a kind of air-conditioned hell down there.) But all these commentaries never quite add up to plays. Go and see them. You will be interested, and the writing and the acting meld together very sensitively. And at the end you will, I suspect, have a taste of Texas—not the big Texas we all know about, but the small Texas, so rarely celebrated. Understandably.



Patricia Roe and Fred Gwynne in "The Oldest Living Graduate."

## By Preston Jones

THE OLDEST LIVING GRADUATE third play of "A Texas Trilogy" by Preston Jones. Directed by Alan Schneider. Setting and lighting by Ben Edwards. Costumes by Jane Greenwood. Production Stage Manager, William Gault. Presented by Robert Whitehead and Henry Stewart. At the Broadhurst Theater, 235 West 46th Street.

Mr. Jones knows how these people talk. He is sensitive to the subplots of their imaginations, and even just for this he must be hailed as a new voice in American drama. But a voice is not enough. The voice has to offer a statement.

The paths of the piece has been very decently realized by the director, Alan Schneider, who has staged the whole trilogy as if it were minor Chekhov and hoped for the best. The acting throughout the three nights has been good—Fred Gwynne as the Colonel here, gruff, grumpy and yet credible, was simply beautiful. Lee Richardson was bluffly aggressive as his son, Patricia Roe proved sympathetic as the daughter-in-law, and Henderson Forsythe seemed admirably ambiguous as the son's speculating friend.

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LA SCALA ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS, Claudio Abbado, conductor; Shirley Verrett, soprano; Beverly Horna, mezzo-soprano; Veriano Luchetti, tenor; Ruggero Raimondi, bass; Romano Gagliardi, chorus master; At Carnegie Hall; Messrs. of Revillon; Verdi

There was none of this from Miss Horne. She too has a big voice, but she meshed better with the ensemble and never forced. Hers was clean, musical, effortless singing. Her work was matched by Mr. Luchetti, one of the better tenors in circulation. He took as beautiful a B flat in the "In-gemisco" as anybody is going to hear today, and elsewhere it was a pleasure to hear his poised, accurately produced singing. The bass was that stalwart, Ruggero Raimondi, and he sang everything with accuracy and nobility of sound.

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Tues. Jan. 4 / Salome
- 4 Fri. Oct. 15 / Il Trittico  
Wed. Nov. 10 / Le Nozze di Figaro  
Thurs. Dec. 30 / Faust

5 Tues. Oct. 19 / Il Trittico  
Wed. Nov. 10 / Le Nozze di Figaro  
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6 Thurs. Oct. 28 / Il Trittico  
Mon. Dec. 13 / Faust  
Mon. Jan. 17 / Magic Flute

7 Thurs. Oct. 28 / Il Trittico  
Thurs. Jan. 13 / Faust  
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8 Mon. Nov. 1 / Il Trittico  
Wed. Dec. 22 / Faust  
Mon. Mar. 21 / Le Nozze di Figaro

9 Tues. Nov. 2 / Le Nozze di Figaro  
Thurs. Dec. 23 / Magic Flute  
Thurs. Jan. 27 / Salome

10 Fri. Nov. 12 / Il Trittico  
Thurs. Dec. 16 / Magic Flute  
Thurs. Jan. 27 / Salome

11 Tues. Nov. 16 / Il Trittico  
Mon. Dec. 27 / Magic Flute  
Thurs. Mar. 10 / Le Nozze di Figaro

12 Mon. Dec. 6 / Faust  
Fri. Jan. 14 / Magic Flute  
Mon. Feb. 7 / Salome

13 Wed. Dec. 22 / Faust  
Thurs. Jan. 20 / Salome  
Mon. Mar. 14 / Le Nozze di Figaro



The Met Sampler Series has been underwritten through the generosity of The New York State Council on the Arts.

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## Music: Verdi Requiem with La Scala Soloists

By CAROLD C. SCHONBERG

TEATRO ALLA SCALA could not come to New York to sing the Requiem. But at least sent emissaries. Last night the Hall the Scala Orchestra, conducted by Claudio Abbado with eminent soloists, performed Verdi Requiem. Presidential no Presidential debate, the sold out.

Among those was the rhythmic Mr. Abbado. He seldom makes a mistake, and there is something exciting about the pulse as to give the music. He also, ginning, got some ravishing string playing from the strings. The chorus, as its appearances showed, is one of the finest in Italy, and last night it sang in magnificent ensemble—singingly, from memory (just as so conducted without a score). The soloists were Shirley Verrett, singing soprano these days, Irmgard Seefelt, Veriano Luchetti and Romano Gagliardi, tenor; Ruggero Raimondi, bass; and Messrs. of Revillon, Verdi



Claudio Abbado

LA SCALA ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS, Claudio Abbado, conductor; Shirley Verrett, soprano; Beverly Horna, mezzo-soprano; Veriano Luchetti, tenor; Ruggero Raimondi, bass; Romano Gagliardi, chorus master; At Carnegie Hall; Messrs. of Revillon; Verdi

There was none of this from Miss Horne. She too has a big voice, but she meshed better with the ensemble and never forced. Hers was clean, musical, effortless singing. Her work was matched by Mr. Luchetti, one of the better tenors in circulation. He took as beautiful a B flat in the "In-gemisco" as anybody is going to hear today, and elsewhere it was a pleasure to hear his poised, accurately produced singing. The bass was that stalwart, Ruggero Raimondi, and he sang everything with accuracy and nobility of sound.

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# Mildred Dunnock Is 'Ordinary' City Honors Le Gallienne Only Until She Gets on Stage

By WARREN HOGE

It's been 44 years since Mildred Dunnock first appeared on Broadway, and she has been in so many productions since then that her Playbill biography reads like a catalogue of theater in our time.

She's an institution among first-nighters, a longtime lady of the theater who once shared a stage with Ethel Barrymore, the creator of Linda Loman and several other major characters in American dramatic literature, a performer studied and revered by younger actors and actresses. Yet she walks down most streets with the same anonymity as the rest of us.

"I've been a character actress from the start, and the theater has been oriented to stars," she said by way of explanation, sitting primly in the familiar setting of a Broadway dressing room. She opens Sunday's Marguerite Duras "Days in the Trees" at the Circle in the Square. "They put on 'The Lady from the Sea' here last year, and they wouldn't have done it if they hadn't had Vanessa Redgrave."

Was she sorry that kind of stardom had passed her by? She seemed of two minds. "No, I wouldn't have wanted all those people following me around." A moment passed while the idea sank in. "But, I would have liked it, perhaps." She clasped her hands firmly in her lap for final emphasis. "No," she repeated, "I'm really not unhappy about my status."

"I like to play parts that are not like myself. I'm not in the least bit exciting. I'm an ordinary person in an ordinary life, but in my imagination there's no stopping me."

### A Clear, Resonant Voice

Miss Dunnock is a small woman with slender features, made all the more linear by a thin mouth that slices randomly across her face when she smiles. Dressed in a silk patterned dressing gown with reading spectacles hanging from a cord around her neck, she looked grandmotherly and appeared every bit as old and fragile as her age, which she won't admit to. ("I've just always kept it secret"). But all suggestion of infirmity flees when she speaks, her voice a clear, resonant instrument that has never needed a body microphone.

In her "ordinary" life, Miss Dunnock is a native of Baltimore, a graduate of Goucher College and has been married to Keith Army, a retired banker, more than 40 years. She and her husband live in a Norwalk, Conn., house that for years was a weekend and summer retreat from their Manhattan co-op on Gramercy Park.

Among the high points of her theatrical life have been the original roles of Linda Loman in stage and screen versions of "Death of a Salesman," Lavinia in Lillian Hellman's "Another Part of the Forest," Big Mama in Tennessee Williams's "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof," Vera Ridgeway Condotti in Mr. Wil-



Mildred Dunnock, who opens in "Days in the Trees" on Sunday. "I was never a leading lady. I came in as an actress."

liams's "The Milk Train Doesn't Stop Here Anymore," and Miss Ronberry in "The Corn Is Green," a 1949 Evelyn Williams play starring Ethel Barrymore.

A recent arrangement with New Haven's Long Wharf Theater has seen her playing Mrs. Tyrone in Eugene O'Neill's "Long Day's Journey Into Night," the mother in Mr. Williams's "The Glass Menagerie" and a featured role in "ordinary" Marguerite Duras drama, "A Place Without Doors." That play had a brief run here in 1970, and Miss Dunnock has been pressing her agent ever since to negotiate a production of Miss Duras's "Days in the Trees," a play about a reunion, after five years' separation, of a man living in Paris and his mother, who has been in an unnamed French colony. Miss Duras herself lived as a child in Saigon.

### Was Staged Here in French

The play, in French, was staged here briefly last spring, with Madeleine Renaud in the title role, and Miss Dunnock was captivated. "She was so

lovely and dear and idyllic," she said of the French actress.

Miss Dunnock said she had been drawn to Miss Duras's work by the author's compelling female figures. "I'm not a women's libber, I'm just interested in women," she said. (Even matinee women, it developed. "I know there are actresses who say they hate to play for all those 'ladies with blue hair,' but I think there's nothing better than matinees," she said. "It's women who really come and like the theater. Men are mostly dragged here.")

Miss Dunnock has played older women from the start of her career—in "The Corn Is Green," 36 years ago, she was cast as a timid spinster. "I was never an ingénue," she said, "never a leading lady. I came in as an actress." She arrived on Broadway in a 1932 Morningside Players production that moved downtown from Columbia University. Before that, she had focused on teaching at the behest of her father, who, she said, "felt that women either married or went to school."

For years, Miss Dunnock held down teaching posts at the Brearley School and Barnard College while appearing in shows and trying to remain an attentive wife and mother. (The Urmys have a daughter, now married and living in Connecticut.) In the late 1960's, she spent time teaching at the Yale Drama School. The period was a convulsive one at American universities, and she was exasperated to find that her students were too preoccupied with real-life drama to appreciate what she was trying to convey. "What was going on every day was much more theatrical," she said.

### Blackist Era Trauma

Even the stable life of a banker's wife and a large lack of interest in public affairs didn't insulate her from the political harassment of theater people in the 1950's. "Red Channels," the right-wing pamphlet that periodically identified people as "Communist sympathizers," listed her in one issue because of her friendships with Arthur Miller, Lillian Hellman and Elia Kazan. Suddenly, job offers—particularly from television—stopped coming. Her husband promptly succeeded in obtaining a retraction and in disabusing the networks by making some threatening noises through banking and business associates. But the experience left its mark.

"It gave me an emotional understanding of being accused," she said. "I felt contaminated, I felt I had leprosy, I felt I had incriminated my husband, a conventional man."

As for her life now, although she describes herself as a "chronic actress," she is no longer looking for roles. "I do one show at Long Wharf every year, and that keeps me quiet. It soothes me." She is resolute about not revealing her age. But in "Days in the Trees" the character she plays admits at one point to being "over 77," and Miss Dunnock conceded she felt "close enough to her not to feel very objective about it."

Eva Le Gallienne received the Handel Medallion, the city's highest cultural tribute, in a ceremony last night in the New York Public Library at Lincoln Center.

Mayor Beame, who made the presentation, called Miss Le Gallienne, the first actress ever to receive the medalion, "A most extraordinary woman." "Eva Le Gallienne," he said, "has given us some of the most memorable moments in the American theater."

Miss Le Gallienne said she was pleased to receive the award, although earlier she had said that she was nervous, too. "Ceremonies fill me with terror," she said. "There are usually so many people at them. I'd rather be on a stage."

Miss Le Gallienne, who was born in London 77 years ago, made her theatrical debut at the age of 14 in Maeterlinck's "Moxna Yanna." In addition to

acting she has also been an author, a director and a producer. In 1926, most notably, she founded the Civic Repertory Theater on 14th Street, and then as its leading actress, director and producer kept it alive until 1934. It died then, a victim of the Depression.

In 1946, along with Margaret Webster and Cheryl Crawford, she founded the American Repertory Theater. As did its predecessor, the Civic Repertory Theater, it won considerable critical success but small financial rewards, and lasted only a season.

Miss Le Gallienne made her most recent appearance on Broadway in "The Royal Family" last season, receiving great praise for her portrayal of Fanny Cavendish, the matriarch of a highly theatrical family. The play, written by George S. Kaufman and Edna Ferber in 1927, was inspired, at least in part, by the Barrymore fam-

ily. Before she received the Handel Medallion yesterday, Miss Le Gallienne spoke about Ethel Barrymore.

"I do love going out on the road," she said. "I must have gotten the taste of it from Miss Barrymore. I toured with her in 1918, in 'Royal Family.' Fanny says, 'I'd rather pack them in a tent in Texas. . . . Well, I'm like that, too.'"

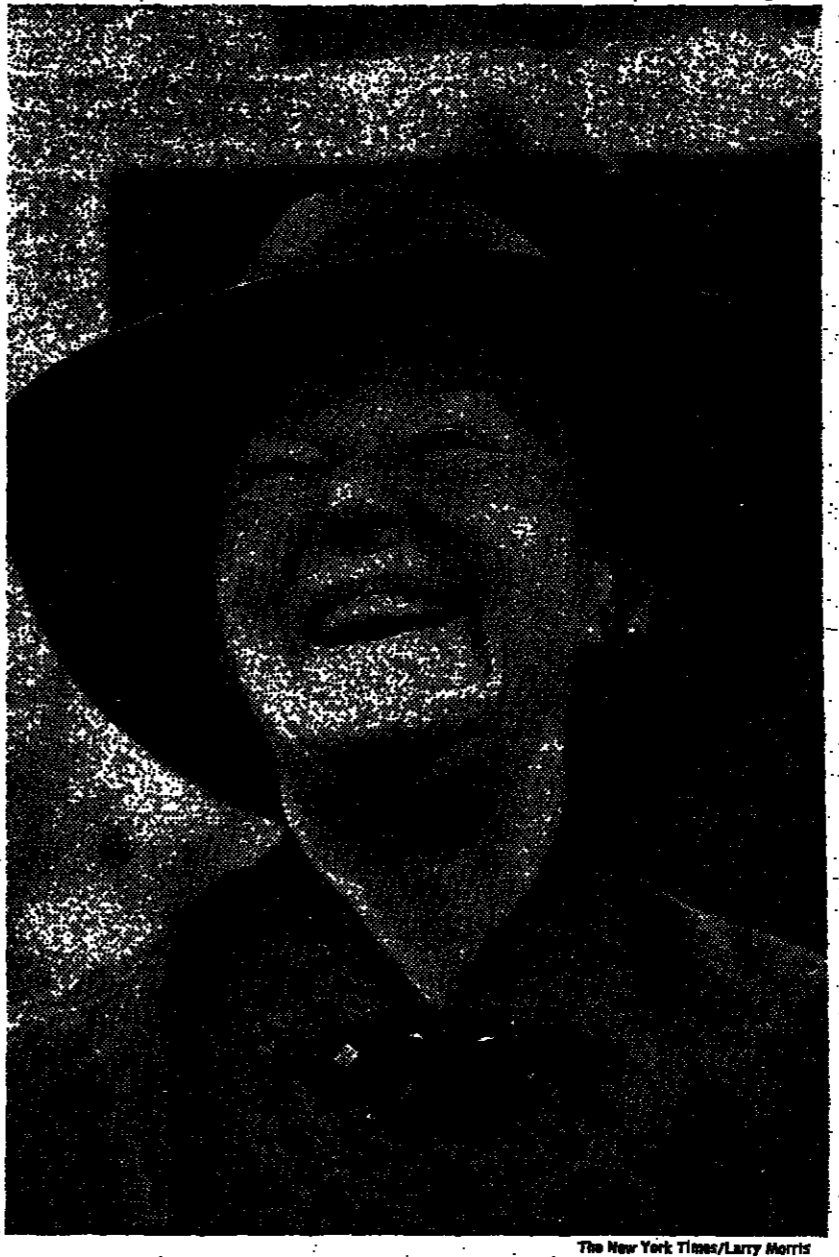
Miss Le Gallienne said she was now getting ready for her first big tour since the '60s with Miss Barrymore. She said that she and Nana, her lapdog and constant companion, as well as Sam Levine, Carole Shelley and Leonard Frey, who are the other stars of "The Royal Family," would take the play into at least ten cities. It will open at the Wilbur in Boston on Oct. 11, play there for five weeks, and then cross the country, playing in different places until sometime in the spring, Miss Le Gallienne said this delighted her.

"It's a wonderful tour," she said. "It has no split weeks, no one-night stands. In 1918, we traveled by train. Miss Barrymore had a private car, of course, and the rest of us slept in upper or lower berths, according to our position in the company."

"We played in places like Appleton, Wis., and Oshkosh, lots of the towns that were jukes in yaudeville. But there were audiences, good audiences, all over the country."

"Of course," she said, "I'm also a great admirer of Mrs. Fiske. Mrs. Fiske found out about audiences at the turn of the century. Everyone said, 'How brave of you to take plays out on tour,' and Mrs. Fiske said, 'Nonsense.' Mrs. Fiske knew about audiences."

JOHN CORRY



Eva Le Gallienne as she was saluted yesterday at Lincoln Center. The first actress to receive the city's highest culture award.

### At the Library

The New York Public Library at Lincoln Center is open on Friday and Saturday from noon to 6 P.M. It is closed on Sunday. The current exhibitions are:

- "Dance U.S.A.," a Bicentennial survey of American dance, in the Dance Collection Reading Room.
- "Copland for the Theater," which honors Aaron Copland's 75th birthday, in the Music Division Reading Room.
- "Fred Fehl, Photographer, the Performing Arts, 1940-1975," an exhibition of candid photographs of productions in performance and rehearsals, in the Amsterdam Gallery.
- "Stage Designs and the Russian Avant Garde, 1911-1939," from the Lobanov-Rostovsky collection, a costume and stage design exhibition, in the main gallery.

The Theater Collection has a current exhibition entitled "Political Conventions on Stage and Screen," in addition to its permanent collection of stage and theatrical designs, programs of past plays, reviews of shows from various newspapers and photographic stills of movie actors. The library is at 111 Amsterdam Avenue, near 65th Street. For information call: 799-2200.

## Month of Mahlermania

Continued from Page C1

sions of "Das Lied von der Erde" and the "Kindertotenlieder" and 16 separate accounts of the First and Fourth Symphonies.

Mahler Month didn't just come about because somebody thought it would be a nice idea to celebrate Mahler's popularity. There were hard, practical reasons for it.

Like most major orchestras, the Philharmonic works on a 52-week contract. This means 43 weeks of playing and 7 weeks of vacation. Depending on the year, there are 32 to 34 weeks of subscription concerts in Avery Fisher Hall, and the rest of the playing weeks are taken up with special events (Promenades, Rug Concerts) or tours.

"We had planned to start our 1976-77 season on Sept. 21, with Erich Leinsdorf leading the pension fund concert," said Carlos Muzart, the orchestra's president. "Mr. Boulez was going to be away for the first weeks of the season all along, because he had to be in Paris for the opening of the new culture center there. So we had Leinsdorf, and then two weeks of Levine and then Boulez."

"Then came the decision to rebuild Avery Fisher Hall, and we found we couldn't get in there until Oct. 19. As you can imagine, it meant a great shifting of gears. We knew we'd have been out of the city a lot on tours, so we wanted to play in New York."

"Carnegie Hall posed difficulties—Isaac Stern and other leading artists had commitments. They only had irregular dates, mostly on weekends. Obviously we couldn't have subscription concerts. Somebody came up with the idea of a festival, and then Frank Frank Milburn, the orchestra's press director," suggested Mahler. From the moment he said it, we all felt the rightness of it, and realized the possibility that it might be a real contribution."

Homecoming for the Composer

Apart from the chance to offer a concentrated exposure to Mahler's music, the festival has an appropriateness for the Philharmonic in particular. Mahler served as music director of the orchestra from 1909 to 1911, and conducted frequently in Carnegie Hall. Mr. Bernstein programmed all the Mahler symphonies once over a two-season span, but the orchestra has never presented them in a festival.

The festival won't affect the length of the Philharmonic's subscription season. The reconstruction is still on schedule, Mr. Moseley said, and the season will simply proceed on a tighter schedule than usual, with fewer subscription events sandwiched in among the regular concerts.

Ordinarily, with a composer as rooted in his homeland as Mahler, one might wonder about the authenticity of a festival led by a naturalized American of Austrian birth, an American and a Frenchman, with predominantly American forces. But, in fact, what Mahler performance tradition there is has long since taken root and flourished in English-speaking countries. Partly this is because Hitler not only stunted the growth of a Mahler style on his home soil but also drove Walter and Klumperner abroad, and partly because

since the war it has been conductors such as Mr. Bernstein and the British-based Jascha Horenstein and such singers as Kathleen Ferrier and Dame Janet Baker (both British) who have shaped a Mahler style.

"Maybe I'm rushing in where angels fear to tread," said Miss von Stade, the soloist in Sunday's opening concert. "But I don't think there is any particular style for Mahler other than the utmost straightforwardness. There's always something to be said for being totally at home in the language. But I think it counts less with Mahler than with Schubert or Wolf. It has to do with how the lines lie in the voice and the way the words are distributed."

Whatever Mahler's sensibility may mean to the American spirit, there can be no denying his vast popularity. One sign of that has been the response to the announcement of a pair of lectures with taped illustrations by Jack Diether, a Mahler specialist. The number of people who wanted to get into Mr. Diether's talks in the Carnegie Hall Café was so great that each will be held both before and after the concerts on Sunday and Oct. 17, and all four events have long been sold out.

The Oct. 17 talks will also offer wine and a special cake, created from a recipe passed down through the Mahler family for Mahler's favorite Apfelkuchen. It is being cooked by Gerald Fox, billed as the "former New York State male cooking champ." Mr. Fox is reportedly at this very moment out scouring for additional cooking apples to meet the demand.

### A Place for Mahlerites

The Diether talks are being sponsored by an organization called the New York Mahlerites, which Mr. Diether founded last spring, along with Nancy Karlins, whose idea it was. "She just thought there were so many Mahler lovers in New York, they ought to get to know one another," Mr. Diether said. The organization's first event was a mass visit (at specially arranged discount prices) to see Ken Russell's movie "Mahler." Reactions to Mr. Russell's typically extravagant portrait were, says Mr. Diether, "extremely mixed." Other events are planned, and potential Mahlerites may get in touch with the society at 1 University Place, Apartment 7A, New York, N.Y. 10003.

The New York Mahlerites is hardly the only extant American Mahler society. The Bruckner Society of America, which dates back to 1930, devotes about equal attention to Bruckner and Mahler. There is also the Mahler Society of America, primarily a scholarly organization, and the Gustav Mahler Society, a California-based organization that likes to stage "Mahlerthons," in which all of Mahler's symphonies are played sequentially, without a break.

What all this means is that Mahler has stopped being a subject for critical controversy and has reached out and touched people at every level of musical sophistication. As Miss von Stade puts it: "I am the world's worst in the musicology department. I can only speak from the point of view of really loving the music. I find the way he writes for the voice and the poetry is so poignant. I guess I'm just a fan—I adore it."

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John Beaufort, Christian Science Monitor

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Table listing movie listings for various theaters across different boroughs like Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, etc.

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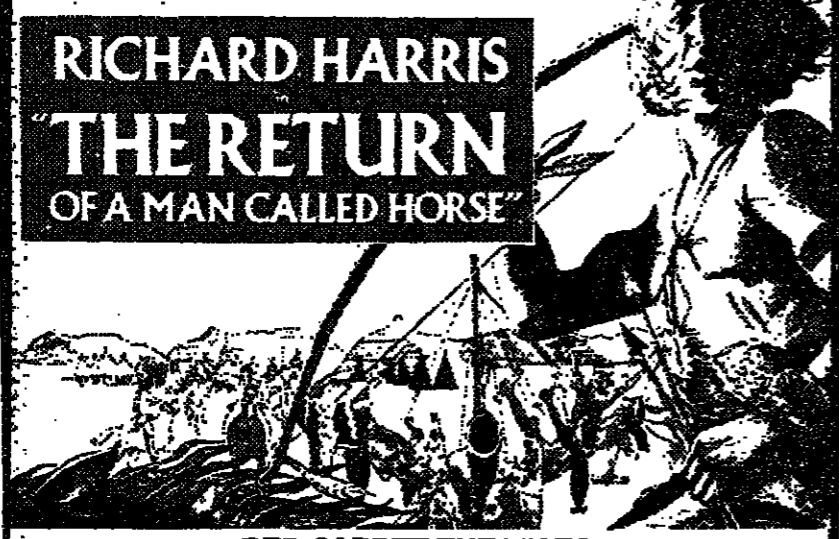


Table listing movie listings for Red Carpet Theatres.

A SANDY HOWARD/RICHARD HARRIS Production RICHARD HARRIS in "THE RETURN OF A MAN CALLED HORSE"

Three portraits of Giancarlo Gianni with captions: "Giancarlo Gianni is 'Domenico.' He'll show you how funny can sex be?", "Giancarlo Gianni is 'Nino.' He'll show you how funny can sex be?", "Giancarlo Gianni is 'Dr. Bianchi.' He'll show you how funny can sex be?"

At the Movies Guy Flatley

Not long ago, United Artists teased the public by placing ads in newspapers for a sneak preview of "a film that will open in December to qualify for the Academy Awards." Moviegoers anticipating a star-studded extravaganza may have been taken aback when the credits flashed on "Rocky," a film starring and written by Sylvester Stallone.



Sylvester Stallone in "Rocky" Will he be proclaimed a star when the film opens?

Sylvester Stallone himself may be taken aback if he is not proclaimed a star when the film opens, since stardom was his goal when he sat down to write the role of Rocky, an inarticulate, tender-hearted bum of a boxer who dominates virtually every scene of the drama. Last week, the 30-year-old actor, previously seen as a restless youth in the low-budget "Lords of Flatbush," lounged confidently in his suite at the Sherry-Netherland and shared his views on writing and acting on life and art.

Disastrous as it was, the slapstick "Salesman" sold him on acting. "I liked the gratification of making words come alive. It came naturally for me. I do not believe you can have acting taught to you. The more you dissect the creative mechanism, the more self-conscious you become. I don't polish my craft, I don't tune my instrument, and I don't sit up all night sipping brandy and brooding about motivation. Either I can do it or I can't."

at the end of a tunnel? I exercise religiously every day. So does my wife. And so does my dog. Still, the flesh is not so sacred as the spirit, and that, according to Mr. Stallone, is why "Rocky" does not have a fashionably downbeat ending. "I wanted the human spirit to triumph for once," he explained. "This nihilistic idea that the only way to end a story is in the death of the human spirit has gone too far. There are no heroes anymore, only anti-Christ and hatchet murderers. Bring back mirth and dreams, cut a hole in the wall of your living room and charge people \$3 to sit and watch what's going on in your front yard."

The long, stormy story of "Mikey and Nicky" appears to be headed for a sunny ending. In August 1973, Paramount announced that "principal photography" had been completed on the comedy-drama about two underworld buddies, one of whom has been marked for a hit by the Mafia. Since the film was directed by Elaine May, who had recently triumphed with "The Heartbreak Kid," and since it starred Peter Falk and John Cassavetes, audiences had every reason to expect a substantial treat for the Christmas season.

nal contempt charges against Miss May and her husband, Dr. David L. Rubinfeld, for the alleged theft of the film following a court order that it should remain where it was at the time, an order that the couple maintains was unknown to them when Dr. Rubinfeld removed several cartons of film from a studio where it was being stored.

Once John Schlesinger has run his "Marathon Man" through the paces of its New York premiere Oct. 6, he's going back to where he came from, namely England. "I've done my last two films in Hollywood, and I'm keen to go home," said the director of such diverse fare as "Dueling Idiots," "Midnight Cowboy," "Sunday Bloody Sunday" and "The Day of the Locust."

"Nobody ever wanted to put Elaine in jail," he said. "One of the first things I did when I came to Paramount was to work on getting that lawsuit resolved, and now we're going to see that the film is released in the form she has always wanted, the final cut she had in her contract from the beginning. I myself saw the movie for the first time about four weeks ago, and I can tell you that it is a superb drama, with comedy, a powerful story of relations between two human beings."

Mr. Schlesinger would prefer discussing "Marathon Man," a contemporary thriller about a New Yorker who is menaced by a sadistic Nazi, or "Yanks," which will take an affectionate look at a bygone era. "Yanks" is set in the north of England during World War II, just before D-Day, when there was a sudden influx of G.I.'s, young men who might be going off to fight in Normandy at any moment. The Americans wanted to get along with the British, but we are a proud and independent group of people, and we didn't want patronage. There was a great deal of hostility.

Advertisement for 'The Booby Hatch' featuring a woman and a box. Text: 'COME ON OVER! IT'S CRAZY & SEXY- you'll laugh till IT HURTS!!' 'THE BOOBY HATCH' - or my life in an X-rated LOVE FACTORY. NOW PLAYING AT A BLUE RIBBON THEATRE.

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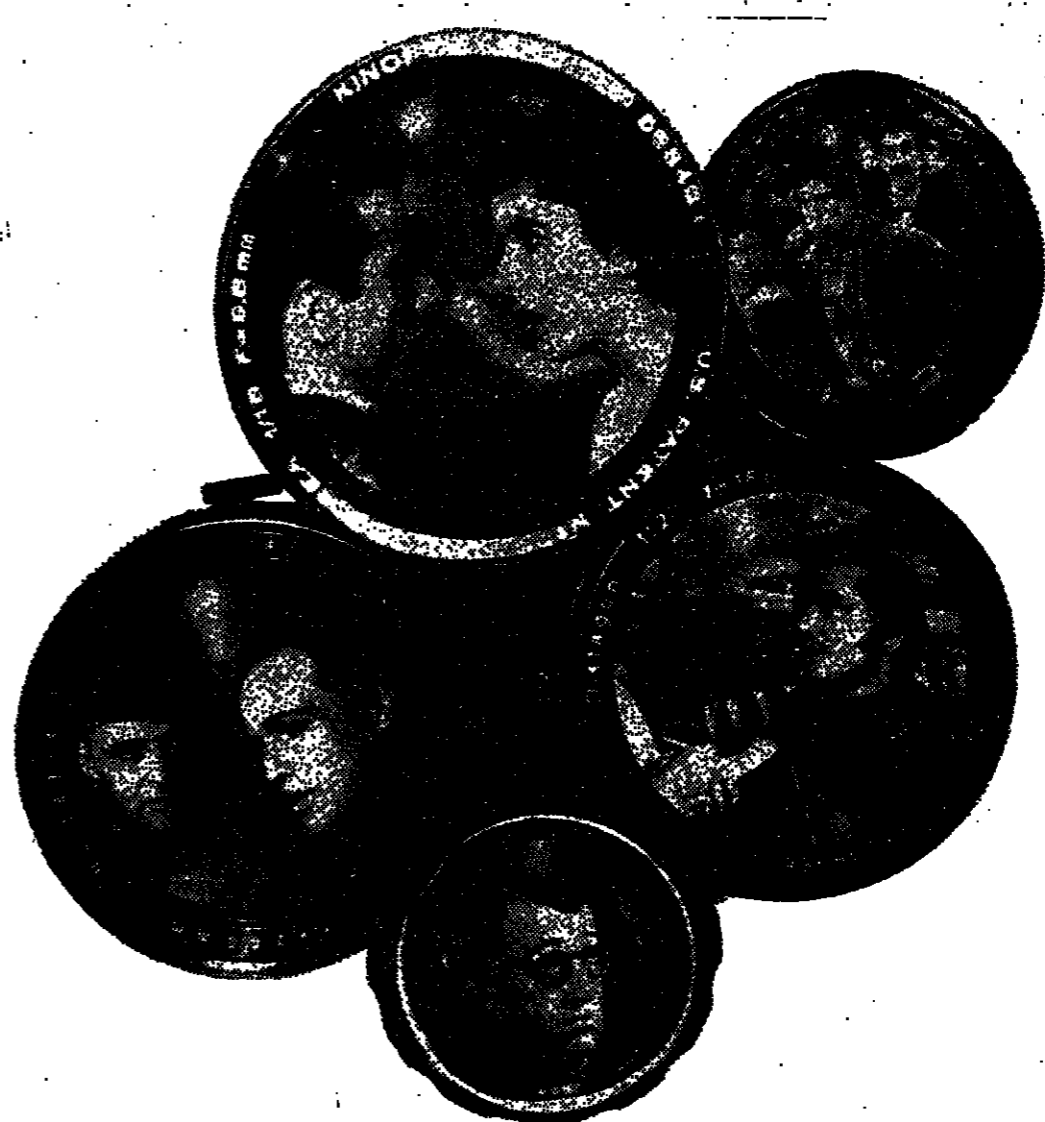
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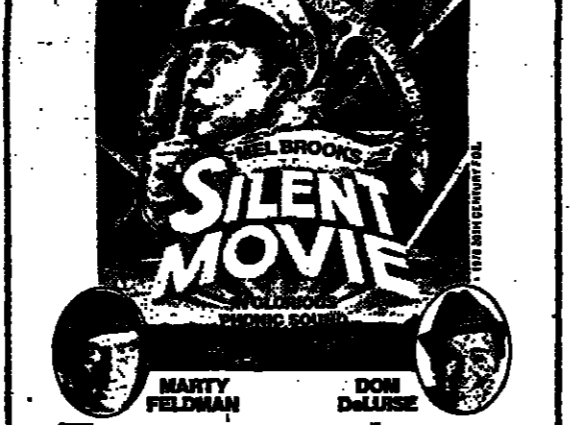
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# Screen: A Perilous Country

By VINCENT CANBY

LIVING in a city devastated by war can be as perilous for the survivors as war was for the victims. The daily, weekly, monthly, yearly contact with civilization's debris changes expectations, dulls some senses and sharpens others. The smells are particular—rot and kerosene and, eventually, newly poured concrete. In a place where nothing comes easily, nothing is freely given. Citizens may be seen in groups. They live together as before, but each is a clandestine hermit.

Something of the same sort happens to people in a land long under an unbudgeable tyranny. Even to its artists. That's the effect of Victor Erice's 1973 Spanish film, "The Spirit of the Beehive," which opened yesterday at the D. W. Griffith Theater.

Secretive, deliberately paced, haunted and beautifully sorrowful, the movie is a ruined city, and I'm not sure that those of us who come to it for the first time, fresh from the airport, in effect, can adjust to it quickly enough to be able to see through its various shades



Isabel Telleria and Ana Torrent in Victor Erice's "The Spirit of the Beehive"

## Fantasy in Ruins

EL ESPIRITU DE LA COLMENA (The Spirit of the Beehive), directed by Victor Erice, screenplay by Francisco J. Longueira, based on the novel by Ana Torrent, is a Spanish film, distributed by Kino International, which opened yesterday at the D. W. Griffith Theater, 20th Street west of Second Avenue. The film stars Ana Torrent, Isabel Telleria, Teresa Gimpera, Milagros, Lily Solari, and the director himself.

of twilight. It's not disorder that makes us uneasy here but the resolute way life goes on.

"The Spirit of the Beehive" is set in a remote Castilian village in 1940, shortly after the end of the Spanish Civil War. Although the village was untouched, the reminders of war are everywhere. When the traveling movie exhibitor arrives to give the villagers a showing of "Frankenstein," the audience at the city hall is composed entirely of old women and children.

The center of the film is an upper middle-class family—a father, a mother and two small daughters—that has fled to the village with what few possessions they could bring from another home that is never identified. They live in a beautiful, austere old farmhouse that once was a place they may have come to for vacations.

They are clandestine hermits. The mother writes letters of longing to a lover who is probably dead. The father tends his bees and has a journal in which he tries to sort out the unsortable facts of mankind's existence. He keeps life away by dealing in metaphors, pondering at length a quotation from Masterlück's "Life of the Bee."

Their daughters, Isabel, 10 years old, and Ana, 8, go to the village school and occupy free time roaming the countryside, going to the occasional movie, making up laws for a universe no one would think they'd be interested in. They fill a void by playing on the railroad tracks, around bonfires, often on the edge of self-destruction.

More out of boredom than maliciousness, Isabel, after the screening of "Frankenstein," makes up a long, convoluted story for Ana about how the monster was not killed in the film ("The movie is a lie") and that, in fact, she (Isabel) knows him quite well. He is, she says, a spirit who comes whenever she calls him.

"The Spirit of the Beehive" is mostly about Ana's search for Frankenstein's monster, the spirit, who, at one point, she thinks she's found in a perfectly ordinary fugitive she discovers in an abandoned farmhouse. Faith, superstition and emotional desolation then take their toll of Ana, played by a little girl named Ana Torrent, who may or may not be an actress, but who responds to the director and the demands of the film with remarkable feeling.

Not since René Clément's "Forbidden Games" has any movie entered so deeply into the perilous country of children's nightmares and fantasies, which, I suppose, have metaphorical meaning to Mr. Erice, though the film is best taken without too much interpretation.

Mr. Erice's style is elliptical. We always want to know more than he's willing to tell us, which is better than the other way around. The photography is carefully underlit, so that even sunny days have a darkening quality about them. Everything is a bit chilly at first, but as the film goes on, we realize it's because it has so much. It's as if Mr. Erice thought it would be rude to spell it out, and that, indeed, it would not do justice to the experience that haunts him.

## Women's Film Festival: Adrift in Brazil

By RICHARD EDER

"Branded for Life" is an attempt to make a critique of modern Brazilian society through a story of three young drifters. One is a small-time thug, the second a prostitute and the third a street urchin, a girl just past puberty. They meet, move into the same apartment, take up a three-way sexual relationship, and undertake a series of amateurish stunts, with dismal results.

Their small life of crime is intended as a denunciation of a larger crime: the organization of their country's life. But the film, shown at the International Festival of Women's Films at the Cinema Studio Theater, is turgid, wooden and clumsy.

Tessy Callado, who looks somewhat like Maria Schneider, plays the urchin with a tough and eccentric appeal that

## Brazil Today

occasionally becomes self-indulgent. The sex scenes are extraordinarily well done. They show the real passion and real awkwardness—cracker-crumbs in the sheets—of physical love.

But these things are not enough to make up for the film's heavy texture and trite melodrama. It is grotesque without being illuminating.

## Film: A Trip Along the Opium Trail

"The Golden Triangle" is a no-nonsense, French-made documentary arguing persuasively that the trade that produces 80 percent heroin from Southeast Asia is a police problem, but a political one.

But even more forcefully, it still harbors the notion that we are capable of undertaking exciting adventures of great physical hardship in remote parts of the world.

"The Golden Triangle," which is shown again tomorrow at 11 the International Festival of Women's Films at the Cinema Studio, is the work of Martanne and C. Lamour, who made the trip to distant, anarchic fastnesses in Thailand and Burma come together the shadow of China.

The shape of the area and that of its produce among the herms of the world give the film its

## The Drug Problem

THE GOLDEN TRIANGLE, a documentary film by Martanne and C. Lamour, produced by SFFV-TV, Inc., 46th Street, tomorrow at 11 A.M. Run 52 minutes.

Not the least of its achievements is to revive the excitement of a time movies were capable of engrossing by taking us to dangerous places we could never hope to see.

The Golden Triangle is the red of the Shan rebel army, warring against the Burmese Government, and of Kuomintang, the remnants of Chinese nationalist army forced out of its homeland by the victorious Communists more than a quarter of a century ago. The two forces exist in fragile accommodation amidst poppy-growing tribesmen who receive a pittance for their harvests. And all exist in the shadow of Government forces.

The Lamour sisters and their journey into this area to show poppy growers, buyers, caravan, refiners and skirmishes along a trail that led eventually to the old warlord who leads the Kuomintang force.

And this general, who has received support from the United States, aims both at abandoning thoughts of overthrowing the Communists and at ending in the opium traffic.

Not all journeys are worthwhile, there is no question that the trek of the Lamour sisters is valued for the light it sheds on the intricacies of the opium trade and, enduringly, for the statement it makes on behalf of the capabilities of women.

LAWRENCE VAN GELDEREN

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—New York Times

"Edvard Munch" is the best film I've seen in its depiction of the artistic process. A welcome event, the cinema's most intelligent attempt to probe and dramatize the mind and methods of a great artist."

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## Responding to the Call of the Firehouse

By RICHARD F. SHEPARD

The firehouse at 104 Duane Street looks like most others in New York City, but the first thing that strikes the eye is an old open car, painted bright red, bearing a sign that identifies it as a 1920 Ford, a deputy chief's car.

Budget cuts or no, department equipment is newer than that, so you will realize that you have arrived at the New York Fire Department Museum, three floors crowded with old engines, pumps, helmets, medals, countless photographs, ancient bells, old torch lights and speaking trumpets. In short, a paradise for a fire buff or any normal child. And it is conveniently situated, two blocks north of Chambers Street and a few doors west of Broadway.

The museum might perhaps horrify an uptown museum type. It is clean but cluttered. Everything is just laid out, scattered over the floor with no sense of unity. Explanations are like as not on labels that hang like price tags from the equipment. Smaller objects are in display cabinets that are in themselves relics of old exhibition concepts. The displays are permanent and no curator schedules special shows for special occasions.

Three Firemen on Duty

But this is the very reason that the museum is a special place to visit—everything seems to be your own discovery, as though it were unearthed while rummaging through an attic. It is somewhat better than that because there are always three real firemen on duty to answer your questions and to keep the collection glowing in its primary colors, red and brassy gold.

The museum, like most other museums, suffers from a lack of money. It has no curator nor any permanent staff. Its keepers are men who, because of disability, have been assigned to light duty. The three men on duty the other day were perfect hosts, genial and informative.

Two visitors approached the desk and looked cautiously in the museum shares its building with two working companies, Engine 7 and Ladder 1, and passers-by might confuse the present and the past functions.

"Come right in, we have a little run-around on sale," said one of the firemen, pointing to the 1920 Ford. Most visitors receive an informal but gracious welcome.

Cornelius C. Wallace, who is the senior museum man with eight months duty behind him, took two guests on a tour. He had never visited the museum during his 19 years in the department, before he was assigned to it, but he has become an enthusiast. He enjoys giving talks and running films for schoolchildren—in modernized assignments—and said that group visits have already been scheduled for as far ahead as next March. Individuals, of

course, need no appointments and can walk in, free of charge, from 9 to 4 P.M. on weekdays, and 9 to 1 P.M. on Saturdays. The phone number is 744-2100, Ext. 230.

"We get lots of foreign visitors here," Mr. Wallace said. "The other day we had a fire buff from Germany. He took pictures here all day and went out only to get more film."

He stopped by an 1810 Goose Neck Hand Pump, about the size of a large ice-cream wagon.

"The Greeks had something similar to this more than 1,000 years ago," Mr. Wallace said, later checking it out against a drawing that showed Greeks with a hand pumper in 288 B.C. "Every one had to come with water in one of these leather buckets and put it into this box for the pumper to shoot out."

The leather buckets, a sign said, were the earliest city fire equipment, having been used in New Amsterdam, where they were made by shoemakers and required to be on hand in homes and shops.

Little Change in Fire Helmets

Fire helmets haven't much changed, Mr. Wallace said, as he went past a

cavalcade of departmental headgear. They are still made of hard leather as they were 150 years ago.

In a cabinet, a number of miniature models of fire houses showed, among other things, the Dalmatian that used to be a staple of every fire company in town.

"Do you know why they originally used Dalmatians?" asked Mr. Wallace. "The dogs worked. They had a calming effect on the horses and they even guided them into the right path. Later, they were just pets. There are still Dalmatians in some firehouses, but who wants to take care of them?"

Among the items to be seen are the first fire bell of the city of Brooklyn (1796), a sign in Yiddish prohibiting smoking and signed by Thomas J. Brennan, a bagel-like slice of an old wooden water main ("They used to put plugs in to stop the flow of water; that's why hydrants are called fire plugs," Mr. Wallace explained), old gas lamps and a "clacker"—a ratchet noisemaker that firefighters in the early 1800's used as alarms when fires broke out. There are more than 2,000 three-by-five index cards in two boxes, with each

item in the collection listed on a card. Edward Kiel, another one of the men on duty, added: "Even though some of these pumps are 100 years old they are as powerful as those today. A 1,000-gallon-a-minute pump gives you ideal output."

"The Queen of Her Day"

He was referring to an 1882 Silsby Rotary Steam Fire Engine that has a sign above it proclaiming that the machine was "The Queen of Her Day." Jerry Wood, the third fireman on duty, said that this engine had been loaded on a flat car in New York in 1904 and rushed to the big fire where it worked for 39 hours.

The museum was the inspiration of its first curator, Lieutenant Walter Beatty, who donated much equipment and rebuilt old machines. The collection, which also had grown with donations from private sources, had been scattered about the city, mostly in Fire College in Long Island City, where it was moved into Duane Street in 1957.

"The equipment stands up well," said Fireman Kiel. "But there's a lot more brass to polish here than there is in the modern firehouse."



At the New York Fire Department Museum: The Tiger Astoria four-wheel horse carriage (1857) in the foreground and a Silsby rotary steam fire engine

Handwritten text: 11/11/10 10



Film Along Opium

AMERICA AT THE MOVIES
10, 2:30, 4:30, 6:55, 9, 11
2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:35, 10:45
JANUARY 1 Sat. 12, and 11
10, 2:30, 4:30, 6:35, 8, 11
L.A. 10, 2:30, 4:30, 6:35, 8:40, 10:40
MAY 11 Sat. 12, and 11

THE RITZ
2:30, 4:30, 6:35, 8:35, 10:15, 11
SMA 1 Sat. 12, and 11

USIN, COUSINE
12, 1:50, 3:40, 5:30, 7:20, 9:10, 11
S [Framing 10:30, 11, at 10:30]

RENT MOVIE
4, 1:30, 3:30, 5:15, 6:50, 8:35, 10:15, 12
MA 8 Sat. 12, and 11
15, 2:30, 4:35, 6:00, 7:40, 9:20, 11
T [at 9:20, End of 10:40]

ROBIN HOOD
10, 2:45, 7:20, 11:00
PTAIN BLOOD
1:55, 6:55, 9:10
TOR - 8:20, 10:40, 11:00

FLEW OVER THE CUCKOO'S NEST
2:10, 6:25, 10:45
LENNY
4:30, 6:40

PLATFOOSE
10, 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30, 12:30

ING IN THE RAIN
2:30, 7:05, 11
LIZARD OF OZ
1:30, 5:15, 9:05
BET - 2:30, 10:40, 11:00

ROGER MOORE
STACY KEACH
REET OPLE
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INTERNATIONAL RELEASE
FEATURE BY BEST THEATERS

ERF FINEY
EL ROBERTS
Ipha beta
CINE XII COLOR
LIVE ENGAGEMENT
SMASH WEEK!
CINEMA 2
10, 8, 35, 8, 10, 9-45, 11-20

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EL ROBERTS
Ipha beta
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SMASH WEEK!
CINEMA 2
10, 8, 35, 8, 10, 9-45, 11-20

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# Dance Unit from Boston Out Here

ENNIFER DUNNING

...dance companies come dancers may surface again different combinations, as and bodies devoted to choreographer-guru. This necegoers will have a chance atest of the crop, but Con- Company, which will appear York debut tonight and to- P.M. and Sunday at 3 P.M. rican Theater Laboratory, ensemble with a difference- off with, on Friday and here is the repertory, an eclectic sample of modern s. There is Doris Humph- "Day on Earth," set to land's Piano Sonata, in a, a woman and their child gh the life cycle, Choro- 947, it provides a luminous dary accessible view of hree's traditional modern. The piece has been re- from Labanotation, a writ- of dance symbols, through of the Dance Notation

any has acquired works ent avant-garde choreogra- strong New York follow- re dances with movement e of dramatic embellish- ouche." Phoebe Neville's for three couples set to lenry Purcell, and "Plo- early work by members , gymnastic company of ne, which will give dance- chance to see a Pilobolus- ed by other dancers.

Be one performance, on rt Baumman's "Headguc- ce for a man, a woman esline. "We have a lot, other dirty laundry," if said. Miss Wolf is the sident choreographer and in the piece with Roger about the battle between 1 breaking free of marital e explained.

...program are two dances s, a mentor of the con- choreographer who is less r York audiences, though ar here this month with eptory Dance Theater. "Hard Times" is set to sic by the Desert String als with the Appalachian s "For Betty" is an abstract set to a Vivadi score and e game of basketball. e 43 for the community, r, at 219 West 19th Street

...nce Company was spawned ble atmosphere. It is the pany of the Walnut Hill ivate performing arts high tick, near Boston. Most of rs teach dance there and s for the community. The n provides the company hearsal facilities. But al- ompany does commission own dancers, an effort de to avoid the pitfall of insulated group dedicated the work of one or two saphers.

...Dance Community y is attempting to build- nce repertory ensemble, would spread throughout rican dance community, from the Massachusetts he Arts, Concert Dance ble to pay talented, but choreographers to create dancers.

...ff, the company's artistic Juilliard School graduate rmed with May O'Donnell cott. The company mem- y from New York and the people who have chosen Boston area and want to ing as dancers. sistance of the National r the Arts, the company rk by Anna Sokolow to It has approached sev- oreographers here and quiring one day a piece ningham. sels, however, that this npany's fourth—is the spell the group's success his is our all-out effort ) happen that this year laries and do more than " he said.



Pandit Pran Nath who is giving a series of morning ragas. "This is holy work, and morning is the best time for it"

# Ragas for A Sunday Morning

By ROBERT PALMER

Each of the ragas or basic melodic forms of Indian classical music is associated with a particular time of day, and according to tradition it is to be performed only at that time. But of all the Indian musicians who have performed widely in the metropolitan area, only one, the vocalist Pandit Pran Nath, has gone against the Western tradition of evening concerts by performing frequently in the morning and afternoon. The morning is Pandit Pran Nath's favorite time, and he is presenting another in his new series of morning raga concerts Sunday at 10 A.M. at Heiner Friedrich, Inc., 141 Wooster Street, on the second floor.

Pandit Pran Nath, a strikingly handsome man in his mid-50's with a long white beard and animated flashing eyes, takes the devotional and meditative aspects of Indian music very seriously. He recently talked about his preference for performing in the morning at the loft of one of his disciples, the composer La Monte Young. "Morning is a worshiping time," he said, "and always in my own experience, this is the time a man goes to the church, to the temple, when the bells are ringing. Every morning the world is created anew."

Mr. Young added that the mood of the listeners at a morning concert differs from that of an after-dinner crowd. "At night, people are out for relaxation and entertainment," he said. "But anybody who will get up on Sunday morning to go to a concert is going for the music and not for the social scene. People are in a cleaner, purer state, and they can concentrate better."

Pandit Pran Nath teaches at his Kirana Center for Indian Classical Music in New York and is associate professor of music at Mills College in Oakland, Calif. In recent years he has performed widely in Europe as well as in the United States, and has been awarded fellowships from the state's Creative Artists Public Service program and the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation. In a way, these awards and activities are ironic, because Pandit Pran Nath originally intended to live a reclusive life of devotion and prayer, like his master, Ustad Abdul Wahed Khan. In fact, he actually spent five years leading the hermetic existence of a naga or naked singing devotee, remaining in a remote cave temple, his body covered with ashes, serving his guru and singing only in solitude.

The Kirana style, of which Pandit Pran Nath is a leading exponent, stresses the "alap" or slow, out-of-tempo section of a raga as the most important part. He says that "raga is created between the tones," for while two different ragas may have the same melodic structure, their moods will vary according to the use of microtonal shadings and ornaments and the characteristic phrase patterns the artist introduces during an alap. At Pandit Pran Nath's concerts, these alaps last 30 minutes or longer and create a hypnotic, trance-like mood.

Mr. Young, who plays the tamboura drone instrument for Pandit Pran Nath at most of his performances, maintains that the effects of the singer's music are due to his ability to differentiate fine levels of tuning and not just to a mood or atmosphere. "I have never heard better intonation from any living musician," he says. "His music is really all about profound pitch relationships and how to execute them perfectly in tune."

Pandit Pran Nath adds that "perfect concentration is necessary." He says: "I keep my eyes closed and work between the notes. This is holy work, and morning is the best time for it. This is the time I can feel that the audience is in me, and I am in them. And this feeling is very nice."

For each concert there is a suggested contribution of \$3. The others in the series, same time, same place, will be Oct. 3 and 10.

# Jimmy Ryan's, a Shrine To the Same Old Jazz

By JOHN S. WILSON

Jimmy Ryan's, the oldest jazz club in New York, is starting its 37th year this month, still offering the same kind of jazz that was being played when it opened at 53 West 52d Street in 1940. The club is now at 754 West 54th Street, where it moved in 1962 to make way for the Columbia Broadcasting System building at the Avenue of the Americas and 52d Street, but the only significant change that has occurred is that an apostrophe has been inserted in the name, which was originally "Jimmy Ryans."

Matty Walsh, who was Jimmy Ryan's partner when the club opened, still owns it (Mr. Ryan died in 1963). This weekend, the band will still be playing "Muskrat Ramble," "Lazy River," "Royal Garden Blues" and similar traditional jazz tunes. Even Gilbert Phebus, for 35 years the doorman for Ryans and several other clubs on 52d Street, when he was known as "the mayor of 52d Street," has moved to the new Ryan's, complete with his Roxy usher's overcoat and, at 68, is now "the mayor of 54th Street."

Continuity at Ryan's extends even to the musicians. For the last seven years, the leader of the band at Ryan's has been Roy Eldridge, the trumpeter (who is now on a three-week vacation, with Jimmy McPartland filling in for him). The quartet that opened Ryan's as a jazz club in September 1940 included Mr. Eldridge's brother, Joe, playing tenor saxophone with Don Frye on piano, Al Morgan, bass, and Zutty Singleton, drums.

Simply a Bar at First Mr. Walsh and Mr. Ryan had no intention of getting into jazz when they opened their club 36 years ago. What they had in mind was simply a bar. Mr. Ryan had been a lifeguard and chorus boy (he referred to himself as "the last of the chorus boys"), while Mr. Walsh, whose brother married Mr. Ryan's sister, had worked for his brother as a waiter and bartender in Washington Heights. After they had scoured Brooklyn and Queens for a location, a friend of Mr. Ryan's, another lifeguard, named George McGough, offered to sell them a place at 53 West 52d Street. He had been running it as the Troc, featuring a 14-piece band led by Bobby Hackett, the cornettist.

Although Mr. Walsh and Mr. Ryan were equal partners, they named the club for Mr. Ryan because, Mr. Walsh

says, "it had a nice ring to it."

At the club's opening (with martinis at 25 cents as a lure on opening night), music was provided by a strolling trio—violin, accordion and guitar. Two or three times a night, Mr. Ryan, who fancied himself as a singer of sentimental ballads and show tunes, got up and indulged his fancy. Milt Gabler, who ran a branch of the Commodore Music Shop across the street from Ryan's and who in 1938 formed the first record company completely devoted to jazz, Commodore Records, suggested that they might do better if they put in a jazz group. There were eight other clubs on the block offering jazz at the time.

"Jazz," says Mr. Walsh now, shaking his head in amazement. "We should have thought of that ourselves if we'd had half a brain."

Shortly after the nightly jazz policy began at Ryan's, Mr. Gabler inaugurated a series of Sunday afternoon jam sessions there that attracted, at one time or another, almost every notable jazz musician of the period. They continued through the 1940's until 1949 when, with strippers replacing jazz musicians on 52d Street, the jam sessions were moved downtown to the Central Plaza on Second Avenue under the aegis of Jack Crystal, who had assisted Mr. Gabler at Ryan's.

Even before the strippers moved in, the musical tone of 52d Street had been changing from Dixieland and swing to the new jazz called bebop. But Ryan held adamantly to a policy of music for so-called "moldy figs" and has continued that policy to this day.

In addition to keeping the same music, the club also kept the same musicians for long periods. Engagements of six or nine months were commonplace in the 40's for Art Hodes, the pianist; Red Allen and Max Kaminsky, the trumpeters; J. C. Higginbotham, the trombonist; Tony Parenti, the clarinetist; and Sidney Bechet, the soprano saxophonist.

In 1952, Wilbur De Paris, the trombonist, brought in a band featuring his brother, Sidney, the trumpeter, which remained at Ryan's for 10 years until the club was closed in 1962. Tony Parenti led the band at the new Ryan's for six years, and Roy Eldridge has been there for seven. Bobby Pratt, Mr. Eldridge's trombonist, goes back to the Parenti regime, while other members of the band—Joe Murray, clarinetist; Eddie Locke, drums—have been there, off and on, longer than Mr. Eldridge.

They Know What to Expect

"People know what to expect when they come in," says Mr. Walsh in explaining these long engagements. "They look forward to hearing Roy and the others. People like to be able to talk to the musicians, to sit down and have a drink with them."

Mr. Walsh attributes Ryan's longevity to "with all due modesty," he says—giving value. "We have no cover, no minimum and good entertainment," he points out. The club's location is, for its purposes, ideal. It is little more than a block from three major hotels, the Americana, the New York Hilton and the New York Sheraton.

"Guys on conventions arrive at the hotels on Sunday and get set up," Mr. Walsh explains, "and they function Monday through Wednesday. That's good for us. We get them at night from Sunday to Wednesday or Thursday, and then on Friday and Saturday we get New Yorkers and the younger crowd."

Unlike other jazz rooms, Ryan's opens as a bar at 9 o'clock in the morning and, during the day, it is a neighborhood bar, without music, in an area where there are relatively few such drop-in saloons.

"This has been the best summer since we've been here," Mr. Walsh said, "what with the Bicentennial, the tall ships, the Democratic convention and the Veterans of Foreign Wars convention. The Veterans of Foreign Wars would be around here in their hats at 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning. And then at night, they'd be back again with their wives."



Matty Walsh at Jimmy Ryan's. "Offering the same kind of jazz that was played when it opened in 1940"

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What to do this week

Go antique

The New York

the Concert Dance Company's "Pilobolus," by Moses Pendleton and Jonathan Wolken



# Restaurants

Mimi Sheraton

## Regine's Cuisine: Not So Haute

ONE OF THE MORE IMPORTANT criteria in evaluating a restaurant is its ability to do what it claims to do. Décor, prices, the food on the menu, the way the menu is written, the tone of the publicity all serve to indicate the restaurateur's aspirations and to imply a promise to the public. An eatery frankly gotten up as a diner gets one set of expectations, while an elaborately decorated interior with a French menu and prices to promises something quite different.

Considering the come-on at Regine's, the recently opened discotheque-supper club in the Delmonico on Park Avenue, we are led to expect a great indeed. First of all, it is billed as French, and the chef, whose club in Paris, Monte Carlo and elsewhere, in certain circles, at least, already legend, is a private club with membership dues of a person's year, and nonmembers pay a stiff person cover charge. A sign tacked up on the entrance that entrance is permitted only to wearing dark suits and ties and women in evening elegance. What's more, the door is locked, a knock brings the discreet sliding back of a regular peephole so the manager can see if the entrants are properly garbed.

décor is expensive in a cheap way, with dark aglow with the reflections of rose-gold mosaics and glassy beading, and the tub chairs are row you feel that an extra bite of pastry will be impossible to extricate yourself from so tight. Add to this the noise and darkness, and might think "nightclub" and eat elsewhere, a move, as we later found out.

Regine promises haute cuisine, with a menu of recipes devised by Michel Guérard, the current "in" French chef who specializes in cuisines minceur and nouvelle, although at Regine's his name is billed as "Le Style Gourmand."

arty, Regine wants to be considered a fine

**Regine's**  
502 Park Avenue (near 59th Street), 826-0990.  
Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club.  
Price range: A la carte menu, with entrees \$16 to \$22 (vegetable included); complete dinner, \$31 to \$42; plus \$10 cover charge.  
Hours: Monday through Saturday, dinner seatings at 8 and 10:30 P.M.; discotheque until 4 A.M.; closed Sunday.  
Reservations: Necessary.

The restaurant reviewed here each Friday are rated four stars to none, based on the author's reaction to cuisine, atmosphere and price in relation to, comparable establishments. Roughly, one star means good, two very good, three excellent and four extraordinary.

restaurant, and here's where the trouble sets in. Two of the appetizers we tried were so good we were afraid we would want to go back, and at the prices listed on the menu that desire could rarely be fulfilled. Eggshells filled with creamy scrambled eggs wearing pearl-gray crowns of caviar (\$20 for a two-egg portion) was the more extraordinary, while the puff-pastry square enclosing perfectly cooked green asparagus tips in parsley butter (\$12) was a close runner up. Other appetizers disappointed. There were several pretty gotten-up salads, one with foie gras, another with raw vegetables and a third with lobster that had far more appeal to the eye than the palate. All were meagerly portioned and could have been surpassed by any one of several health-food restaurants in town.

Two hot appetizers were frankly awful—l'escalope de saumon à l'oselle, which turned out to be stiff, dry slices of fresh salmon sautéed in what tasted like overcooked oil, and the sautéed artichoke-heart slices with four tiny nuggets of lobster. The sorrel sauce on the first dish and the basil on the second were banal and indistinguishable, one from the other.

Both appetizers and main courses were beautifully presented on oversize dinnerplates of ivory-and-honey-suckle-rim French porcelain, covered with huge silver duomos, supposedly to keep the food warm, but inexplicably, it was barely tepid. The best main course, a roast rack of lamb, was served on an ice-cold plate, its fat congealing even as it was presented and uncovered.

Two nondescript duck dishes, one garnished only with a few apple slices, the other with cold though

well-made noodles, and a tough veal chop, said to be encased in lettuce but actually served with a knot of sautéed escarole on the side, were not worth the \$16 to \$19 price tags they carried.

Pot au Feu Michel Guérard, translated on the menu as "the famous pot of Michel Guérard," included fatty and grisly chunks of beef, and if you want to know how much more expensive it is to eat things in French, order le gigot de poulet for \$18 and see how you feel when you get one perfect boiled chicken drumstick, even if it is filled with sweetbreads and affait in a verdant and fragrant watercress sauce with well-cooked vegetable slivers.

All desserts were sad here, from the artificial-tasting lime sherbet to the gross puff pastry sandwich of strawberries and whipped cream.

The help here is very efficient, pleasant and well informed, the wine list moderately priced, especially in relation to the food. For example, a 1973 Trimbach Gewürztraminer was \$11, and a 1971 Faiveley Merceury Clos des Myglans was \$17.

Dinner for two here with aperitifs but no wine came to \$111—including surcharge, tax and tips—and we had been careful not to order the most expensive of the offerings. On a second visit, dinner for four with wine came to \$289. If the tab had been \$35, we might have been more tolerant but at these prices, Regine's doesn't begin to deliver on her promise.

A la Carte: Since reopening after vacation, Frank Valenza, proprietor of the Palace, has raised the price of his table d'hôte dinner from \$50 to \$60 a person, miserably in an attempt to keep out the riffraff. Even so, compared with Regine's, it's a steal.

At the suggestion of several readers, I visited the new Indian Oven, on Columbus Avenue near 73rd Street. What I found were food-stained tablecloths, dirty ashtrays and a filthy carpet crawling with cockroaches. The food was mediocre, and a tandoori baked pompano was served half-raw, in consideration of which the manager deducted half the price of the fish from our bill. The spaghetti primavera at Le Cirque, 58 East 65th Street, is a far happier memory. Served as an appetizer or a main course, the medium-fine spaghetti is tossed with bright green al dente flowerets of broccoli, slivers of zucchini and snow peas, slices of mushrooms, sautéed cherry tomatoes and toasted pignoli nuts all in a silken cream, butter and cheese sauce, fragrant with gentle hints of garlic, parsley and fresh basil—an extraordinary dish, and a classic.

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# Exhibition of 3 Masters of the Camera Opens

Continued from Page C1

immense spatial vistas—are the only really familiar photographs on view. The great virtue of the present exhibition, which consists of more than 100 items, is the way it places these familiar works in the context of a career that is a good deal more variegated than one had suspected.

We do not associate the Feininger style, for example, with pictures of people, yet there are some remarkable portraits and self-portraits from the 20's and 30's in this show. It is, however, as a photographer of urban scenes and of both mechanical and natural structures that Mr. Feininger has produced his most memorable work, and the show abounds in superlative pictures in these categories.

Whether he is photographing the skyscrapers of Manhattan, the street traffic of Chicago or the forms of a seashell or a leaf, Mr. Feininger brings an extraordinary eye to the basic structure of his subject. His sense of detachment—of emotional distance—is formidable, but so is his sense of beauty.

This sense of beauty is more various than one had supposed. If it is sometimes very cool, sacrificing everything to an almost superhuman purity of form, it is also often very romantic—romantic, one is tempted to say, in the 19th-century German manner. Seeing his great picture of "Brooklyn Bridge in the Fog" (1948), one thinks of certain landscapes by Casper David Friedrich.

Indeed, he often photographs cities as if he were a poet, and the objects of nature as if he were an engineer—this is at once the paradox and the glory of his achievement, and it is the special pleasure of this exhibition to allow us to see these various sides of his sensibility in proper balance.

### Emphasis on Precious Effects

With the photographs of Karl Struss, we are recalled to an earlier period in photographic history—to the painterly style of the Photo-Secession movement at the turn of the century, with its emphasis on precious effects and exquisite images, and its deliberate use of the darkroom as a rival to the painter's and the etcher's studio.

Mr. Struss emerges from this exhibition as an immensely accomplished exponent of this style. Certain of his landscapes remind one, indeed, of Degas's monotypes, and there are



Andreas Feininger's "Chicago, 1942" "His sense of detachment—of emotional distance—is formidable"



Karl Struss's "Gloria Swanson With Ball—III, 1919" "A deliberate use of the darkroom as a rival to the painter's studio"

pictures that recall us to Whistler's etchings and to his "Nocturne" paintings. In this style, delicacy counted for a great deal—delicacy in the initial act of vision, and delicacy in the even more formidable technical tasks that awaited the photographer in the darkroom—and Mr. Struss was fully equal to the challenge. There is nothing more beautiful from his period than his 1912 bromide print of "Lower Broadway" on Japanese tissue paper—a masterpiece of graphic art.

Between the preciosities of these early photographs and his later work as a Hollywood cinematographer, Mr. Struss turned his attention to a more documentary approach. He photographed Hollywood personalities even before he became part of the industry, and there are some wonderful period portraits in this show of subjects such as Cecil B. DeMille and Gloria Swanson. There are also some excellent portraits of Mr. Struss himself, by Clarence White from the Photo-Secession

days and by Edward Weston from the Hollywood period of the 20's. Both the Feininger show, organized by Bhupendis Karia, and the Struss show, organized by Susan and John Harvith, add significantly to our knowledge of photographic history. For such an account of Three Bonney's accomplishments, we will have to wait for the later exhibition to come. The present show, with its views of interior design and women's fashions, will be of interest primarily to

aficionados of Art Deco, which these pictures document and celebrate in unremitting detail. Even to those—like the present writer—who find Art Deco a subject of comedy, the show is not without its interest, however. All three exhibitions remain at the International Center of Photography through Nov. 7. The Center is open every day but Monday from 11 to 5, and admission is by voluntary contribution.

# Finns Offer Bicentennial Musical Gift

By ALLEN HUGHES

Twenty years ago, Jean Sibelius was a towering figure whose works were performed with great frequency all over the world. In recent years, his reputation has declined somewhat, but now the Finnish Government seems determined to revive the stature of its nation's greatest composer.

As Finland's contribution to the Bicentennial, Jussi Jalas, Sibelius's son-in-law and the country's leading conductor, has come here to conduct a special Sibelius concert Sunday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. Joining him will be the Yale Philharmonia, and the soloist will be Taru Valjakka, the Finnish soprano. The program will consist of "The Oceanides," "The Swan of Tuonela," "Lemminkäinen" (for voice and orchestra), incidental music to "The Tempest" and the Symphony No. 5.

A generation ago, a Sibelius concert at Carnegie Hall would not have been so unusual as it is today. His works were played with considerable frequency in symphony concerts, and the tone poem "Finlandia"—with the choral theme known here as "Dear Land of Home"—was one of the most popular classical works of the 1940's. At that time, Sibelius was romanticized as the rugged, individualist who tramped the forests of the Finnish countryside and composed music that celebrated the natural world he loved so much.

By the time Sibelius died in 1957 at the age of 91, performance of his works had begun to diminish in this country, and during the 1960's the symphonies did not turn up very often in orchestra programs. Recently, however, there have been indications of a renewed interest by conductors.

Why Yale and its Philharmonia? Well, Sibelius's only visit to the United States was made in 1914 at the invitation of Carl Stoeckel, a wealthy arts patron whose estate at Norfolk, Conn., was ultimately given to Yale and became the site of its annual summer music festival. Stoeckel had commissioned Sibelius to compose a work to be performed during the visit, and that work was "The Oceanides."

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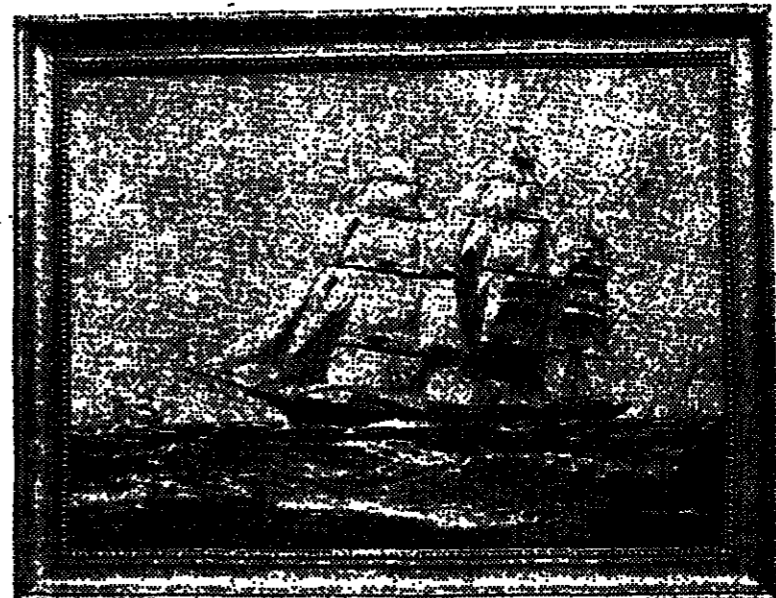
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# Art: A Fine Omen for New Season

By JOHN RUSSELL

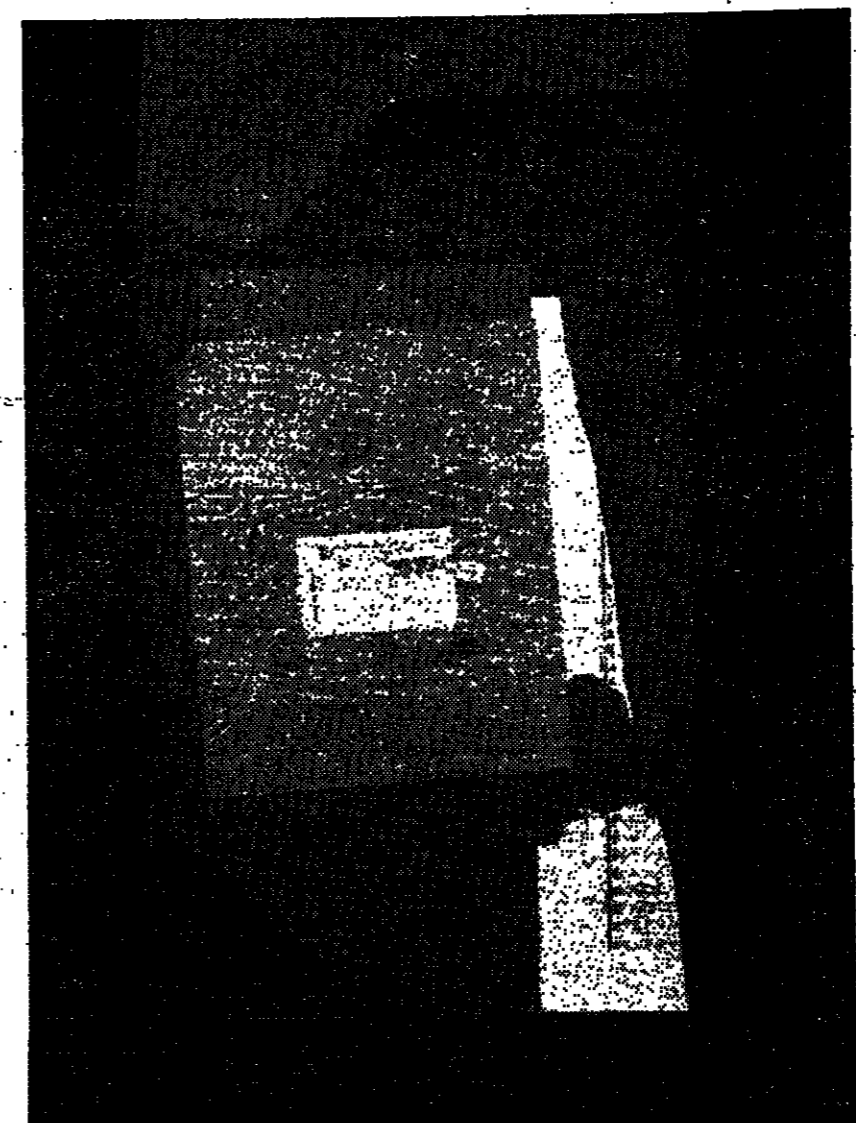
IT IS A GOOD SEASON in the galleries that begin with a show that would be worthy of one room in a major museum. Shows of this sort have a point to make, don't go on too long and touch in a worthwhile way on the nerve of the times.

One such is a two-part venture, to be seen through Oct. 30 at the Gruenebaum Gallery, 25 East 77th Street, and the Gimpel & Weitzenhoffer, 10-10 Madison Avenue at 79th Street. It's called "Three Generations of American Painting," and the painters concerned are Robert Motherwell, Richard Diebenkorn and Stephen Edlich. It could have been just a promotional job on behalf of Mr. Edlich, who was born in 1944 and is therefore very much junior to the others. But his work turns out to hold its own even where the show has been designed in terms of a direct confrontation.

Between Motherwell (born in 1915) and Diebenkorn (born in 1922) the gap is not large. It is in historical opportunity it is (and was) enormous. Motherwell was young enough and bright enough to soak up what European art had to give him by the time he was 30. He looked, he read, he talked and he listened, and he was around New York when several major European artists were here as exiles during World War II. When important art began to come out of New York in the late 1940's he was right in there, alike as historian, as witness and as participant. In all these matters, he rode the hinge of history.

Diebenkorn by contrast was and is still both solitary and ruminative. To come of age in the year 1943 was no fun for anyone, in any country. Diebenkorn has never aimed to "make it" in New York, still less to settle here in the "Ocean Park" paintings with which he has had a great international success he never pretends to be other than what he is—someone who works over and over until the finished painting is like a diary in which every step and start is recorded. Motherwell by contrast has a many-sided seduction; and now that he has just turned 60, his output has the generosity, the physical amplitude and fervor, the physical vigor and fortification, which very good French painters used to achieve at that same age.

So the Gruenebaum/Weitzenhoffer double-header starts with two very fine senior painters, one of whom has for several years stuck quietly to one single set of problems, while the other turns this way and that as the fancy takes him. Motherwell in a collage like "The Photographer" floats free in the history of 20th-century art. Diebenkorn in the "Ocean Park" paintings pegs away at what might end up as pedestrian but in point of fact sends us away



Robert Motherwell's "Torino" at the Gruenebaum Gallery. "The show would be worthy of one room in a major museum"

in love all over again with the act of painting.

And young Mr. Edlich? Well, he is essentially a consolidatory artist, as was evident from his show last year. But there is an altogether superior cunning about the way in which he makes sacking and jute look as voluptuous as any of the paint-structures over which Motherwell has pondered for decades. What Diebenkorn does with a slanted diagonal drawn and redrawn with loving care, Edlich does with real rope, pulled tight in mariner style. Edlich can handle lettering, too, as the Cubists handled it—or as Motherwell handles it in "The Photographer." He

doesn't as yet lash out, as Motherwell lashes out in "In Red with Two Ovals"; but then that particular kind of festive demonstration takes a very long time to prepare.

Richard Fleischer (Hammarstrand Plaza Sculpture Garden, Second Avenue at 47th Street). Among the artists who make what are loosely called earthworks, Richard Fleischer is by far the most discreet. He comes, he ruffles the grass just a tiny bit, he goes away, and hardly anyone sees the difference. But now that for once he is on view in New York, the conditions are very

different, the surroundings unreasonably grim, the noise and the fumes hostile to his hypersensitive manipulations.

So what he has done is to build wooden construction, carpeted with real grass that takes off from ground level and blasts off into the trees. You can't walk up it (too dangerous), but if you squat down and look up, the ramp from knee-level, the ascension of ecological paradox results. Whether it will be better with the leaves, or without, is an interesting question—and one that, as it's there through Nov. 30, we can all decide for ourselves.

Ruth Gilroy (Kennedy Galleries, 44 West 57th Street) is a painter whose command of the theatrical element in New York life has commended itself to Lotte Lenya (than whom no one is a better judge in such matters). Those who are looking for humane illustration of "the way we live now" will find it at the Kennedy Gallery through Oct. 9.

Reginald Marsh (A.A.A. Gallery, 66 Fifth Avenue at 53d Street) is in the realm of the print. Reginald Marsh was one of the great American print illustrators.

New York was his preferred subject and the New Yorker magazine showed its usual preference when it hired him in 1925 in the first year of its existence. With an unvarying dexterity he could portray high life and low life, Wall Street and the breadlines of the Depression, the burlesque theater and the Battery with its backdrop of trans-Atlantic liners, Coney Island and the all-night missions on the Bowery. His humanity never failed him; and although he was as reliable as Brasseel on the Parisian nightworld, he excelled above all in New York.

The A.A.A. show, which runs through Oct. 9, has enough preliminary drawings and variant states to qualify for museum status, but it has the further advantage that you can buy what you want and eventually take it away. A book that will help you to know exactly what you are doing is Norman Sasowsky's "The Prints of Reginald Marsh" (Clarkson N. Potter Inc., distributed by Cowan Publishers). The catalogues and illustrates 236 Marsh's prints, and at \$15 it could be called expensive.

The New York that Marsh describes with such discerning affection has gone for ever. No more trans-Atlantic liners no more crowds at Coney Island. He describes with an Old Master's command of heaped human flesh, no more steam locomotives getting up speed through Jersey City. Even the theater has changed completely.

But the traditional dream factories of dance hall and musical comedy remain intact, as do the temptations—Biblical or otherwise—of big-city life.

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## Art People | Grace Glueck

IT'S A GREAT leap from the regal subjects of Velázquez, an artist whom Juan Downey has "lovingly" rejected to the naked (though painted) Guahibo Indians on the banks of Venezuela's Orinoco. But, with the aid of a PortaPak video camera, Mr. Downey has made the jump. For the last three years the Chilean-born artist has been videotaping the Guahibos and other isolated Indian tribes of Central and South America, aiming to expand their sense of "the greatness of their past—and present." The result is "Video Trans America," a complex installation using video and film equipment and showing their first the ancient past—the Indian ruins at Uxmal, Palenque. It evokes something in their unconscious—they want to see them over and over again. Then you show them other Indians, say the dancing of a tribe from Bolivia. They get to try the equipment and then they're to be here in an exhibit.

And what an audience! They'll sit up all night watching the results. It changes their patterns. They start looking at themselves, re-examining relationships—there's fighting and loving and much commotion. They're spurred to new activities. They begin to see the Trans America work as a big document, an encyclopedia, of Indian lives.

The Indians are somewhat ambivalent about civilization, Mr. Downey has discovered. "They worry about skyscrapers—why do people live piled up like that? What if there's an earthquake? They'd rather see trees, animals, hills, plants, people—what they can name and identify with."

Mr. Downey, now 36, arrived at his present mission by a roundabout route. After a study in Santiago, Barcelona and Paris, he came here in 1968 as a painter, and then began to design audio environments. By 1968 he was dabbling in video, one of the first artists to work in the medium. (Thieves stole his first video camera but, finding it unworkable, returned it a week later.)

His preoccupation with the Indians "just grew," he says, noting, "I'd always been interested—as a child I was raised by an Indian woman who told me better stories than Snow White." In 1973 he drove deep into the Mexican desert, found a primitive tribe, and began taping.

One of his pieces at the Whitney show is a videotape based on "The Maids of Honor," the famous painting by Velázquez, in which dancers perform gestures appropriate to the artist's painted nobles. To Mr. Downey, it's a rejection of "white cultural imperialism, done with lots of love and care—a turning away from colonialism to an affirmation of Indian culture."

"At first I thought I'd keep a

distance, just act as a catalyst," he reports. "I came as a teacher, an elitist. But in getting the Indians to leave their cultural imprint on the 20th century, I'm winning, because I'm changing, too."

Don Mason is not about to write a book, "Eleven Years of Tracking Stolen Art for the F.B.I." He has other fish to fry. But last week at a party given by two local art dealers, Lynn G. Epstein and Ronald Feldman, to mark Mr. Mason's retirement as senior art crime investigator for the Federal agency, it was evident that he could produce some snappy chapters.

Only recently, for example, there was the case of the El Greco drawing, missing 40 years from a house in Madrid, and its return to a pair of elderly Spanish sisters; the Kandinsky painting taken from the office of the movie maker Otto Preminger last December and returned to him in August; and the Fan-tin-Latour painting stolen from Kennedy Airport. "You seem O.K. but you could be an F.B.I. agent," said one of the thieves attempting to peddle the loot to Mr. Mason, who posed as an art appraiser.

One of the Federal agent's earliest arrests occurred in a hotel room where, again in the guise of an art appraiser, he was examining a stolen work. In the street below, fellow agents waited for a police agency's warrant opening of the window draperies. Peering at the painting, Mr. Mason murmured that he needed more light. Obligingly, the suspect himself flung open the draperies. In rushed the F.B.I.

Over the years Mr. Mason, an ardent art gazer and amateur collector, has stressed the need for a worldwide system of reporting stolen works of art. Now he will serve as special consultant to the Central Archive for Stolen Art, recently established here by the International Foundation for Art Research, a scholarly body that deals with questions of authentication and attribution of art works.

Mr. Mason will also set up as a consultant on art security, and work with Miss Epstein and Mr. Feldman on a project to collate and publish on a continuing basis records of stolen art from police agencies throughout the world. "Do you know," he asks, warning to his subject, "that in Italy alone in 1974, something like 11,000 works



Juan Downey, whose video tape exhibition on Venezuela's Guahibo Indians opens at the Whitney Museum

were stolen?" If you've jogged, cycled or helicoptered over the seedy, abandoned stretch of the West Side Highway from 18th to 23d Streets recently, you may have noticed a series of hieroglyphs, composed of stripe configurations painted in bright colors directly on the cobblestones.

They are actually hexagrams from the I Ching, or Book of Changes, the ancient Chinese fortune-telling handbook, and they were laid down by Jonathan Price, an artist who says his handiwork is the largest painting in New York (it measures 1,800 feet by 8 feet).

"It's a great big beautiful open space, like a canvas waiting to be worked on," says Mr. Price of the highway. "I like art works that are free and accessible to the public and the weather."

Yes, but why the I Ching? "Because I've noticed that people are going back to primitive signs and symbols in their art, and I'm interested particularly in the combination of the primitive and high technology," Mr. Price says. "Too, the symbols are beautiful forms in themselves, but they also represent changes, appropriately enough, because in the short time they've been there they've endured bike tracks, footprints, dog droppings, and wooden beams placed there by the bikers to keep cars off."

Mr. Price is a man of many media, of which he regards the highway as only one. Liking to work in series, he's done the hexagrams on canvas, in ink on paper, as photographs and as wooden sculptures. In January he intends to

generate them electronically with video equipment. His work on the highway has drawn praise from a jogger, Michael Miller. "For a long-distance runner, the paintings are a diversion and a pleasure," Mr. Miller says. "And for someone rather new to New York, they are probably the most wonderful things he's ever got done elsewhere."

Morton Levine, one of the three executors ousted from the estate of the late Mark Rothko and held liable with them for \$6 million in damages by Surrogate Millard L. Midonick in December, has lost his plea to be relieved from the judgment on the ground of newly discovered evidence.

Mr. Levine, an anthropologist, has disassociated himself from the defense of the other two executors, Theodore Stamos and Bernard J. Reis, and has hired a separate lawyer. He held the complaint filed last May in Federal Court by the artist's daughter, Kaye Rothko Prizel, against the law firm of Karelson, Karelson, Lawrence and Nathan and Daniel Saldenberg of the Saldenberg Gallery, an art appraiser her father's estate, constituted "newly discovered evidence" because the complaint describes resistance on Levine's part to the sale of paintings on terms unfavorable to the estate.

But this week Judge Midonick told Mr. Levine's contention that he should be relieved from the judgment without merit, noting that the substance of the complaint filed by Mrs. Prizel was based on facts introduced in the initial Rothko trial and therefore did not constitute "new evidence."

## Music: Auer Contrasts Mozart and Schumann

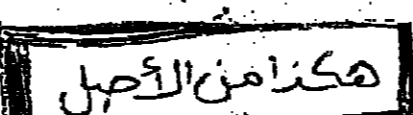
By DONAL RENAHAN

A pianist who could play Mozart and Schumann with equal conviction and stylistic authority would be something of a freak, a Jekyll and Hyde personality to be approached with caution. And yet there is this split within every artist, a split that Nietzsche recognized when he named the two dialectically opposed personalities Apollo and Dionysius. On the evidence of his piano recital at Alice Tully Hall on Wednesday night, Edward Auer lives most comfortably in the camp of Mozart and Apollo.

Mr. Auer began with a patrician account of Mozart's Sonata No. 4 in E-flat (K. 282), applying a crisp and

detached touch that kept things clear without ever lapsing into a pseudo-harpischord manner. He gave the sonata its maximum importance and logic by observing all possible repeats, not merely the exposition repeats, as is common recital practice. It was gracious, reserved and elegant playing. Turning to Schumann's "Davidsbündertänze," Mr. Auer brought some of these same pianistic techniques and temperamental characteristics to an entirely different kind of music. The Schumann reveals in eccentricities and contrasts, calling for unbuttoned expressiveness and extravagant fantasies. Mr. Auer made the leap from Mozart with some success, though here his concern for clarity of textures and his emotional restraint were somewhat beside the musical point. It was certainly deft pianism, but the music making was

not abandoned enough to be idiom Schumann. Contstraint and lucidity can so times be welcome. In even the most romantic music, however, and Mr. Auer brought these qualities to Chopin's Ballade in G minor (Op. 23) and Andante Spianato and Grand Polka Brillante (Op. 22). Here his impressive technical equipment made for interpretations sometimes fell into a tight and regular patterns that the composer into an oddly cool Apollonian light. A New York premiere of the highly chromatic writing struck as Scriabinesque and lacking in point, the pianist made the most of pliquant sonorities.





# Seasonal Antiques

Rita Reif

THE GLORIOUS COLORS and curious shapes of 19th-century American whiskey, medicine, perfume and poison bottles are catching the attention of collectors today. In fact, these bottles are being collected in such numbers that they have formed a new collecting phenomenon in many shops and at the dozens of shows these clubs hold each year. For instance, about 500 are expected for the annual Shore Bottle Club sale at the open house on Southard, N.J., on Route 9, in Lakewood, N.J., from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M., and on \$1.

M. Whetzel, a top dealer, will be one of about 25 bottle collectors in each year in Lakewood from Maine to Michigan. When he is not doing shows, he is at his store, Jim's Bottles, at 609 Saw Mill River Road, N.Y. The glittering color-antiquarian is open Saturday day, from noon to 5 P.M.

Whetzel, who was a collector before he opened his store, still refuses to part with the rarest specimens of his poison bottles. These vials ranged in price from \$500, as what Mr. Whetzel, a man with an encyclopedic knowledge of glass artifacts, estimates the value of a 19th-century glass bottle. The range of colors includes amber, amethyst, pale mauve, heavy blues—what attracted him to poison bottles. He discovered other provocative objects, including the burrlike on certain poison bottles that served as warning users that the foreign substance inside, when in the days when these were produced," Mr. Whetzel said. "Lighting was a problem, a could warn the user by they could touch, all the

tion under black light to check for repairs, he said. If a bottle that has been glued in one or more places is rare, he will keep it for his stock but will note this fact in selling it, he said.

"Poison bottles are a most interesting category for collectors," Mr. Whetzel said. "The bottles used for applying lotion were made only until 1906. After that the Pittsford and Drug Act ruled such bottles had to be of clear glass, and fancy shapes and decorated surfaces disappeared."

That law eliminated "cure" bottles, too, which makes these relics relatively scarce today. The change meant that a medicine-bottle label could not state that the contents would cure a person, but could state what ailments the medicine was intended to ease and list the ingredients.

Even though other categories of bottles were not eliminated by this law, some disappeared or changed drastically for other reasons. Ink bottles have evolved through some marvelous changes not the least striking of which resembles an umbrella sitting upside down. The cologne bottles stocked by Mr. Whetzel vary, too—a reflection of perfume producers' efforts to win sales by the shape of the bottle as well as by the scent it contained. Some shapes proved totally impractical, as can be seen in a tumbler bottle about 10 inches long and an inch in diameter. That it survives at all is remarkable, for it must have been knocked down frequently on store counters or on women's home vanities.

"Bottle collecting involves the whole family these days," Mr. Whetzel said, explaining that he stocks several examples of metal detectors used by abandoned private or community dumps that may contain old specimens. The White's Electronics Metal Detector (\$189.50) is the one he recommends. But he stocks others that sell for \$39 and up.

**Treating Auction Fever**

Mr. Whetzel reported that bottle collectors have maintained extraordinary discipline over the last year and refused to pay prices equal to those reached at last year's auction of the Charles B. Gardner collection, at which a Middle Western collector paid the record price of \$28,500 for an early-19th-century American whiskey flask.

A few other dealers have helped in restoring the market to sanity after the frenzy that reigned before and during that sale, which was held at the Robert W. Skinner auction galleries in Bolton, Mass. Mr. Whetzel and others refused to raise prices on the stock they had acquired before that sale. And they have marked newer acquisitions at 20 percent below the highest set for flasks patterned with eagles or in the shape of Jenny Lind, George Washington, a log cabin or a long-stem calash.

Such actions, they reason would ward off further inflation, which invariably scares away collectors. The dip in prices that has resulted from the sale of so many quality bottles, Mr. Whetzel said, did not. Vintage bottles escaped the fate of glass paperweights, whose prices plummeted in the 1950's after King Farouk sold his collection.

The interest in antique glass containers extends to museums, as can be seen in the John D. Biggers period-glass collection, which opened in a permanent installation this month at the Toledo Art Museum. That collection, the largest and possibly finest selection of ancient through 19th-century glass in any museum today, is well-laced with American bottles.

"Bottles are so popular today they've replaced fish tanks in doctor's offices," Mr. Whetzel said. "Anything that could do that must be here to stay."

poison bottles would have regular bottles unless there a molded label fused to the identify the contents. "Some have the word 'Poison' molded surface," Mr. Whetzel said. "Some are done in two languages and German for example, certain word for poison con- cerns—it's 'Gift'."

**and Surface Variety**

diety of surface treatments in these vintage glass vessels. Some are embellished using hobnail-like decoration, vertical or horizontal ribbed weaves, diamond-cut or stems. The shapes of the bottles are blatantly obvious—a skull bones or coffin, for example, may be more conventional—stand-top, rectangular or regular, in a range of bottles they visit designed to hold an ounce of liquid, so the collectors specialize in two dozen or more, checked by Mr. Whetzel and his. Pedicelians collect narrow-necked heart specialists seek as vessels. Others seek Mr. Whetzel in their pursuit of perfume bottles, whiskey, ink, medicine or beer bottles.

Equipped with an amazing 19th-century examples and a list on the subject. And with captions every bottle in Mr. Whetzel's is in premium condition, he said, for flaws and chips before out on the lighted shelves. One is subjected to inspec-

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# Books of The Times

By CHRISTOPHER LEHMANN-HAUPT

By Kurt Vonnegut. 243 pages. \$7.95.

...last novel, "Breakfast of Champions." Kurt Vonnegut only bade farewell to all the characters who had served the years (Kilgore Trout, Eliot and others), he also threat- up storytelling altogether. one didn't believe him; making his despair around But in his eighth and latest apocalyptic, Or Lonesome No- jobs as if Mr. Vonnegut was not renouncing fiction. The with a Prologue, the first which announces, "This is I will ever come to writing graphy," and the remaining which give news of Mr. Vonnegut and family, and ex- he came to daydream the t follows.

...after we realize that this storytelling after all (albeit sore Trout, Eliot Rosewater, we note that the short in which the story is told than they have ever been y previous Vonnegut novel, hat the author's already merisms have gotten even unced. (For instance, per- 1 of the paragraphs in the it the two words "Hi ho" is a thing I often say these o. It is a kind of simile ve lived too long. Hi ho.") t the novel touches on the gnt themes—such as the r, man's cruelty to fellow e unhappiness of America them in the usual Vonne- at is, by regarding them of radical innocence that why wars must be fought, ould be cruel to man, and s should be unhappy. we note that Vonnegut doing what he does most long it more easily than done it before. So if he y given up storytelling, e putting less effort into sfo- true to appear to be doing orflessly is not the same, trying. They say it took years of practice to toss rless squiggles, and per- it has now perfected his quiggle. What's more, his e most entertaining. One t is diverted by his auto- rologue, in which he and rther Bernard Vonnegut,

...the atmospheric physicist who discover- ed the rain-making powers of silver iodide, fly off to Indianapolis for the funeral of a favorite uncle. (As one paragraph informs us, "This really hap- pened.") After all, it is here that we learn some interesting, if melancholy, history of the Vonnegut family. (Among its several members who died too young was a sister of the author's who described her own impending death at the age of 41 as "slapstick.") And though the story he daydreams on the flight sounds perfectly dreadful any way you synopsize it—it is the memoirs of the last President of the United States—it has its amusing moments too. The President, Dr. Wilbur Daffodil-11 Swain, won election on a plan to create instant extended fami- lies (hence his slogan, "Lonesome No More"). At the end of American history he sells what was once the Louisiana Purchase to the King of Michigan for a dollar he never receives. (I especially liked the childhood of Dr. Swain, who, along with his twin-sister, Eliza, was thought to be "neanderthaloid," though in fact when they put their heads to- gether, they were a genius who "could read and write French, German, Latin and ancient Greek . . . and do calculus too.") And Lord knows the squiggles are graceful.

...But when I finished reading "Slap- stick," I felt as if I had just devoured a bowl of air. Could this have been because I don't share Mr. Vonnegut's passion for Laurel and Hardy, whose caricature by Al Hirschfeld is repro- duced on the dedication page, and whose film comedies of long ago im- pressed Vonnegut as the "grotesque, situational poetry" he intends this novel to be? Or is it because one grows weary of the author's pervasive sense of resignation, which makes him will- ing to settle for "a little common decency" instead of "love" and for his sister's tragic death dismissed as "slap- stick"? Or is it that the tone of under- statement that worked for Mr. Vonne- gut in "Slaughterhouse Five," where being a prisoner in Dresden during its firebombing was the subject, is no longer effective in "Slapstick," where nothing much in particular, except per- haps the author's way of fantasizing, is the subject?

...Whatever it is, one is left feeling empty by "Slapstick." Emptiness, con- veyed with grace and style, still amounts to almost nothing. That is why, for all the new chic skill Mr. Vonnegut has brought to his latest novel, it still seems as if he has given up storytelling after all.

## wish Generation Gap

JOHN LEONARD

TALE By Jay Neugeboren. Holt, Rinehart & Winston.

...in's Tale" is 37-year-old ren's fourth novel and here was a collection of "Corky's Brother," and a "ntheses"—and he seems if a writer with brains, id craft can't have large eaders, at least he de- e reviewers. Otherwise e feeling that he is drop- into a hole in the head, and they fall through

...perhaps Mr. Neuge- ambitious novel, was d at all. "Paradoxical" n the confusions of the ved as though he had eeth on Marx and with Mark Rudd and big bites out of Jacques n fact, its mood was sistic: a disillusionment venturism. For "An Or- Neugeboren has been r having outgrown his ee, and chucked at for ed to an Orthodox somehow antinomistic. ve read the same book. "An Orphan's Tale" is my Ginsberg, who may 32 years old, runs away ovides Home for Jewish r and live with Charlie had been raised in the ut to be closed down- ough Jewish orphans e of the new abortion n't make orphans like

...they used to": "Orphans are an endan- gered species"—and Danny wants Charlie, who was the home's athletic hero, to save it, or at least to save Danny. In this, he is playing with a pattern already established: Charlie also has a hero, Uncle Sol, son of the founder of the Home, and dreams of buying a house for the two of them. Danny makes three.

...In Charlie, the Jew who can't read, Mr. Neugeboren has accomplished the increasingly difficult feat of imagining a sympathetic, complicated character with no literary ideas in his head; and in Danny, with "his inability to enjoy nonsense or horsing around," his trick of knowing how to "look at you in a way that doesn't make you feel anything," the equally difficult feat of an uncut, affecting child. Everybody else is in the book for intellectual tension: Murray, who has intellectualized his Jewishness down to a formula, even for having children; the ferociously Orthodox Dr. Fogel; the tepidly Zionist Sol; Mittelman, who retails the latest in anti-Semitic jokes; and so on.

...A shiva, a week of mourning after Murray's accidental death, sends Danny alone, by choice, into a kind of madness, not an identity crisis, but an identity catastrophe, and the book is questioning itself, its own terms, the telling of stories and the making of patterns.

...It seems to me that while Jewishness is a source of energy for Mr. Neugebo- ren, as Christianity was for, say, Flannery O'Connor, it doesn't necessarily account for the extraordinary power of "An Orphan's Tale." An older figure in an even older pattern emerges: the son who would choose his father, who would name and make a family and a home and an identity out of his awful need, his hard but imperfect will.

# Searching for his roots, Alex Haley helps us discover our own.

Twelve years ago, Alex Haley went searching for answers to questions we all ask. Who am I? Where did I come from? Who were my ancestors? The quest was more difficult for him than it would be for most Americans: his ancestors arrived in this country neither on the Mayflower nor in steerage, but in chains.

his genealogical detective work. What he found makes a book unique in American publishing and in American history. ROOTS reconstructs the story of seven generations of one family, beginning with the birth in West Africa in 1750 of a boy named Kunta Kinte who, 17 years later, was abducted, shipped to Maryland, and sold to a

Virginia planter. Primarily the story of this proud man who never accepted the slave name "Toby," ROOTS is also the chronicle of Grandmammy Kizzy and the flamboyant Chicken George, of slaves and freedmen, farmers and blacksmiths, lumber mill workers and Pullman porters, lawyers and architects—and

one author. Poignant, exciting, and in the end, exhilarating, ROOTS has much to tell us about ourselves personally and as a nation. The most eagerly awaited book of this publishing season, it has become an immediate national bestseller. More important, it promises also to become an enduring part of our heritage.



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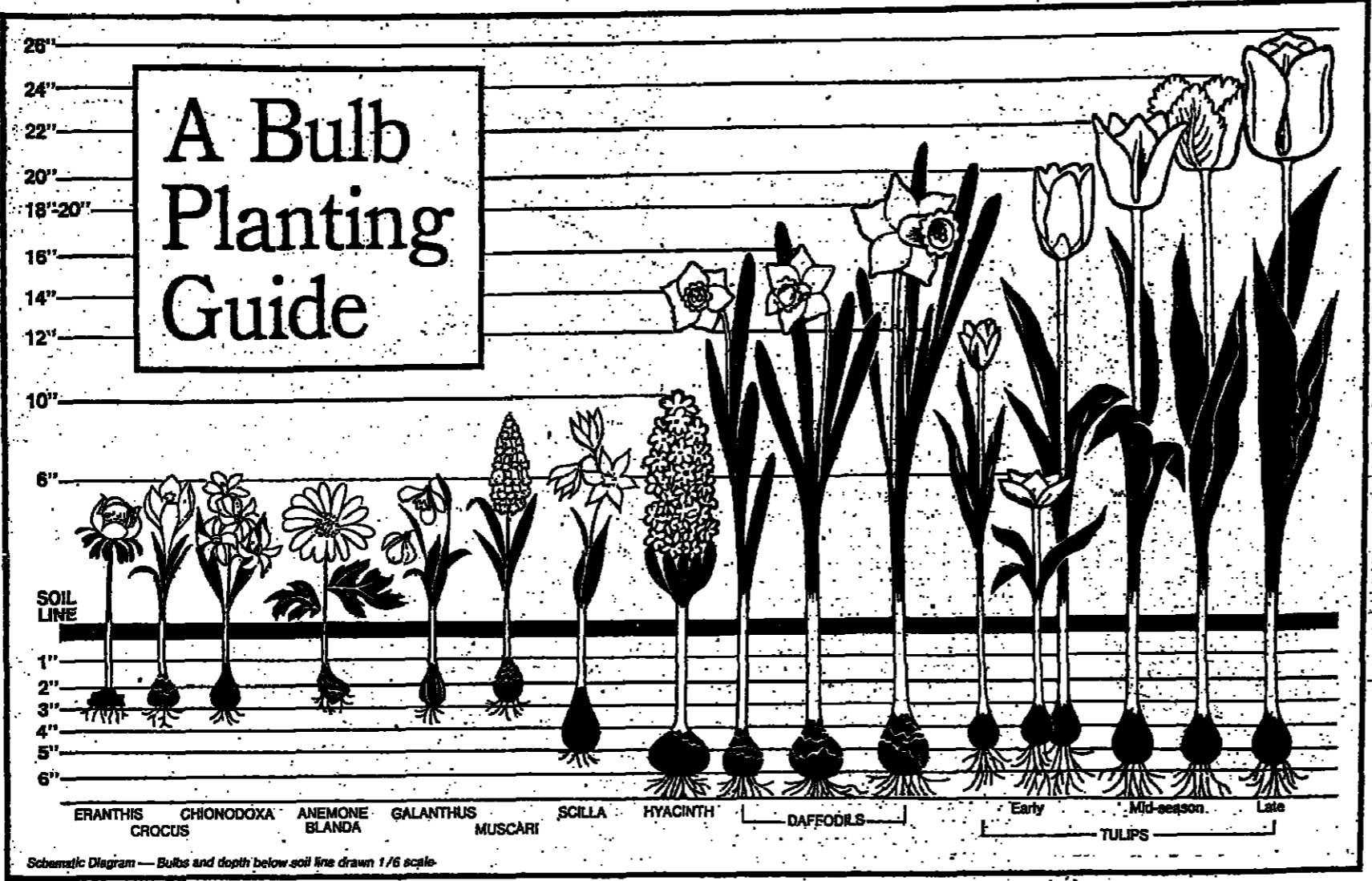
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## It's Now or Never for Fall Bulbs

By JOAN LEE FAUST

The flowers of spring are already formed inside the stored food tissue of bulbs. But unless the gardener earnestly begins to set his bulbs into the ground this weekend or soon after, he may never realize the fragrant promise of hyacinths, daffodils and tulips next March, April or May.

Late stragglers may have until Election Day to plant their bulbs, but that is really testing the challenge of the weather. The sooner the dormant bulbs are planted the better, because roots must form before the soil chills and freezes.

There is another good reason for planting early. First customers have the top choices of bulb varieties and flower colors. Latecomers will have to make do with leftovers or none.

While thinking about spring, give some thought to planting the very early bulbs—or minors as they are called, a group that is often overlooked by gardeners. Some of the best are crocus, snowdrops, grape hyacinth, daisylike windflowers and the tiny spring stars with stripes called puschkinia, named for the Russian botanist, Count Mussin-Pushkin.

The size of the minor bulbs is amazing. You can hold 25 winter acornites in the palm of your hand. When these shy little bulbs choose to bloom in late February or early March, there will be scores of flat buttercups, the size of a dime, flat on the ground.

Prepackaged and Labeled

Bulbs are sold at garden shops, plant stores, dime stores, garden centers and supermarkets. Most of the cash-and-carry stores have bulbs prepackaged and labeled to show what the flower colors are. The larger garden shops display bulbs in open cartons with a picture of the flower on top.

Don't make the mistake of looking

for discount bulbs. The cheaper bulbs may disappoint you and produce little or no flowers.

A bulb shopping list is as essential as a grocery list. There is nothing worse than finding in the middle of the deep-knee planting bends that there are not enough tulips to finish out the row or too many crocus bulbs to fill the terrace tubs.

With good planning, bloom from bulbs is possible all through spring. Flower surprises will start in February with the snowdrops and finish off in May with the Darwin tulips. In between are wide choices of flower colors and forms to make up the shopping list.

Covering All the Season

The following groups cover the bulb flowering seasons. A few bulb selections from each group will supply all the flower color possible.

Very early (minor bulbs) Snowdrops (Galanthus); winter acornites (Eranthis); windflower (Anemone blanda); Puschkinia; glory of the snow (Chionodoxa) and Crocus.

Early (minor bulbs) Snowflakes (Leucojum); Siberian squill (Scilla sibirica); grape hyacinth (Muscari); major bulbs: species or botanical tulips plus the Kaufmanniana and Fosteriana tulips; single and early tulips; hyacinths and miniature daffodils.

Midseason (major bulbs) Daffodils and Greig. Mendel, Cottage, Triumph and Darwin Hybrid tulips.

Late (major bulbs) Double, Parrot, Lily-flowered and Darwin tulips.

Flower bloom varies according to the weather, and "very early" is usually somewhere between the end of February and the first few weeks of March. This melts into the "early" season of March. Midseason is most of April, with the end of that month and early to mid-May closing off the late bulb flowering season.

And now where to plant them? How many? And how deep?

The where is easy—wherever there is a planting space of ground, fairly flat, well-drained, in sun or light shade. The minor bulbs put on a diminutive display. Most of them are under 6 inches tall so they should be placed near the house where they will be easily seen—by the doorways or walks. Bulb gardeners often put them in deep wooden containers, and city terrace gardeners delight in keeping them in planters near the living room and bedroom windows.

Plant Partners for Planting

Minor bulbs need companions. Here are some good partners to plant together: snowdrops and the buttercuplike eranthis; glory of the snow with the puschkinia; or the daisies of the windflowers. Snowflakes and grape hyacinths of deepest blue also flower well together.

The species, botanical or wild tulips are direct descendants of those tulips found in the fields and mountain slopes of Persia, Turkey, Greece and Crete. They are great tuck-in bulbs for rock outcroppings and flower well with some of the early tiny daffodils.

Kaufmanniana suggest giant watery blossoms in brilliant shades of red, cream and orange while the newer Greig hybrids show off their splashy two-toned flowers from a cluster of oddly striped leaves.

All of the tulips mentioned plus the single earlies, Cottage and Hyacinths, are ideal for patio, container and city terrace gardens as they are short in stature and have some natural wind resistance.

Choice of any bulb variety is best left to individual tastes and color schemes. But every gardener should at least have the pleasure of growing one grouping—10 bulbs will do—of the Darwin Hybrid tulips. These are the ultimate of the Dutch tulip breeding. A story is told that when the tulip hybridizers had finally achieved this

magnificent cross between the Darwin and the early Fosteriana, they took but one flower to Queen Juliana of the Netherlands to emphasize to her the significance of their achievement. The flowers are stately, tall—about three feet with huge-size blooms. Everyone settles on a favorite or two and few can go wrong with either Elizabeth Arden, a rich rose pink, or the yellow streaked with red glamour of Gudoshnik.

The golden daffodils immortalized by Wordsworth are now found in every sort of color: white, cream, orange, pink and shading in between. Daffodils are casual flowers and look best when scattered informally around the garden—at the base of trees in the lawn, grouped in a tub planter or tucked in here and there in deep window boxes.

How many bulbs? Now is the time for the diagram—paper and pencil. The diagram is a very useful tool, as it forces the actual counting of how many bulbs will be needed for a particular planting site. The names of the bulbs and their varieties and colors can be written on the diagram at planting time. This handy reference saves confusion next spring when the bulbs start to bloom. Few people can remember what was planted where. It's also a good way to keep track of winning and losing combinations.

Minor bulbs are planted three inches deep and spaced two to three inches apart. Since they are tiny, plant plenty of them. No fewer than 25; 50 are even better. They are not expensive and are a long-lasting investment. Grape hyacinths, crocus and snowdrops especially multiply over the years.

The major bulbs take up more room and are larger in size. They are planted six inches deep and six inches apart from one another. A trowel is about seven inches deep; so is the hollow bulb planter. Either tool is a handy measurer for making deep enough planting holes. The depth means that the bottom of the hole is six inches deep in the soil. City gardeners planting in deep terrace boxes or tubs must be sure that they have a soil depth of at least 14 inches so the bulbs have sufficient soil bulk to protect them in cold weather.

Tulips look best when grouped in circles or clumps in a border or planted in several rows of complementary colors. If a two-color scheme is planned, be sure to choose tulip varieties that will bloom at the same time. Watch color combinations; be wary of the matives, pinks and oranges when making two-toned plantings. And one never, never, do not plant one single skinny row of tulips. It will look ridiculous next spring. If a single row it must be, then choose the formal and fat hyacinths, which are more adaptable to such a design.

Most bulbs are sold in groups of 10, 25 and 50, so buying bulk quantities is fairly simple.

Enrichment for the Future

And now for the planting. The bulbs already have their own food supply for 1977's flowers but the soil will need enrichment for the future springs' flowers.

Fertilization can be accomplished in two ways. Either drop a small amount—about a quarter teaspoon or so of bonemeal or fertilizer (5-12-8 ratio, the bottom of each planting hole) and scratch it in a bit before dropping each bulb in the hole. Or spread the fertilizer over the bulb planting area before or after planting and rake it in well.

One trick when planting the minor bulbs. They are so tiny and hard to see when tossed on the soil for a casual planting arrangement, they will show up better if fertilizer or bonemeal is distributed on the ground first. Then when the bulbs are tossed out on the white dusted soil surface, they will be easy to see and can be planted where they fall.

When planting a large area of major bulbs such as tulips or a large formal bed of hyacinths, many find it simpler to dig the whole bed to a depth of six inches, place the bulbs in position on the soil and then cover the entire bed completely.

An easier way for a smaller planting is to place the bulbs on top of the soil in position where they are to bloom. Then each individual planting hole is dug to the proper depth, the bulb is dropped into the bottom with flat side down and nose pointing up and covered with soil.

After all bulbs are planted, water the soil thoroughly. Don't forget to mark down on the planting diagrams what bulbs are planted where.

Then, sit back, relax and wait for spring.

## Weekend Gardening: Fruit Trees

By RICHARD W. LANGER

There are few pleasures in life more tranquilizing than spending a crisp fall evening in front of a roaring fire, a bowl of fragrant, freshly plucked apples near one hand and a basket of chestnuts to roast near the other. Nibbling on the fruits of laborers grows dreams of grander things for the future. And although the approaching winter solstice is a time of planning and contentment for the gardener, the falling leaves are also a call to action.

Nurseries have attempted for some time to persuade gardeners to plant trees in autumn as well as in spring. From their point of view, it would spread business out more evenly over the year. Like most people, however, I tended to shy away from fall planting. It seemed somehow unnatural. Spring, when one knew the trees would shortly be covered with a lacework of green buds, always promised more success.

But last year, with more time available at the end of the growing season than in its beginning, I planted a number of deciduous trees and shrubs in the fall. Throughout the winter, whenever I passed their bare snow-covered latticework, I mumbled to myself about foolishness. Yet this year some of the plants, the gooseberries and currants, for instance, are definitely ahead of their spring-planted counterparts. The plums are doing at least as well, if not slightly better.

If you haven't thought about it before, consider planting a fruit tree this fall. Peruse your catalogs this week, or better still, visit a nursery and check what they have in stock for fall planting. Mail-order trees come with their roots bare and are considerably less expensive than their nursery B&B counterparts. (B&B stands for balled and burlapped and even though the plants now often come in plastic tubs instead, the term remains with us.) Mail-order houses usually give you a larger selection to choose from, and with careful planting, the trees deliver a high percentage of success. Still, except for varieties not available at the nursery, my tendency is to buy B&B's. They have a faster, stronger start the first year and they stay ahead.

Whatever your source, think about the future when you select your tree. For one thing, trying not to sound like Johnny Appleseed, I would nevertheless highly recommend a fruit tree

of some variety or other. Or if room for that is lacking, consider at least a berry bush. Fruiting timber offers so much more in the garden than purely decorative shrubs—more for you, more for the birds and more for the children down the street.

There is a strategy to placing plants. If it fails, it usually does so because it's hard to envision the mighty host mother nature will give your young tree in a very little while. For the moment a sapling might look barren and alone planted even 10 feet away from the house. Yet 15 feet away would be a wiser choice, for in a few short years those pencil-thin branches will have grown to limbs, and the buds of spring will be scraping at your window sill as if trying to enter.

Now is another consideration in placement, especially for fruit trees. Fruit production is a plant's most energy-intensive phase. An apple tree may grow beneath the shade of an old oak, but it will probably never fruit there.

While on the subject of the absence of fruit, if you have room for only one fruit tree, make sure it is self-pollinating. Pears, for instance, and many varieties of apples and stone fruits such as peaches and plums need other varieties nearby for cross-pollination. Another solution is to enlist the help of your neighbor, persuading him to plant a tree, too.

Once you've made up your mind to plant a tree, chosen which one it's to be and decided where to put it, it's time to get down to the real spade-work: digging a hole. Although the old saying about digging a 5-dollar hole for a 50-cent tree may be modified for inflation, the underlying thought is as true as ever. Unlike Con Edison, you'll only have to dig that hole once, so the extra labor of making it large enough is not really much in the long run.

Ideally the hole should be at least one foot larger all around, including underneath, than the root ball of the tree to be transplanted. For most young trees this means a hole two to three feet deep and as wide or even wider. It might not be a bad idea to start digging this weekend, even if the tree won't be planted until next month. No one says the hole has to be dug all at once. Also, by leaving the hole open for a week or two before putting in the tree, one can check to make sure drainage is good. Few things will kill a transplanted tree as quickly as a layer

of hardpan beneath the roots to collect rain water. If you see a puddle of water in your hole the day after it has rained, dig down another six inches and line the bottom with an equivalent layer of coarse pebbles.

When it comes to filling up the hole again, you don't want to put the old dirt back. At least not by itself. You want to mix in large quantities of moisture-retaining material such as peat moss, humus, leaf mold and aged manure. Do not add wood chips or bark, since these decay differently, often producing various, unhealthy fungi. A half pound of bone or blood meal stirred in and a good handful of powdered limestone will get the tree off to a good start in spring.

When a dormant tree arrives, plant it at once. Check first for any broken roots. Trim these off. In the case of a bare root, scratch the soil to expose some of the exterior roots. Too often these have grown tightly in confinement and will keep growing around and around rather than out into that big comfortable bed you've made for them.

Set the tree so the soil line will be at the same depth it was before. Usually you'll find a ring of dirt around the trunk to indicate the old level. Be careful not to plant the tree lower. In the case of grafted fruit trees, the wild rootstock will take over if the graft union is below ground level.

Spread out the roots as much as possible and sift dirt between them, pressing it down firmly. Once the hole is two-thirds full, flood it with water. All roots will remain and cause the roots to rot. Now fill the rest of the hole, sloping the soil level down toward the trunk so it sits in the middle of a shallow funnel. Give it one more thorough watering. Then wrap the trunk of the tree with tar-impregnated paper to a height of two feet if there are hungry rabbits about, and put a good layer of mulch such as bark or wood chips around the tree's base.

As a last touch, trim off about a third of the tree's top growth to compensate for the root loss incurred during transplanting. Everything in nature depends on balance. In this case the loss of roots will hinder new leaf growth unless some of the branches are cut back as well. Now go back to the house, collapse in front of the fire, and think about that overflowing fruit bowl at your side in a few years.

## Opera: New Faces in 'Traviata'

William Harness took the part of Alfredo in Verdi's "La Traviata" for the first time with the New York City Opera in the performance given at the New York State Theater Wednesday night. He appeared with Mirella Niska (Violetta), Richard Fredricks (the elder Germont) and Kathleen Hegiersid (Flora), all familiar with their roles from previous performances. The only other newcomer to the cast was Margaret Goodman, who was Annina for the first time.

Mr. Harness is a big man with a tenor voice that can sound quite good and communicate dramatic urgency when things are going well for him. Unfortunately, he was not having a run of luck in the first act, and his pitch sagged badly at crucial moments. It was not subtle flattery. One could hear specific intervals go awry. In addition, some of his top tones were insecure.

Things went better for him in Act II, and in Act III, the trouble seemed to have been conquered. But in Act IV, it resurfaced again in a form.

Perhaps Mr. Harness was suffering from a severe case of nerves the night he performed. His performance on stage seemed really comfortable and stage, and his acting was rudimentary. Miss Goodman was satisfactory as Annina, but she did not make the most of the maid a gem of characterization as a skilled actress can.

Judith Somogi conducted a fine performance. Her tempos were lively, but there was always allowance for expressiveness, and details of color and texture in the orchestra score were set with uncommon clarity and effectiveness.

ALLEN HORN



## What's another word for foxy?

The answer is "introducing," as you will be in our exclusive New York Times Crossword Puzzle T-Shirt. Your friends can fill in the puzzle - while you relax in a favorite or two and few can go wrong with either Elizabeth Arden, a rich rose pink, or the yellow streaked with red glamour of Gudoshnik.

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Jeil not 150

litan Baedeker

# rolling Elegant 57th Street

PAUL GOLDBERGER

single street can fully capsule Manhattan. But 57th Street comes as close as any to providing a range of visual experiences that, taken after starting inside Manhattan, are and residence, art and concert halls and schools all are procession across the island.

57th Street is elegant; this New York of ethnicity and charm. But if 57th Street is Italy, neither is it all Italy. Bonwit Teller. There is a shop of the First Woman and of the stage-set of the Hearst Magazine

the blocks between the Americas and Lexington 57th Street is the quintessence of the romantic image of New York. Here are the establishments of the high-rise wide street is awash with shoppers, bright color, and movement.

the, this part of 57th Street every architect has ever capitulate in every suburban all across the country. Fifty-set succeeds where its copies are not merely elegant and is also slightly disordered, fused, and entirely spongy images change constantly, here is a certain similar tone am all together, there is surprise, enough that doesn't keep the experience of these blocks always fresh.

there is something solid about these blocks that seem as part of a New York limestone fronts on the old converted to stores, the papers that have given over floors to stores and art architectural forms that play a role in creating the sense of York thoroughfare. Fifty-set is not in Kansas City, not only because the stores here.

frustrating street to walk sense, because of its very he walker who thinks he icky from one end to the kely to be disappointed— will intercept his move- chance encounters, dazzling in store windows, and the aptation to browse in every health food shops to art

to some other part of town, actual tour of 57th Street is viewed as a separate in itself, but is best com- the street's other attrac- are to be sidetracked, and

Exploring of 57th Street and Fifth the symbolic as well as the center of the street. For clarity, it's easier to begin on at the street's eastern it crosses Sutton Place and before the East River. But tion that follows block by be used in any segment of and in any order.

the 57th Street is one of the wide cross streets that runs to river, unbroken by parks and, as such it offers a use of Manhattan's narrow- is always a vista to the end — and this, as much as s tall buildings and fashion- marks it as a uniquely New

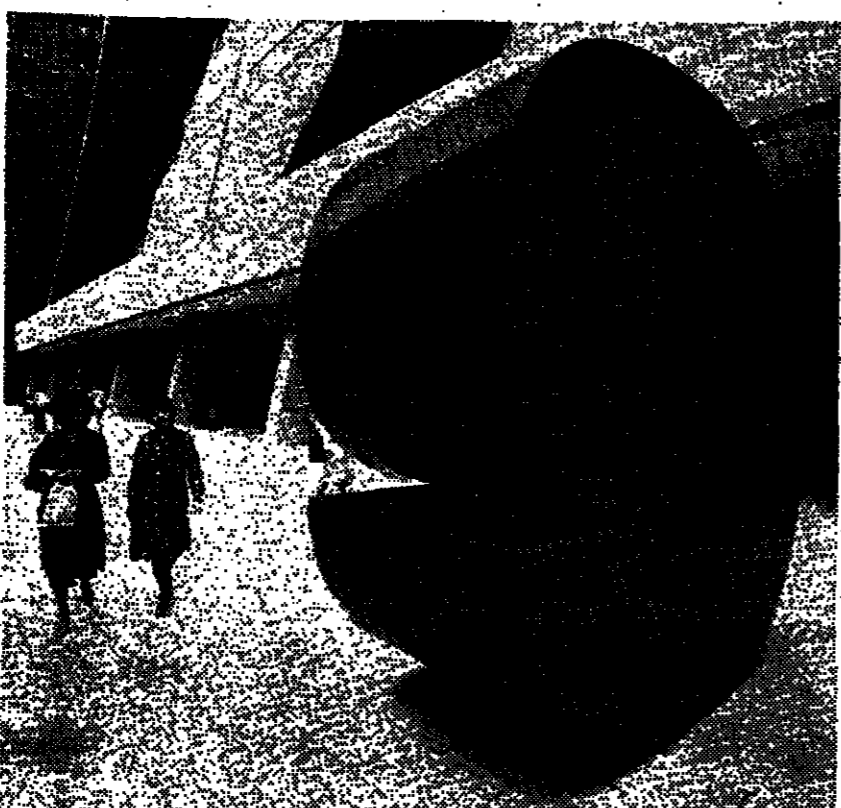
Pl. to Second Ave. lace and 57th Street inter- quiet enclave, one of New set expensive residential ds but, more important, most physically appealing, apartment houses stand with the overwhelming k Avenue but working to as town houses in a tiny nth Street begins in a tiny river's edge, then moves to a block of fine old houses, most of which date 20's. Two worth noting: 2 de South, where elaborate halls are curiously pasted k box that seems too new and 440 East 57th Street, a ew building that is one of best examples of how new can blend into old with 440 holds (almost) the of 57th, shares the red brick of, and has windows of a for recent construction.

orth side just before First long tunnel called East It is New York address- ure and simple—411 East tony Street that uses its t advantage of a more address.

st Avenue, No. 322 is East's finest building—a great tance mass with double- rooms, clearly articulated de. The apartments within

re: Dunas in the Studio unas has a love affair with ballet, if not its bravura. He quotes constantly from vocabulary of steps in his al shorthand of movement es in less formal and more d gestures to make dance- "this series was called sin- and it was given at se Arts Foundation studio evening.

uning for these dances. extended over the last sons, is ordinarily quite nesday's was no different, f a blue coverlet and white iction of Bach, along with t written by Mr. Dunas, was e he danced. Occasionally tically react to a musical



Ivan Chermayeff's sculptured number at 9 West 57th Street

have high spaces with gently curving staircases moving down into them—as close as anything actually built in New York to the classic city apartment contrived for Bette Davis in "All About Eve."

No. 303, the Excelsior, is what every Second Avenue high-rise wants to be when it grows up—47 floors of crass white brick and a Miami Beach Versailles lobby. It is another world entirely from the stately dignity of No. 322.

### Second Ave. to Lexington

Across Second, 57th Street begins its transition to a commercial street. There are still apartment houses, but they are mostly new and undistinguished, and storefronts have begun to appear along their ground floors. Indeed, the quality of architecture along this block is so poor that the mediocre yellow paneled, blue-bricked box of the High School of Art and Design, by William Lescaze and Kalm & Jacobs, offers a welcome visual relief.

The street gets shiller west of Third Avenue, by which time it has switched into commercial high gear but not yet acquired the patina of elegance it takes on a bit farther west. Worth noting on the corner of Third Avenue is 950 Third, the city's first reflective glass skyscraper, designed by Kahn & Jacobs. Sophistication in the use of reflective glass facades has increased considerably since its construction a few years back.

Just past 950 Third Avenue is 57th Street's most strikingly out of place building, an old IRT generating station. It is a brick box with an array of machinery within that seems right out of Fritz Lang's "Metropolis"—huge turbines whirring away, wonderfully oblivious to the boutiques and fashionable apartments all around it.

### Lexington to Fifth

Here, commercial 57th Street begins to get uppity: the stores are more expensive, the street somehow quieter, the buildings more elegant. The gaping mouth of the Galleria's entrance just east of Park Avenue is worth entering; within is a decent atrium space designed by David Kenneth Specter, who also designed Stewart Motz's triplex apartment up top. The design of the Galleria tower itself was left to Philip Binneman, who did the Excelsior and many of the city's other recent white-brick efforts.

Next door is the Ritz Tower, the splendid 1925 skyscraper by Emery Roth and Cerrere & Hastings. Its cartouches atop a rusticated stone base and elegant profile have made it a long beloved landmark at the corner of 57th and Park. Within, the former space of Le Pavillon restaurant has been taken over by the First Women's Bank; the new banking room is elegant and solid, yet unpretentious. It was the design of Judith Stockman, with the architects Ferguson & Sorrentino.

On the south side of 57th is the Universal Pictures Building, Kahn & Jacobs's 1947 building, whose strip windows and setbacks make it a textbook example of pre-curtain wall modernism. And across Park Avenue, on the southwest corner of 57th Street, is an equally classic example of a later genre of skyscrapers, 450 Park Avenue—a sheer tower whose only visual relief comes in the form of some rather pretentious shaping of its windows.

Behind, 450 Park on the 57th Street side is one of the city's most useless "booms" plazas—a dark and uninviting space for which the builder was permitted extra rentable floor area.

Park to Madison is haute 57th Street—fine antique shops and galleries dominate. The most notable building is 41 East 57th Street, Walker & Gillette's 1928-29 tower that is one of the city's finest pieces of Art Deco.

### the Studio

phrase, but for the most part he contented himself with a constant flow of movement that was produced with a minimum of force. It emphasized stamina rather than dramatic accents. In the hands of a less intelligent dancer, the result would almost surely be utter boredom. In Mr. Dunas's case, interest is maintained because of subtle rhythmic changes and the feeling that he is in the process of creating a visible language of minimal movement abstracted from a larger-scaled familiar style. This piece continued the process without showing any special breakthrough in scaling down movement from opera-house broadness to the intimacy of the studio. It was like yet another study on the way to a finished work.

The entrance is among the city's very best, with sculpture by Eric Nadelman atop a grand portal and mosaic floors within the lobby.

The IBM Corporation holds forth on the southwest corner of 57th and Madison, where it has planned for some years to tear down the existing buildings and erect a tower designed by Edward Larrabee Barnes—plans that are now, as a result of the economy, in a state of abeyance.

At Fifth Avenue, Cross & Cross's 1930 Tiffany & Company store is a late piece of Art Deco that has more of the massive solidity of a government building than the sprightliness of that style's earlier examples.

### Fifth to Seventh Ave.

Across Fifth from Tiffany's is Victor Lundy's I. Miller shoe shop, a theatrical, but pleasing, wooden tent that rises to a genuinely majestic space. I. Miller, designed in 1961, sits within the Genesco Building, once the Hecksher Building, a 1921 Warren & Wetmore tower whose conical roof made it an early and significant presence on the Fifth Avenue skyline.

Looking back from across Fifth Avenue, the white and black detailing atop 41 East 57th is clear, as is the marble relief atop Cross & Cross's 1931 741 Fifth Avenue. This is a good place at which to look west, too, to the overwhelming presence of 9 West 57th Street, the sloping-form skyscraper completed in 1973 to the designs of Gordon Bunshaft of Skidmore, Owings & Merrill.

The 9 West 57th Street building

(whose red sculpted number 9 was designed by Ivan Chermayeff) brutally breaks the street wall that is so crucial a part of the 57th Street visual experience. It is eloquently detailed, but its presence is such an arrogant intrusion on the street that the pleasure its sophisticated details offer is offset.

An interesting contrast is 40 West 57th Street, built at the same time to the designs of Jack Brown, the staff architect of the builder, Samuel L. LeFrak. No. 40 is less polished in its details, but its street arcade, mid-block passage, and overall relationship to its neighbors is far more civilized.

The block west of Fifth Avenue, long a major center of art galleries, is becoming even more active as low-rent 57th Street office buildings encourage other art galleries to move from uptown locations. It is an active retail block as well, although the only storefront of any architectural note is the OTB branch on the north side just east of the Avenue of the Americas, where in a surprising act of deference to the 57th Street atmosphere, OTB abandoned its standard green sign for a set of gold letters engraved in black granite.

The street gets solid and old, west of the Avenue of the Americas, with one of the few remaining Horn & Hardart cafeterias on the south side, and the remarkable salon of Steinway & Sons, the piano manufacturers, at No. 109 on the north side. Here is a domed and columned room, self-consciously ornate as if an interior decorator had tried to do Palladio one better. But it is a superb environment for display, and worth a look.

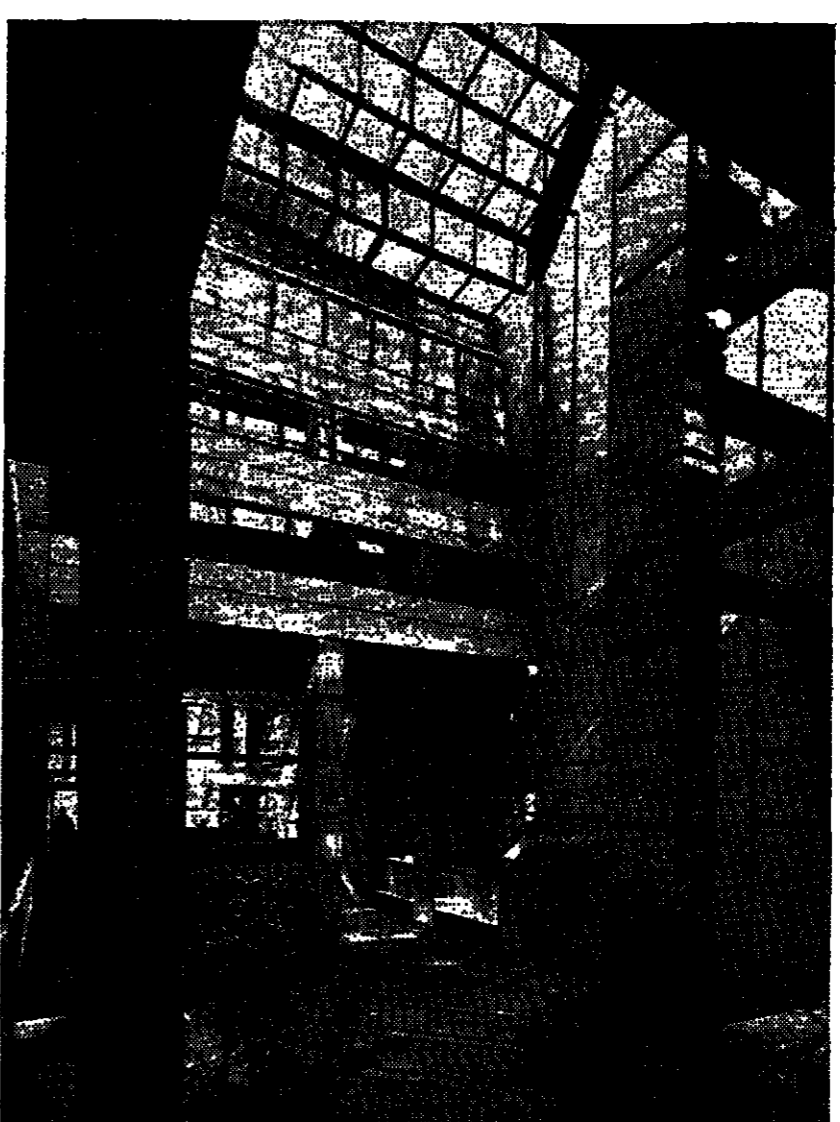
No. 130 and 140 are high-windowed old studio buildings, now converted largely to commercial use, and just down the block from them is one of the city's best-known buildings, Carnegie Hall. Designed in 1888-91 by William B. Tuthill, the loosely Italian Renaissance structure is a somewhat awkward architectural composition, but this hardly gets in the way of the fine functioning of its auditorium and the vital role the building plays in the city's cultural life in general.

### Seventh to Ninth Ave.

Two of the city's finest 19th-century buildings stand just across Seventh Avenue: the Osborne at 205 West 57th, the 1885 apartment house by James E. Ware whose heavy stone exterior has vague Chicago School overtones, and the Art Students League at No. 215, the French Renaissance building that is perhaps the most elegant facade composition of Henry J. Hardenbergh, architect of the Dakota and the Plaza.

Across the street, No. 224 still carries a stone sign set into its summit marking it as the original New York headquarters of General Motors. No. 225 is a surprise—an appealing, although extremely heavy-handed, Chicago-School influenced building with horizontal window banks and abstract ornament between the windows.

The architectural highlight of this stretch, however, is William Randolph



The unusual interior space of the Galleria on East 57th Street

Hearst's building for his magazine operations. Only Hearst would commission an architect to put seven-story high columns around a six-story building; the result is an amalgam of sculpture, columns, and other ornaments that is utterly pretentious, but so silly that it comes off as funny rather than offensive.

Down the block is the Parc Vendome, one of the solid old apartment houses in town that, like London Terrace on 23d Street, has always had a certain appeal that transcended its location. Builder Hyman Shapiro started erecting an enormous tower addition to the Parc Vendome a few years ago and then went bankrupt; the tower stands half-finished, with crane atop it like a permanent sculpture, while the banks haggle over the building's future.

### Ninth Avenue West

The street becomes a bit more disheveled to the west, and after Tenth Avenue the huge CBS Broadcast Center dominates. But there is one building very much worth a look at the southwest corner of 57th and Ninth—a fine 19th-century block of flats, with an elaborate cornice, and arched and bay windows. It is all of brick, and it is a reminder of how skilled the 19th-century was in the use of brick—the final product here is so strong that its architecture overcomes the destructive storefronts on the ground floors and even

the billboards that have been slapped onto the facade.

### Restaurants

Fifty-seventh Street is not in itself a great restaurant street, but its eating places nonetheless echo the diversity of the street at large. There are Irish specialties at the Irish Pavilion (130 East 57th, PL 9-9041), Danish salads at lunch at Old Denmark (135 East 57th, PL 3-5856), crepes at the Magic Pan (149 East 57th, 371-3266) and hlini and caviar at New York's beloved Russian Tea Room (150 West 57th, CO 5-0947).

There are also French restaurants, health-food places, and fast food outlets. And just off 57th Street is one of the city's most heavily restauranted blocks, West 56th Street west of Fifth Avenue.

### Shopping

Listing the stores on 57th Street would be like listing the churches in Rome—possible, but impractical. There is everything here from the chic of Henri Bendel, Bonwit Teller and Bergdorf Goodman to the gadget jumble of Hammacher Schlemmer. Hurvath's, just west of Third Avenue, has the city's best stock of doorknobs and drawer handles; the Irish Pavilion (yes, it is also a store) is full of sweaters and tweed caps. And on and on.

# The Pop Life | John Rockwell

## Two New Faces And Voices on the Soft-Rock Scene

ROCK AND DISCO are supposed to be at the center of the pop-music scene these days. But now Andy Pratt and David Forman have arrived to prove that the supposedly dying genre of introspective singer-songwriter isn't finished yet, and that Los Angeles hardly has a monopoly of those that do exist.

Both men are now receiving a strong promotional push, as they embark on fall tours. They open at My Father's Place in Roslyn, L.I., tonight, and both are due (separately) into Manhattan soon. And both have received the sort of critical praise that makes nervous Nellies nervous about overkill.

So far, this observer has only heard them on records. Mr. Pratt's "Resolution," his first Nemperor-Atlantic album, came out a couple of months ago; Mr. Forman's first album, "David Forman" on Arista, has just been released.

Mr. Pratt and Mr. Forman have their differences. But linking them is a sensitive, slightly precious sensibility that expresses itself in idioms that sound like a catalogue of pop styles of the last 10 years. And they have both been burdened with string-washed productions that bring soft rock uncomfortably close to middle of the road. This is romantic art-pop that borders on the portentous.

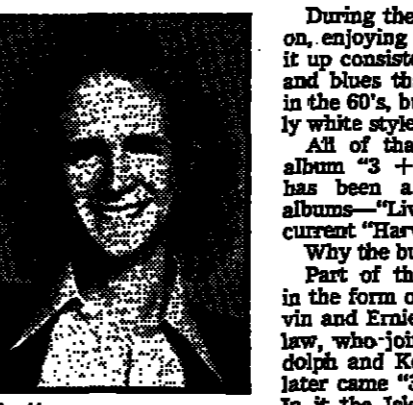
On records, Mr. Pratt is the simpler and more immediately appealing of the two. His lyrics are mostly about love, and they ramble on in a straightforward, self-adoring way. The music is a McCartneyesque mélange, and engaging on that level.

Mr. Forman takes more risks, sounds more affected and may ultimately have more potential for developing at least a fanatical cult following. At the moment his biggest liability is that he sounds in some songs quite amazingly like Randy Newman, without the wit. But Mr. Forman, with his variety of moods and concerns and his frequent extensions into a Smokey Robinsonlike falsetto, definitely has a compelling side.

One wonders, though, whether the best ends of popular music are being pursued with this sort of pensive artiness. It often seems as if the best clever pop music blends subtle thoughts with simple, vital music. If you want complex music, try jazz or contemporary classical scores.

In the meantime, some people tend to confuse soft-pop-music banalities with musical profundity, and the result over the years has been a raft of critics' darlings, full of earnest lyrics and bland music, that the public rightly rejects. Perhaps Mr. Forman and Mr. Pratt, both of whom clearly have talent, will escape that pattern.

Hard on the heels of last week's Bob Dylan television special comes the singer's latest disk, "Hard



David Forman and Andy Pratt "Idioms that sound like a catalogue of pop styles of the last 10 years"

Rain." There has been some confusion about its provenance. Everybody knew it was to be a Rolling Thunder Revue live album, but nobody seemed sure whether it was the actual soundtrack of the special or not.

The answer is partly: The tracks for "Hard Rain" were recorded at two concerts a week apart last May in Fort Worth and in Fort Collins, Colo.; the Colorado side was the source of the telecast.

The song selection will be a further cause for comment. Mr. Dylan opts here mostly for new songs, and subjects the old ones (e.g., "Maggie's Farm") to reworkings so radical as to amount to new songs.

Don DeVito, co-producer of the album with Mr. Dylan, explained that they had originally intended a two-record set, but that the selection process grew so unwieldy that they finally shrank back to one record. "To do two records we would really have had to do three," Mr. DeVito said.

When the Rolling Thunder Revue played here last December, there were those who complained that the "Desire" studio album lacked the passion of the live performances. But one imagines that "Desire" will prove more ingratiating over the years than "Hard Rain."

There is energy here, certainly, but this is the rawest, roughest Dylan record yet. It's almost as if any musician caught playing or singing in tune had been sharply reprimanded.

Bob liked the energy and feeling of the rough tracks," Mr. DeVito said. "When I cleaned it up, it sounded too much like a studio album." Some may recall that Mr. Dylan went through a similar process when he rejected the Florida studio sessions originally meant for the television special and chose to shoot the live Fort Collins performance, instead.

"Hard Rain" is, in short, hardly for the Simon and Garfunkel folkie. But as a memorial to raucous energy it has rarely been equaled on records, and it is a tangible document of an important part of the always evolving Dylan career.

During the 1960's and early 70's the group forged on, enjoying an occasional success but not following it up consistently. The basis was the sort of rhythm and blues that appealed to white college audiences in the 60's, but there were also attempts at specifically white styles (Bob Dylan, James Taylor).

All of that changed in 1973, when the group's album "3 + 3" went to No. 1. Since then, there has been a steady succession of million-selling albums—"Live It Up," "The Heat is On" and the current "Harvest for the World."

Why the burst of popularity? Part of the answer is an influx of new energy in the form of the two youngest Isley brothers, Marvin and Ernie, along with Chris Jasper, a brother-in-law, who joined the three older Isleys, Ronald, Rudolph and Kelly. But that was in 1969. Four years later came "3 + 3," whose title reflects the change. In it the Isleys forged boldly into a contemporary stylistic area, full of the long, danceable instrumental and message lyrics that so many black groups now espouse.

There has been talk that the Isleys appeal more exclusively to a black audience today, and that the white rock press has slighted them and other successful black groups in its coverage. But Marvin Isley put it this way: "The black press is where it starts, and that following stays with you—it's always there. But we do sell a lot of records, and that means you aren't limited to one particular group."

There will be yet another Beatles convention in New York, tomorrow and Sunday, this one at the Statler Hilton Hotel. Admission is \$7.50 daily (\$14 for both days), and activities run from 10 A.M. to 3 A.M. Asked how Beatles '76 would differ from similar conventions held here and in Boston, Elliott Coral, the event's 16-year-old organizer, said: "Not much. But we hope to do it better."

The third annual Beatlefest, originally set for this month, will now take place Feb. 26-27, also at the Statler Hilton.

A couple of weeks ago this column took note of an early Walters reissue and a new disk by Peter Tosh, one of the three original principals of that premier reggae group. Now Bunny Walters, the third of the three (the other is, of course, Bob Marley, who heads the current Walters), has come forth with a solo album that is being released in the United States this week. It's called "Blackheart Man," and it's right up there with Mr. Marley's and Mr. Tosh's efforts. Forget about the Beatles—let's reunite the Walters!

P.S. Mr. Tosh will be at the Beacon Theater on Oct. 16.

Southside Johnny Lyon, recovered from the throat infection that delayed his national tour, will be at the Bottom Line on Oct. 16 and 17.

Kim Fowley, the rejected mastermind behind the Runaways, is starting a competitive all-girl punk-rock group, for which 40 hopeful teen-agers auditioned recently in Los Angeles. This one's called Venus and the RazorBlades.

Want to hear the best British punk-rock yet (at least until the Sex Pistols put out a record available here)? Try Eddie and the Hot Rods' "Live at the Marquee," a four-song Island EP at your local import store.

Now that you know what you're going to do this weekend, find out what other people are doing all week long... and what to do yourself on weekends ahead...

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MND WES



# TV WEEKEND

By JOHN J. O'CONNOR

## Friday

This being new season week, attention is focused on those series, good or bad, making their debuts. CBS's "Spencer's Pilots" shown at 8 P.M., took off last Friday with a special preview and promptly crashed with a dull thud. The only other new series scheduled for Fridays is "Serpico," which begins tonight at 10 on NBC.

The series uses the figure of Frank Serpico, the undercover policeman who played a major role in a 1971 investigation of corruption in the New York City police department. Peter Maas wrote a book about him and Dino De Laurentis produced the successful film "Serpico," starring Al Pacino. The format designed for NBC takes most of Serpico's superficial characteristics and gingerly ignores the particulars of his situation.

This Serpico has no problem with police corruption. In fact, his superiors are cooperative to the point of suspicious behavior. Instead, with some minor adjustments—most of them try dramatic dilutions—Serpico is stuffed into a typical action adventure format. There is indeed a brief effort to establish his differences—most notably, an interest in things cultural. Tonight's episode opens with Serpico and an attractive woman friend sitting in an Italian food shop listening to the elderly owner playing the violin. "Listen," the departing Serpico tells the violinist, "I got the Oistrakh tickets for Tuesday."

In short order, the old man is held up and beaten by a sadistic thug out of the old school of Richard Widmark's Tommy Yudo. The villain is a Southern "good old boy" who is traced through Serpico's close contacts among pimps and prostitutes on the streets of New York. By hour's end, the script has provided, among other things, a couple of fist fights, a bank robbery, several shotgun blasts, a runaway car and a smashing street explosion. Within the context of this sort of formula "Serpico" is not bad. David Birney, in beard and casual street clothes, keeps the character of Serpico on a line of low-key tension. But, once the "action" begins, it's evident that we've seen this one before—many times.

## Saturday

Both of Saturday's new shows are on ABC during the "Family Hour": at 8, "Holmes and Yoyo," at 8:30 "Mr. T and Tina." And once again, ABC executives are assuming that the average family has the collective mentality of a 5 year old. "Holmes and Yoyo" features Alexander Holmes (Richard E. Shull), a bumbling police detective, and his new partner, Yoyo (John Schuck), a "humanized computer." Among other

MORE TELEVISION  
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David Birney plays the title role of undercover cop in "Serpico."

talents, Yoyo claims a photographic "memory" that produces color prints somewhere in his armpit. This under-arm processing may, with any luck, prove a boon for the deodorant hustlers.

As still another variation on the bionic theme, "Holmes and Yoyo" will doubtlessly charm the younger set and send more mature viewers dashing for the martini jug. Its silly inanities are expanded with an even sillier bit of character development: a certain "brotherhood" is detected between man and robot. "I'm a person just like you," says Yoyo. "We're both programs." It's enough to inspire rusty tears.

"Mr. T. and Tina" though, is something else. This show is downright offensive. Mr. T. is Taro Takahashi, a Japanese inventor embarrassingly overplayed by Pat Morita. He is a widower living quite comfortably in Chicago, with two children, his brother and sister-in-law, a black handyman and a white scatterbrained governess named Tina (Susan Blanchard). Created by James Komack, the producer who managed to insult a good many Mexican-Americans with "Chico and the Man," the continuing saga of Mr. T. should upset just about everybody.

The first episode has Mr. T. firing Tina because she is infecting the household with too many slang Americanisms ("It's the pits," for one prime example). The rest of the family is distraught. Will Mr. T. rebuke Tina? Will the series return next week simply as "Mr. T"? The suspense is negligible.

Meanwhile, the humor is strained. Much is made of how the Japanese tend to turn "L" sounds into "R" sounds. "I just rost my hat," Pat Suzuki announces to the roar of the canned audience. Or then there is the

racial turn of phrase, with a Japanese using black slang. Again, Miss Suzuki: "I hope you satisfied, turkey." The laughter is by now convulsive. And, for good measure, Mr. T. has invented a machine that allows him to float around the upper reaches of his living room. Whatever else might be said about it, "Mr. T. and Tina" is an astonishing concoction.

## Sunday

CBS is bringing back its prestigious "Festival of Lively Arts for Young People" series but, for various reasons, including football, the latest hour is being shoved into the awkward slot of 1 P.M. on Sunday. The presentation is "Dance of the Athletes," produced by New York City Ballet's Edward Vil-

lella, choreographed by Mr. Villella and Richard Tanner, and directed by David Saperstein.

Filmed entirely in outdoor settings, the program explores the familiar comparison between athletes and dancers—the intensive training, the body as instrument, the working within a given space. Star athletes (baseball's Tom Seaver and Jerry Grote, football's Bob Griese, tennis's Virginia Wade) are contrasted with Mr. Villella and his small corps of young dancers. The exercise is concluded with a new ballet incorporating all of the elements discussed, and what Mr. Villella describes as "that total sense of being completely alive, and being completely free."

Unfortunately the music of Gordon Lowry Harrell remains undistinguished throughout. Mr. Villella's point, however, is well taken and the hour is extremely pleasant in its visual diver-

sions. At 8 Sunday night, NBC launches its series of "Big Events" specials with the first part of "Earthquake," a rather rotten movie that proved a huge success at the box office with its special disaster effects and a gimmick sound system called "Sensurround." For the hopelessly intrepid, that sound can be "Closely duplicated," according to NBC, in the metropolitan viewing area by tuning into WXLO-FM, which will carry a radio simulcast of the film's soundtrack. "Earthquake" will be concluded next Sunday.

At 9:30 P.M., the "Big Event" will continue with live coverage of three parties in New York: a salute at Madison Square Garden to the Sept. 28 fight between Muhammad Ali and Ken Norton; a salute to the new Broadway season from Shubert Alley and Sardi's Restaurant, and a salute to new movies

from the Gulf & Western Bldg. What's a party without a cak? Among the hosts and guests: Gov. C. Scott, Lauren Bacal, Ethel Merrett, Aretha Franklin and Marvin Hamlisch. Finally, at 10 P.M., CBS offers its official preview of "DeVecchio" starring Judd Hirsch as Police Sgt. Joe Nick DeVecchio. He and his partner Shonksi (Charles Hall), are portrayed as islands of sanity and humanity in an environment that turns most of its police inhabitants bitter and socially sadistic.

This weekend's episode has DeVecchio being used and abused by a squalid, ratty squaler with an 8-year-old son in tow as heartbreaking as the "fink." Rene Auberjonois, who often associated with dandy type turns in a splendid performance, the plot tends to go astray in his twists.

### THIS WEEKEND ON CHANNEL 13

**TONIGHT**  
8:00 P.M.  
WASHINGTON WEEK IN REVIEW  
WEEK'S TOP STORIES

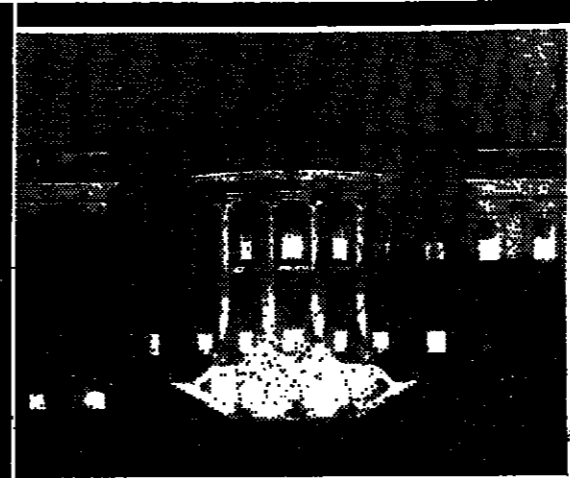
9:30 P.M.  
FORD-CARTER DEBATE '76  
REBROADCAST WITH CAPTIONS

**TOMORROW**  
9:00 P.M.  
CINEMA 13:  
LAUVIER IN SHAKESPEARE'S "AS YOU LIKE IT"

11:00 P.M.  
AT THE TOP:  
MAYNARD FERGUSON & ORCHESTRA

**SUNDAY**  
8:00 P.M.  
EVENING AT POPS:  
WITH METROPOLITAN OPERA STAR SHEARILL MILNES.

# CBS 2 TONIGHT



## 7:30 CAMPAIGN '76

### THE RACE FOR THE WHITE HOUSE

CBS News presents a full report of this week's events in the campaign for the Presidency: the activities of the candidates and the unfolding of the issues.



## 8:00 SPENCER'S PILOTS' NEW SHOW!

### PILOTS LEFT TO DIE IN WRECKED PLANE! DANGEROUS PRISONER ESCAPES!

A desperate criminal seizes control of Cass and Stan's plane. Christopher Stone, Todd Susman and Gene Evans star.



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## 9-11:00 CLINT EASTWOOD IN "MAGNUM FORCE"

THEY WERE WILLING TO KILL FOR A "CLEAN" CITY. THAT MEANT WIPING OUT DIRTY HARRY. BUT HARRY HAD OTHER IDEAS.

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Designed for mature audiences. Parental discretion advised.

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For nine months, less than a thousand Jews withstood 5,000 troops of the Roman Tenth Legion. In the end, they chose death rather than slavery.

ORLEVY

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1976

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Details were disclosed by the corporation's press officer, William L. Henry, chief vice president; Fred...  
The settlement was approved by a board of directors today in a meeting here but was not public...

Mr. Henry and Mr. Deering by...  
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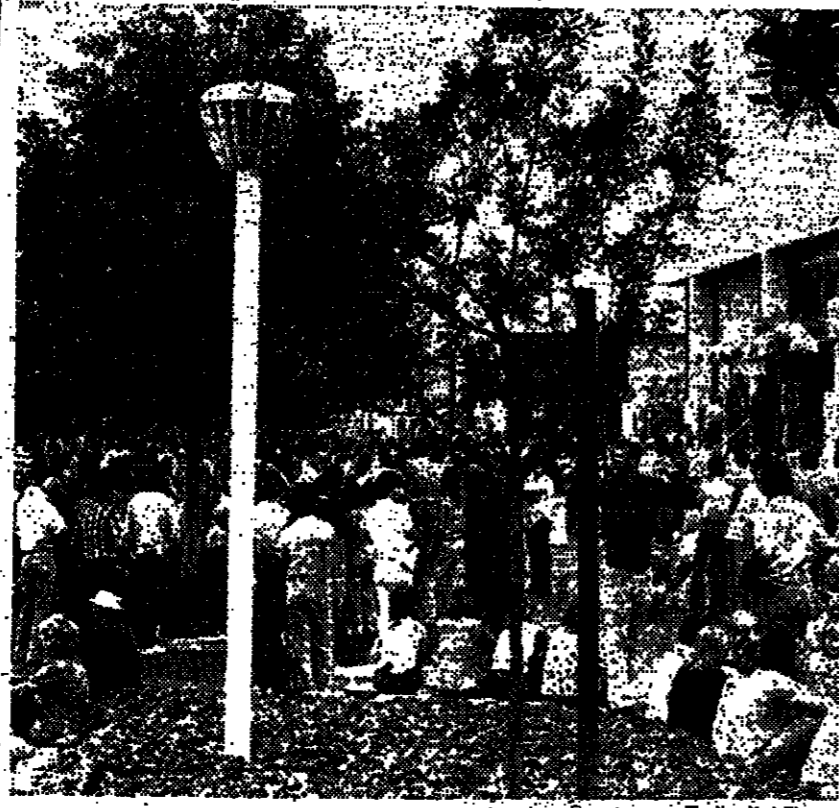
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Part of the crowd of about 2,000 families that gathered at the drawing for rights to buy houses in Irvine, Calif., on Sunday.

## Home Demand: Torrid and Strong In Some Regions, Weak in Others

By ROBERT LINDSEY  
Special to The New York Times  
IRVINE, Calif., Sept. 23—More than 2,000 families gathered in a parking lot near here Sunday, and a lot of them prayed for luck. Luck blessed 82 of the families; their names were drawn from a steel drum, and this meant they could buy one of 82 new townhouses that were for sale that day.

Not far away, 65 families camped out for as long as five days this month during California's worst tropical storm in almost 40 years so they could buy homes in a new housing development called Sunwood. But the vigil was wasted time for most of them: only 29 new homes were available.

"It was a pretty crazy scene and it got pretty exciting at times," Arlon Collins, the real estate broker who oversees sales at Sunwood, where three and four-bedroom homes were sold for \$58,000 to \$67,000, observed.

"People were fighting and scratching and arguing over who was at the front of the line," he said. "We had one guy pitch a tent, and when the rains came,

he woke up to find he was living in a tent. One man offered me \$500 to put him in line."

Lotteries, camp-outs, bribes to real estate agents, and feverish speculation have become a feature of the housing market in this part of the country during recent months.

Housing experts say the situation is evidence of three things at once: a pent-up demand for housing stemming from the sharply reduced construction during the 1973-75 recession; a surge of profit-seeking speculation that is both rooted in and fueling the spiraling cost of new homes, and the uneven nature of the nation's housing recovery.

President Ford said last week that a 10.5 percent jump in new housing starts during July was evidence that the long-depressed housing industry was now at last on a solid, steady road to recovery.

But hidden in the national figures are...  
Continued on Page D11

## REPORTED KICKBACKS TO KINNEY'S BUYERS SPUR COMPANY STUDY

### Purchasers for Woolworth's Unit Allegedly Received 'Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars'

By ISADORE BARMASH

The Kinney Shoe Corporation, a subsidiary of the F. W. Woolworth Company, and one of the nation's largest retail shoe chains, is currently conducting an investigation into reported large-scale kickbacks to its buyers from producers of apparel or related items.

Responding yesterday to an inquiry, Lester A. Burcham, chairman and chief executive officer of Woolworth, said in a letter to the company. He declined to specify the areas of concern, and termed the charges "unsubstantiated." The source of the allegations was not clear.

Mr. Burcham added that "the civil rights of individuals may be involved, and the company respects these rights."

According to other sources, Kinney, which last year operated 1,740 stores, is probing alleged kickbacks from suppliers amounting to "hundreds of thousands of dollars" over the years.

Kinney's buyers purchase substantial quantities of footwear, hosiery, handbags and other related goods for the company's units in this country, Canada and Australia. Sales of Kinney last year were estimated at \$410.5 million.

Statement More Detailed  
Although Mr. Burcham did not elaborate on the allegations or indicate on what areas of merchandise they centered, his statement yesterday was more definite than one originally given on Wednesday by Richard L. Anderson, Kinney's president, when the inquiries were first made.

"It is an established policy of Kinney that no employee shall receive any payment from any supplier. Kinney will investigate and prosecute to the fullest extent of the law any and all instances in violation," Mr. Anderson said.

"At the present time, Kinney and its parent, Woolworth, do not have any credible evidence of a violation of this policy," Mr. Anderson went on. "Unsubstantiated allegations have been made from time to time concerning the problem of kickbacks and favors. All of these situations are thoroughly investigated. The giving and taking of a bribe are criminal acts. It would be irresponsible for management to make any statement implicating any individual in a criminal matter in the absence of credible evidence."

No Fast Discharges  
However, the Kinney president said that no individual had been discharged by Kinney in the recent past because of receiving kickbacks or favors.

Mr. Anderson said that Kinney and Woolworth "do not comment on the voluntary resignations of employees other than senior management and will not do so in this instance."

Whether Mr. Anderson was relating that comment to any recent resignations by Kinney buyers could not be ascertained.

In the retailing as in other industries, kickbacks are sometimes offered by suppliers as an inducement to buyers or purchasing agents to place orders for large quantities of merchandise. In recent years, a number of large retail concerns have taken action against executives who accepted such bribes.

Management  
Some companies are trying to buy their shares back from small stockholders in order to save money. Page D2.

## U.S. Money Supply Soars By a Record \$4.5 Billion

### Increase Stirs Fear of Tightening by Fed

By TERRY ROBARDS

The nation's basic money supply, in a sudden upsurge that caught Wall Street by surprise, soared by a record \$4.5 billion in the latest reporting week, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York disclosed yesterday.

The increase surpassed the previous record gain of \$3.2 billion in the week ended last April 14 and prompted immediate reappraisals by credit market analysts. At the same time, the prices of fixed income securities fell sharply in reaction to the central bank's report.

Trends in the money supply are an important element in national economic policy and therefore are closely monitored by economists and analysts both within and outside the Government, although movements that occur in a single week tend to have little long-term significance.

Impact Largely Psychological  
The impact of the Fed's report thus was largely psychological, because the \$4.5 billion increase represented only a one-week fluctuation. Nevertheless, the nervous reaction of the credit markets reflected fears that a tighter monetary policy might be adopted by the Federal Reserve if the growth trend were sustained.

The Fed reported that the basic money supply, known as M-1 and referring to currency in circulation plus checking account balances, had climbed from \$304.3 billion in the statement week ended Sept. 8 to \$308.8 billion in the week ended Sept. 15.

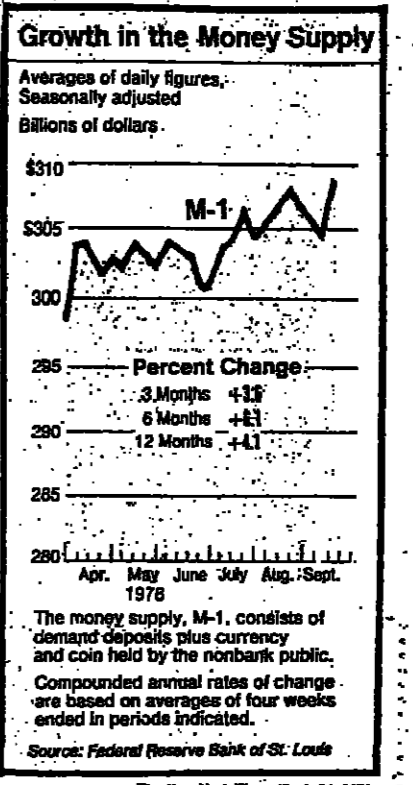
The more broadly defined money supply, M-2, which includes M-1 plus time deposits at commercial banks other than large certificates of deposit, climbed \$5.8 billion in the Sept. 15 statement week to \$721.6 billion. This increase may also have been the largest in history, but Federal Reserve spokesmen said their records were inadequate to confirm it.

Meanwhile, the Fed's weekly report on interest rates indicated that pressures would continue for a quarter-point reduction in the prime lending rate of commercial banks to spread through the banking community. Several major banks have already announced reductions, while others are awaiting a move by Citibank, which considers prime rate changes each Friday morning.

The Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago announced yesterday that it would cut its prime rate to 6 3/4 percent from 7 percent. The First National Bank of Chicago and the Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York were among the banks that announced decreases earlier this week.

The unexpected climb in the money supply...

Continued on Page D3



The New York Times/Sept. 24, 1976

## Poland Preparing for New Policy To Overcome Economic Troubles

By FLORA LEWIS  
Special to The New York Times

WARSAW—Poland's leaders are preparing some basic economic decisions in the aftermath of the workers' riots last June that forced the postponement of devalued prices rises.

The debate is now going on, and specifics of the new policy may not be settled for many months but some of the outlines of what lies ahead are already emerging.

First of all, the Government's advisers have concluded that the intensely ambitious growth rate, 10 percent annually over the last five years, cannot be sustained. The officials are talking now in terms of slowing down to about 6 percent, still a very high rate compared with the West and considering the problems here.

The crucial factor now is agriculture, which has lagged behind for reasons that are now understood to be structural rather than temporary.

Now an Agricultural Importer  
Poland, traditionally a net agricultural exporter, has slipped into becoming a net importer. The planners came to realize that the result was going to block the industrial program initiated after 1970 on the basis of foreign credits, which have mounted now to a debt burden to the West of something between \$7 billion to \$9 billion.

Bad harvests in the last few years and an unexpected cutoff of Soviet grain sales, which had been expected to support Poland's focus on meat production for export, aggravated the sag in agriculture. But the Government saw it was heading for an impasse anyway, officials said.

For political reasons, 80 percent of the farm land remains in private hands, which mean small holdings and a serious lack of mechanization. About a third of the farmers are old, and their children have gone off to the factories or at any rate refuse to stay on the family farm and wait until they can inherit, as in the old days.

A large number of peasants—about a million, said Dr. Jaruzelski, Deputy Minister of Planning—have become part-time factory workers, holding onto their farms but neglecting them.

The three measures the leadership has in mind to deal with the problem are to press consolidation of holdings, give more incentives for efficient farming with a system much like the concept of party and price supports in the United States, and discourage consumers so that more farm goods are left over for export. But they are all politically as well as economically difficult to achieve.

The drive for larger holdings is no longer a matter of ideology, but of efficiency. The Government is offering pensions to farmers who agree to larger holdings.

Continued on Page D11

## Thomas E. Mullaney Crop Forecaster Is Hoping for Rain

CHICAGO—Some time within the next two weeks, about 3,000 postcards will be prepared with a few simple questions relating to the major crops and then mailed from a 17th-floor suite in the August Board of Trade building here to virtually all of the Economic Agricultural Counties in 26 states. Thus will begin the Lesco's next crop survey of the United States. The Times' Analytical Organization, the country's leading private crop-forecasting service. The answers will be requested early in the first week of next month to meet the Oct. 11 target date for the upcoming crop estimate of Conrad Leslie, the lone operator of issues and analyzes the returns awaited throughout the commodity world.

In this process, which he has conducted eight times a year for the last 17 years, Mr. Leslie requests current data on the condition and volume of the nation's corn, wheat and soybeans from the leading managers of the country's crop elevators. He never ventures himself into farm country, nor does he interview farmers.

"The best analysts of the crop," he said in a recent interview in his sunlit two-room canary-yellow modern office, "are the elevator operators. They are the most sensitive to changing crop conditions. They have to determine the likely size of the harvest, how much they will have to store, how much money they may have to borrow to finance inventory, and how important any recent rains might have been. And they are constantly driving down country roads to appraise the crop."

Mr. Leslie and his wife then calculate the returns, each taking half of the responses. But Mr. Leslie himself, a veteran of more than a quarter century in the commodity business, does the analysis and commentary after three or four days and nights of sifting the figures.

His periodic forecasts, timed just a few days prior to the regular Department of Agriculture crop estimates, which are based on questionnaires to some 75,000 farmers, are then scrutinized and analyzed by every one engaged in the broad sweep of agribusiness here and abroad.

He says his crop surveys cost about \$2,000, plus the time spent in preparing them, but he does not impose any charge for the service.

His income, which he declines to disclose, comes from his advisory commodity role with Thomson & McKinnon, the brokerage house, from his own trading activities in the commodity markets (which he says he suspends for the period immediately before and after the survey), and from his personal stock-market investments.

"I didn't trade until five years ago," he said. "It's not of sufficient volume to affect my opinions but it is sufficient to give me a feeling of the psychology of the market place."

On the basis of the Government and...  
Continued on Page D6



Conrad Leslie in his office at the Chicago Board of Trade Building.

### Market Profile

Thursday, September 23, 1976  
New York Stock Exchange Issues  
Volume: 1,928  
N.Y.S.E. 24,210,000 shares  
Other Markets 4,702,340 shares

Up	53	Unchanged	484	Down	910
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ISSUES TRADED 1,928

N.Y.S.E. Index: 57.08 -0.27  
S. & P. Comp. 108.92 -0.54  
Dow Jones Ind. 1,010.80 -3.25

Such an action, at least for now, is less likely in view of the higher money supply figures and their possible inflationary implications.

The only stock to climb as much as a point on the most-active list—Standard Oil (Indiana)—did so on news of an abandoned merger plan.

It rose 1 1/4 to 57 after the announcement that a unit of Indiana Standard had ended talks for the possible acquisition of Copper Range. Shares of Copper Range fell 1 1/2 to 21.

Semiconductor and Allis Off  
The two big losers among actively traded issues were National Semiconductor, down 3 1/2 to 35, and Allis-Chalmers, off 2 1/2 to 26 1/2.

National Semiconductor, a volatile issue, took its plunge after a company official said it expected to report lower earnings for the fiscal first quarter ended last Tuesday. However, the official went on to forecast that profits for the entire year would show an increase.

As for the decline in Allis-Chalmers, Nassos Michas, an analyst for Merrill Lynch, said the stock "apparently was reacting to the weakness of some of the

Continued on Page D2

Ametek investors received an average of 46% of earnings as dividends over the past 5 years.

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# Management

## Buying Out Small Stockholders

By ELIZABETH M. FOWLER

Communicating with stockholders can be expensive, especially for small companies. As a result, at least three companies recently have made offers to buy out their small stockholders, thereby reducing their shareholder list.

Interway Inc., a cargo container lessor, made an offer in July to buy shares from 1,140 stockholders owning fewer than 40 shares each. It took the action after it discovered that each stockholder was costing the company at least \$4 a year to service. Stockholders must receive annual reports, proxy statements, quarterly reports, dividend checks, letters to stockholders and other communications.

To entice small stockholders to sell their shares, Interway offered them about \$11 a share, at a time when the shares were selling in the open market for 9 3/4. About 25 percent of its small stockholders accepted the offer, according to Thomas Doy, an official of the company. He noted that two other companies, the Dynamics Corporation of America and Martin Processing, made similar offers earlier this year.

This year the Securities and Exchange Commission went to court for injunctions against officials or employees of three printing companies who bought stock and made profits on the basis of inside information from the tender offers they were printing. The latest such action was announced last week. From spokesmen at the S.E.C., and from a leading printing company, here are some suggestions for maintaining the confidentiality of such documents.

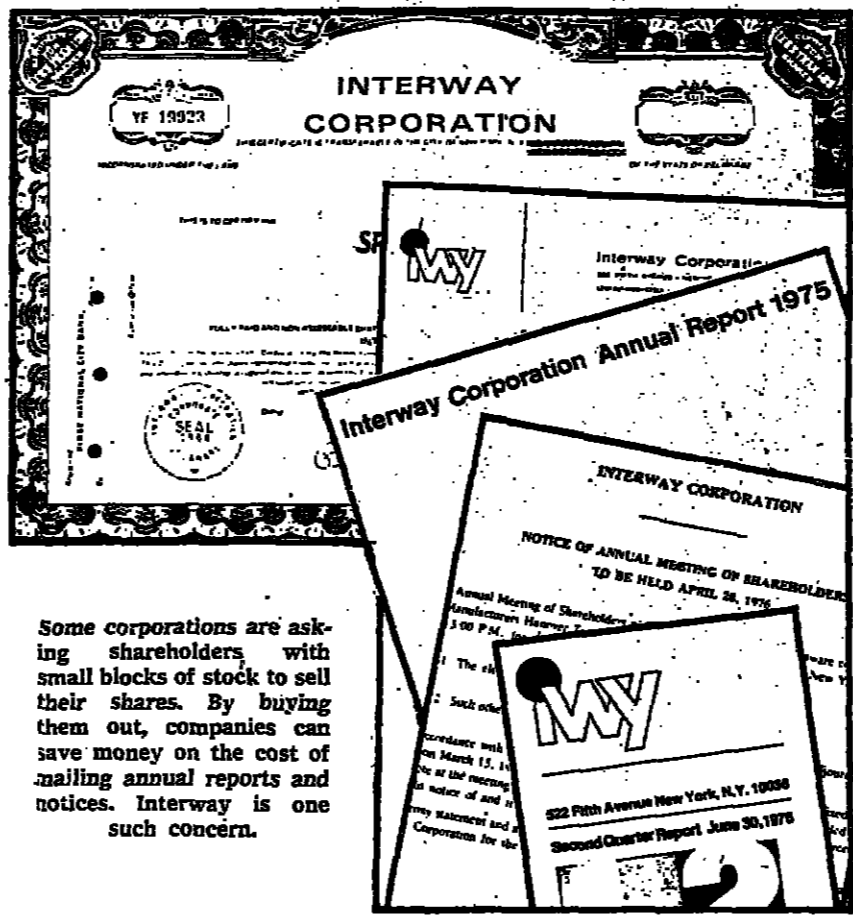
Use a reputable financial printer and make sure the printer realizes the material is confidential and agrees to take safeguards. For example, the typesetting work can be parceled out to several printers in the company's composing room so that they will not see the entire document.

omit key data that can be added at the last moment. For example, the names of the company making the tender offer and the company it wants to buy can be omitted from the first page. They can then be referred to in subsequent pages as the "purchaser" and the "target company."

The offering prices also can be included at the last moment after corrections have been made.

The phone number and address of the company and the names of its directors can be left out until the last moment.

You would be surprised at the number of lawyers who leave in the company address, forgetting that any



Some corporations are asking shareholders with small blocks of stock to sell their shares. By buying them out, companies can save money on the cost of mailing annual reports and notices. Interway is one such concern.

one could call up and get the name of the company," one printing official said.

As an added measure of secrecy, the material, once printed, can be delivered to the lawyer for the company instead of the company itself.

There is another simple method to avoid much of the worry about secrecy. About the time the material is finally corrected, and the identifying names and addresses are inserted, the announcement of the proposed plan can be made public to news services.

# Market Place

## Investing in Hospital Companies

By ROBERT METZ

Investors in companies that own hospitals were recently disappointed when Congress decided not to sweeten a tax measure under which hospitals are built with the proceeds of tax-exempt bonds.

Thus, the private hospital companies remain limited to \$5 million industrial bond issues to finance new hospitals in a world in which the \$10 million to \$15 million hospital is the rule.

The legislation for which investors had hoped would have authorized tax-exempt bond issues of up to \$20 million and its failure to be included in the omnibus tax bill was a blow.

In 1974, 31 percent of the \$3.2 billion raised to build hospitals came from tax-exempt bond issues, 27 percent from other debt proceeds, 19 percent from philanthropy and 13 percent generated by hospitals internally. In 1973, by contrast, tax-exempts accounted for just 20 percent of the total.

Bill Edward Turville, vice president and senior analyst for Robinson-Humphrey Inc. of Atlanta, and other analysts of hospital owner-managers believe the stocks of such companies are undervalued.

The group includes such New York Stock Exchange companies listed as American Medical International, American Medical, Hospital Affiliates International, the Hospital Corporation of America, Humana and National Medical Enterprises.

Only 7 percent of the nation's hospitals are investor-owned and not all such units are owned by the listed companies. Most of the rest of the nation's hospitals are owned by religious organizations, by counties and by other municipalities.

The listed companies began business for the most part in the late 1960's as Federal money poured into health care. The new industry, brought tighter financial controls to a business that had been marked by haphazard billing, some graft, general inefficiency and, commonly, deep red ink.

William Mackey, founder of Medcon, whose shares are listed on the American Stock Exchange remembers that one hospital his company took over found seven laundry supervisors. When he asked to see the laundry, he was told there was none.

Fat profits for many of the newcomers brought an army of followers in Wall Street and, by the beginning of 1972, some of the companies in the group were sporting price-earnings ratios of 30-40 and even 40-1. There appeared to be a boundless field for the industry.

Later, in the year, however, investors became concerned about signs of an earnings slowdown, criticism of the companies' accounting methods

sprinkling of new government contracts and a slowdown in hospital acquisition programs that had helped foster excellent earnings growth.

In 1973, when some of the companies reported declining earnings, the fourth quarter of 1974—the deepest trough of the bear market—stocks of the most successful companies in the group were selling at five times earnings.

Harriet Harnet, hospital-company analyst for the Becker Securities Corporation in Chicago, believes that the group is over and that the group outperformed the general market in months ahead, even though the group has already shown some recovery.

In a report just mailed to clients, he notes that American Medical International at recent prices is selling about 7.3 times the \$1.40 a share, believes the company will report the year ended last month. He expects that the company will earn \$1.70 the current year.

American Medical, at recent prices is selling at 6 times 1975 earnings of \$1.22 a share and only 4.4 times \$1.75 a share. Mr. Harnet expects 1978 Hospital Affiliates, with earnings of \$1.69 a share in 1975 bears a price-earnings ratio of 7.3 at recent prices, against his estimate of \$2.10 this year, a multiple of 6.2.

The Hospital Corporation, in the industry, bears a multiple of 10.75. The \$2.25 a share earned in 1975, 8.8 on the \$2.70 a share Mr. Harnet expects in 1976.

Humana, which he specifically commends along with the Hospital Corporation, earned \$1.40 a share in year ended August 1975, or 9.3 at recent prices, and should earn, Harnet believes, \$1.75 a share in year just ended—7.4 times Humana's recent price.

Favoring the stocks, in his view, is rising hospital utilization, new not yet in service, increases in management contracts and smaller cost pressures for malpractice insurance before.

Mr. Turville notes that well-situated hospitals can service four to six as many "patient-days" through patient and ancillary services—a profitable business that accounts for 60 percent of the management company revenue base, up from 40 percent five years ago.

Despite analyst enthusiasm for the group, investor hopes must be tempered by increasing competition in the field, and by the fact that some companies have new hospitals that contribute much to revenues but to profits. Also, persistent high costs could temper earnings gain some time.

# Gain in Purchasing Power Found in 50-Nation Study

Along with the ebbing of inflation the rate at which money is losing purchasing power has slowed perceptibly in a majority of 50 countries covered in a survey by the economics department of the City Bank.

A main conclusion of the survey was that the reduction in the growth of the money supply worldwide over the last two years "augurs well for more purchasing power in the future."

Highlights of the bank's latest annual survey of world currencies' purchasing power appears in its Monthly Economic Letter for September. The study covered 25 industrial countries, including the United States, the West European nations and Japan, and 25 developing countries, among them Brazil, India and Iran.

The report credited the slowdown in money growth—the volume of currency in

circulation and bank deposits—with brightening prospects for continuing price stability in almost all primary commodities. It noted that, while rates of inflation have eased generally around the world, they continue to be higher in less-developed countries than in the industrialized countries.

Exceptions were cited in Britain and Italy, but it was observed that their double-digit rates of inflation have been easing and are expected to continue ebbing throughout the next 15 months.

For the first time since 1973, the report said, the median rates of purchasing power loss in the two groups of countries dropped below the double-digit line. Median rates are those at the middle range within each 25-country group.

11.9 Percent Rate in 1975

So far this year, the median annual rate of money depreciation for the industrial countries was calculated at 9.9 percent, compared with 11.9 percent in a corresponding period of 1975. For the developing countries, the slowdown in the rate of money depreciation was of the same order. Compared with an average median rate of 10.3 percent for the period of 1970-75, the rate this year has been 7.7 percent.

In explaining how the purchasing power of currencies is calculated, the report said that changes are the reciprocals of changes in consumer prices, and added:

11.1 percent, that is, if the price index advances from 100 to 111.1, the purchasing power of money falls from 100 to 90.1 (100 divided by 111.1), or by 9.9 percent—the median rate for the industrial countries.

Other Points Made in Report

Some other points in the survey report were these:

In the list of industrial countries, the United States dollar moved from fifth to third place this year (after the Swiss franc and West German mark) as its rate of depreciation dropped from 9.2 percent to 5.8 percent.

Prices of primary and agricultural products, with a few exceptions such as coffee, have stabilized. The prices of other key products have declined and are expected to continue on a downward trend.

Expected increases in unit labor costs in 1976 are small in comparison with those of previous years. Projections are for increases of 11 to 13 percent in Britain, but only 1 percent in West Germany and Japan and 1 to 2 percent in the United States.

What is ironic about the current scene," the report commented, "is its diversity—the fact that falling prices, moderately rising prices and galloping prices exist side by side in an interrelated world economy. The reason that such diversity can be accommodated is that exchange rates are floating."

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4	104	185	214	245	276	307	338	369	400
5	105	186	215	246	277	308	339	370	401
6	106	187	216	247	278	309	340	371	402
7	107	188	217	248	279	310	341	372	403
8	108	189	218	249	280	311	342	373	404
9	109	190	219	250	281	312	343	374	405
10	110	191	220	251	282	313	344	375	406
11	111	192	221	252	283	314	345	376	407
12	112	193	222	253	284	315	346	377	408
13	113	194	223	254	285	316	347	378	409
14	114	195	224	255	286	317	348	379	410
15	115	196	225	256	287	318	349	380	411
16	116	197	226	257	288	319	350	381	412
17	117	198	227	258	289	320	351	382	413
18	118	199	228	259	290	321	352	383	414
19	119	200	229	260	291	322	353	384	415
20	120	201	230	261	292	323	354	385	416
21	121	202	231	262	293	324	355	386	417
22	122	203	232	263	294	325	356	387	418
23	123	204	233	264	295	326	357	388	419
24	124	205	234	265	296	327	358	389	420
25	125	206	235	266	297	328	359	390	421
26	126	207	236	267	298	329	360	391	422
27	127	208	237	268	299	330	361	392	423
28	128	209	238	269	300	331	362	393	424
29	129	210	239	270	301	332	363	394	425
30	130	211	240	271	302	333	364	395	426
31	131	212	241	272	303	334	365	396	427
32	132	213	242	273	304	335	366	397	428
33	133	214	243	274	305	336	367	398	429
34	134	215	244	275	306	337	368	399	430
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37	137	218	247	278	309	340	371	402	433
38	138	219	248	279	310	341	372	403	434
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62	162	243	272	303	334	365	396	427	458
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67	167	248	277	308	339	370	401	432	463
68	168	249	278	309	340	371	402	433	464
69	169	250	279	310	341	372	403	434	465
70	170	251	280	311	342	373	404	435	466
71	171	252	281	312	343	374	405	436	467
72	172	253	282	313	344	375	406	437	468
73	173	254	283	314	345	376	407	438	469
74	174	255	284	315	346	377	408	439	470
75	175	256	285	316	347	378	409	440	471
76	176	257	286	317	348	379	410	441	472
77	177	258	287	318	349	380	411	442	473
78	178	259	288	319	350	381	412	443	474
79	179	260	289	320	351	382	413	444	475
80	180	261	290	321	352	383	414	445	476
81	181	262	291	322	353	384	415	446	477
82	182	263	292	323	354	385	416	447	478
83	183	264	293	324	355	386	417	448	479
84	184	265	294	325	356	387	418	449	480
85	185	266	295	326	357	388	419	450	481
86	186	267	296	327	358	389	420	451	482
87	187	268	297	328	359	390	421	452	483
88	188	269	298	329	360	391	422	453	484
89	189	270	299	330	361	392	423	454	485
90	190	271	300	331	362	393	424	455	486
91	191	272	301	332	363	394	425	456	487
92	192	273	302	333	364	395	426	457	488
93	193	274	303	334	365	396	427	458	489
94	194	275	304	335	366	397	428	459	490
95	195	276	305	336	367	398	429	460	491
96	196	277	306	337	368	399	430	461	492
97	197	278	307	338	369	400	431	462	493
98	198	279	308	339	370	401	432	463	494
99	199	280	309	340	371	402	433		

# Market Place Will Pay \$37 Million Nationalizing Marcona

By JUAN DE ONIS

Special to The New York Times  
Sept. 23—United States Government negotiators consent today on compensation for the nationalization of Peruvian mining company.

Francisco-based American major trader in international iron ore, has a contract to buy Peru's Marcona iron ore properties

forms part of a package of foreign credit that Peru overcame serious foreign trade deficits in the next two or three years.

million tons annually, Peru's exports of iron ore have dropped to an estimated two million tons since the expropriation. At full production, export earnings could reach \$100 million.

The agreement was seen by United States officials as an important step in Peru's military authorities, headed by President José Morales Bermudez, toward stabilizing Peru's international financial relations, while exercising the goal of the military to place all major mining activities under state control, except for the big existing copper mines and newly found oil fields.

These copper properties include the Cuajonez Mine of the Southern Peru Copper Company, an American mining group led by the American Smelting and Refining Company, which is expected to start production of 180,000 short tons of copper by the end of this year.

This additional copper, increasing Peru's output by 40 percent, and the oil found by the Occidental Petroleum Company near Peru's jungle border with Ecuador, estimated at 80,000 to 100,000 barrels a day, form the basis for cautious optimism by bankers that Peru will solve its foreign trade deficits in the next two or three years.

Meanwhile, the Government of General Morales Bermudez, who is regarded as a pragmatic, mature nationalist, needs foreign financial help. The general expectation here is that cutbacks on Government spending, which has been far ahead of revenues in recent years, will lead to an economic austerity period here, initiated by a 40 percent devaluation of the Peruvian sol in July.

## ing of the Money Supply Stirs Fed Might Tighten Policy

Continued from Page D1

Following fairly wide indication that the Federal Reserve Committee, which has its policy at its monthly Tuesday. The increase in M-1 last week prompted analysts to speculate that a policy was likely to be a decline in money supply that before the latest week.

The Fed's report indicated that interest rates in the week ended Wednesday had continued to decline moderately. The rate on 90-day to 119-day commercial paper, for example, edged downward to an average of 5.33 percent from 5.38 percent the preceding week.

This is the rate that some banks, including Citibank, use in calculating their prime rate changes. The Citibank formula now calls for a prime rate roughly in between 6 1/2 percent and 7 percent, which indicates that the bank could, if it chose, resist the trend toward reductions announced by its competitors.

### EX-POSTMASTER GENERAL FINED FOR AIDING HAMMER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (UPI)—Former Postmaster General W. Marvin Watson pleaded guilty today to helping Armand Hammer, the chairman of the Occidental Petroleum Corporation, cover up illegal campaign contributions.

Judge George Hart fined Mr. Watson \$500 on the ground that Mr. Hammer and other Occidental employees were more involved in the illegal contributions and escaped prison sentences. A maximum sentence would have been \$500 and six months in jail.

Mr. Watson, 52 years old, was Postmaster General under President Lyndon B. Johnson in 1968 and was an aide in the Johnson White House for three years before that.

He was employed by Occidental when, according to charges filed by the Watergate Special Prosecutor's office, he assisted Mr. Hammer and an aide, Tim Babcock, in covering up 1972 campaign contributions.

According to testimony, Mr. Watson did not know of the contributions when they were made, but in July 1973, and in March 1974, he arranged delivery of false documents to help Mr. Hammer's assertion that the contributions were made by others. The contributions were made under names other than Mr. Hammer's.

### General Reserve Statement

Daily Averages for the weeks ended:		
	Sept. 22, '76	Sept. 15, '76
All member banks—		
Total reserves	\$33,440	\$34,576
Reserves held, including vault cash	33,497	34,631
Reserves of Federal Reserve Banks or (net borrowed) reserves	15	236
10 Major New York banks—		
Total reserves	11	169
Federal Reserve notes purchased	4,519	3,063
Notes (deficit)	(4,508)	(5,953)
Credit outstanding—		
to agencies	97,086	93,935
to State	2,532	2,157
to Federal Reserve Bank of New York	3,132	3,542
to other	3,698	3,962
Other reserves—		
to rights	11,598	11,598
to circulation	700	700
to other	39,383	39,383
to other	9,316	9,316
Held for foreign central banks (overseas)		
	49,935	49,856
10 Major New York Banks		
to industrial loans	67,484	66,338
to securities	32,795	37,717
to other	10,512	9,456
to other	2,753	2,593
to other	22,171	24,713
Excluding large deposit of deposit		
	18,935	19,196
	21,774	20,464
	3,827	2,790
not adjusted for transfers of loans to affiliated companies.		



South Korea's booming domestic construction industry is now being outstripped by projects being built abroad. Projects such as roads, hospitals and housing are being constructed by South Korean companies in the oil-rich countries of the Middle East. This is a scene at a new housing development in the southern part of Seoul.

## South Korea, With Stress on Middle East, Is Becoming Important Builder Overseas

By ANDREW H. MALCOLM

Special to The New York Times

SEOUL, South Korea—South Korea, with its eye on vital foreign exchange earnings, is fast becoming one of the world's major overseas builders.

With heavy concentration on the rapidly developing countries of the Middle East, a lucrative market for construction work, South Korean construction companies this year have already won overseas contracts worth \$1.3 billion.

An additional \$1 billion is possible by year's end, when more than 20,000 South Koreans will be employed abroad building roads, bridges, factories, refineries, tanker terminals, hospitals and complete ports, among more than 100 other substantial projects in two dozen nations.

In fact, by dollar volume South Korean construction workers now are building more projects in other countries than they are in South Korea.

"We concentrate on oil-producing countries," said Construction Minister Kim Jae Kyu, "because wealthy men always have a project."

These developments have led to some unusual sights here on the southern half of this once war-torn Asian peninsula. There are giant street banners and newspaper ads welcoming visiting construction ministers with names like Datuk Haji Abdul Ghani Bin Gixong. Hotel lobbies swarm with sheiks.

The riyal, Saudi Arabia's currency, is officially convertible to South Korea's won now. The large Mideastern's Triad Holding Corporation is building a 32-story Hyatt Hotel here.

Korean Air Lines now provides regular direct service to Bahrain. And South Korea, where citizens and tourists can still contract typhoid and encephalitis, has decided to dispatch 200 local doctors, nurses and medics to work in Kuwait.

Overseas construction provides valuable outlets for South Korean materials and industrial products as well as temporary lucrative, though isolated and harsh, life for the workers.

The foreign-exchange earnings help finance South Korea's own burgeoning economic development, and its billion-dollar annual oil bill. And they provide Government-subsidized profits for a handful of companies and the growing number of

individual stockholders in this country's enterprises.

But there is another major consideration: diplomacy. South Korea's President, Park Chung Hee, sees his nation in a never-ending battle to win new support. The more diplomatic missions, business friends, United Nations supporters and international recognition Mr. Park's authoritarian Government can get, the more legitimate and successful it can seem.

And the economic contrast between a bustling South Korea and a Communist North Korea with \$1.8 billion in overdue foreign bills is a stark one. South Korea began pushing a formal overseas construction venture in 1966, when \$11 million in contracts was won.

### \$3 Billion in Contracts Expected

Last year the figure was \$850 million. And this year, Mr. Kim says, it could be near \$3 billion.

Under Government supervision, 25 South Korean companies have formed a construction consortium whose members receive official tips on overseas bidding competitions as well as equipment-tax holidays and a 50 percent corporate tax exemption.

The companies may also operate individually overseas. By far the largest is Hyundai, a paternalistic South Korean conglomerate whose energetic engineers have won almost \$1 billion in contracts this year, including a \$944 million order to build an industrial port in Jubail, Saudi Arabia.

Hyundai (pronounced hyun-day, which means "modern" in Korean) is a 28-year-old sprawling collection of shipyards, car and bus factories, cement plants and construction crews whose seven-day work weeks have built bridges in Alaska, housing in Guam, roads in Indonesia and the National Assembly building, Chosun Hotel and the Seoul-Pusan Highway here.

The family company's 40,000 workers are overseen by the Chung Ju Yung, a 61-year-old former engine repairman who took up bridge building under wartime shellfire because "it paid better."

His nonstop, 18-hour days of meetings, briefings, negotiations, physical exercise, cold showers and English lessons are legendary in Hyundai's new 17-floor corpo-

rate headquarters here, where Mr. Chung is always referred to as "Chairman Chung."

Famous, too, are his oft-quoted sayings, such as the time a brother running a subsidiary wanted to charge the parent operation a higher price than an outside competitor. "Family is family," said Chairman Chung, "but business is business."

And the outsider won the sale. The most popular selling point of such South Korean construction concerns seems to be their diligence and speed. "The Arabs are in a hurry to build their societies," said one Korean builder. "We have the skills, the workers and we can do it at a good price and fast," he added.

Minister Kim said the South Korean laborers, who sign one-year contracts with a possible 12-month extension after brief home leave, receive between \$500 and \$2,000 monthly. In addition, they get overtime payments, free food, room, clothing and transportation. The first \$1,033 each month is tax free.

The men receive 20 percent of their pay in local currency. The rest is paid in South Korean won at home.

About 85 percent of the construction materials are South Korean. "That helps us to control costs," said Woo Joo Chang, president of the Hyundai Engineering Corporation, one of 15 concerns in the group.

"We make the steel in our own plant," he added. "We put it in our own barge, which was made at our own shipyard. Our own sailors take it to our own construction crews overseas, where we sell the barge as part of a new dock facility. The same goes for cement, asbestos and many other things."

The operations are monitored by executives using a company jet, which is based permanently in the Middle East.

But already, South Korean construction planners are worried by an overdependence on Middle Eastern business, which they estimate will last perhaps 10 years. So the Government has just completed a market survey on the next target area. "After we finish building up the Middle East," said one South Korean official, "then we move on to Africa."

## U.S. Steel Plans Outlay in Spain Of \$225 Million

By HENRY GUNGER

Special to The New York Times

MADRID, Sept. 23—The United States Steel Corporation is contemplating a \$225 million investment in Spain in what Edgar Speer, chairman of the board, termed a vote of confidence in the Spanish political and economic future.

The announcement of the company's plans, to be made final in a few weeks, was made at the end of a visit by the board of directors to the investment site at Sagunto north of Valencia where a cold-rolling mill is being completed. The enlargement of the plant into a fully integrated steel-manufacturing facility calls for the expenditure of about \$1.5 billion, the largest private investment ever made in Spain.

United States Steel controls 25 percent of the capital of Altos Hornos de Vizcaya centered in Bilbao, the country's largest steel company. Altos Hornos, in turn, has 40 percent of the Sagunto plant and United Steel's equity comes to 15 percent. Near the Sagunto plant, at Almusafes, the Ford Motor Company has nearly completed an automobile plant whose total investment is expected to come close to \$1 billion.

### Ford a Major Customer

Ford will be a major customer of Sagunto and with other plants expected to rise in the region, a new industrial center is being created in a region once famous mostly for its oranges. The new industrial activity is being created in a period of political, social and economic uncertainty created by the present transition toward a Western European-type democracy.

Mr. Speer and his fellow board members conferred with King Juan Carlos I, Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez and other Spanish officials during their visit here. In a telephone interview, Mr. Speer said "there is nothing to indicate that as transition goes forward Spain will not remain a good country to invest in. This is a vote of confidence in Spain's future."

The first phase of Sagunto's development has involved a cold-rolling mill with a capacity of 1.5 million tons of sheet steel a year. The second phase, which would take about three years to complete, involves what Mr. Speer called "backward integration" in which facilities will be built for the manufacture of unfinished steel with a capacity of 2 million tons a year, which would supply the cold-rolling mill.

### Good News for Spain

United States Steel's interest in increasing its financial investment in Spain was good news for a Government trying to push forward political reform in the midst of industrial stagnation and one of the lowest levels of domestic investment in years. Mr. Suarez and others have acknowledged that Spain's economic troubles, involving both inflation and unemployment, were endangering the entire political process.

The Government's economic measures have in part tried to promote investment to create new job opportunities and prepare for Spanish entry into the European Economic Community. United States Steel's plans were expected to bolster confidence here on the part of Spanish industrialists who had been holding back because of their doubts about the country's political future.

The steel industry itself has been deeply affected by the economic recession in Spain with production for the first seven months of this year 2 percent below the year-ago period.

## Republic of Venezuela 6 1/2% External Sinking Fund Bonds Due April 15, 1980

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the provisions of the Authenticating Agency Agreement dated as of April 21, 1965, between the above-named Republic and The Chase Manhattan Bank (now The Chase National Bank, Financial Association), Authenticating Agent, \$500,000 in principal amount of the Bonds of the above issue will be redeemed on or before the date of the above issue on October 15, 1978 at the redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof, together with accrued interest to said date, payable in such cash or currency as the principal amount thereof, as at that time is legal tender for the payment thereof of public and private debts.

The serial numbers of the coupon Bonds to be redeemed are as follows:			
N	4	1487	3268
12	1880	3303	4254
13	1881	3304	4255
14	1882	3305	4256
15	1883	3306	4257
16	1884	3307	4258
17	1885	3308	4259
18	1886	3309	4260
19	1887	3310	4261
20	1888	3311	4262
21	1889	3312	4263
22	1890	3313	4264
23	1891	3314	4265
24	1892	3315	4266
25	1893	3316	4267
26	1894	3317	4268
27	1895	3318	4269
28	1896	3319	4270
29	1897	3320	4271
30	1898	3321	4272
31	1899	3322	4273
32	1900	3323	4274
33	1901	3324	4275
34	1902	3325	4276
35	1903	3326	4277
36	1904	3327	4278
37	1905	3328	4279
38	1906	3329	4280
39	1907	3330	4281
40	1908	3331	4282
41	1909	3332	4283
42	1910	3333	4284
43	1911	3334	4285
44	1912	3335	4286
45	1913	3336	4287
46	1914	3337	4288
47	1915	3338	4289
48	1916	3339	4290
49	1917	3340	4291
50	1918	3341	4292
51	1919	3342	4293
52	1920	3343	4294
53	1921	3344	4295
54	1922	3345	4296
55	1923	3346	4297
56	1924	3347	4298
57	1925	3348	4299
58	1926	3349	4300
59	1927	3350	4301
60	1928	3351	4302
61	1929	3352	4303
62	1930	3353	4304
63	1931	3354	4305
64	1932	3355	4306
65	1933	3356	4307
66	1934	3357	4308
67	1935	3358	4309
68	1936	3359	4310
69	1937	3360	4311
70	1938	3361	4312
71	1939	3362	4313
72	1940	3363	4314
73	1941	3364	4315
74	1942	3365	4316
75	1943	3366	4317
76	1944	3367	4318
77	1945	3368	4319
78	1946	3369	4320
79	1947	3370	4321
80	1948	3371	4322
81	1949	3372	4323
82	1950	3373	4324
83	1951	3374	4325
84	1952	3375	4326
85	1953	3376	4327
86	1954	3377	4328
87	1955	3378	4329
88	1956	3379	4330
89	1957	3380	4331
90	1958	3381	4332
91	1959	3382	4333
92	1960	3383	4334
93	1961	3384	4335
94	1962	3385	4336
95	1963	3386	4337
96	1964	3387	4338
97	1965	3388	4339
98	1966	3389	4340
99	1967	3390	4341
100	1968	3391	4342
101	1969	3392	4343
102	1970	3393	4344
103	1971	3394	4345
104	1972	3395	4346
105	1973	3396	4347
106	1974	3397	4348
107	1975	3398	4349
108	1976	3399	4350
109	1977	3400	4351
110	1978	3401	4352
111	1979	3402	4353
112	1980	3403	4354
113	1981	3404	4355
114	1982	3405	4356
115	1983	3406	4357
116	1984	3407	4358
117	1985	3408	4359
118	1986	3409	4360
119	1987	3410	4361
120	1988	3411	4362
121	1989	3412	4363
122	1990	3413	4364
123	1991	3414	4365
124	1992	3415	4366
125	1993	3416	4367
126	1994	3417	4368
127	1995	3418	4369
128	1996	3419	4370
129	1997	3420	4371
130	1998	3421	4372
131	1999	3422	4373
132	2000	3423	4374
133	200		

# Offer to Purchase

## 1,500,000 Shares of Common Stock

### of

# Sabine Royalty Corporation

### For Cash at

## \$60 per Share Net

### by

# Hamilton Brothers Corporation

**This Offer Will Expire on October 5, 1976 at 5:00 P.M. New York City Time, Unless Extended**

**To the holders of Common Stock of SABINE ROYALTY CORPORATION:**

HAMILTON BROTHERS CORPORATION, a Delaware corporation (the "Purchaser"), hereby offers to purchase up to 1,500,000 outstanding shares of Common Stock, without par value (the "Shares"), of SABINE ROYALTY CORPORATION, a Texas corporation (the "Company"), for \$60 per share, net to the seller, in cash upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in this Offer to Purchase and in the related Letter of Transmittal (which together constitute the "Offer"). Hamilton Brothers Corporation is a wholly owned subsidiary of Hamilton Brothers Oil and Gas Corporation, a Delaware corporation, which, in turn, is a wholly owned subsidiary of Hamilton Brothers Petroleum Corporation, a Delaware corporation. All obligations of Hamilton Brothers Corporation hereunder are fully guaranteed by Hamilton Brothers Petroleum Corporation, and the term "Purchaser" herein refers to both such corporations, unless the context indicates otherwise. Tenders of Shares will not be obligated to pay brokerage commissions or, subject to the instructions in the Letter of Transmittal, transfer taxes on the purchase of Shares by the Purchaser. This Offer is not conditioned upon any minimum number of Shares being tendered.

If not more than 1,500,000 Shares shall have been duly tendered prior to the Expiration Date (as hereinafter defined), the Purchaser will be obligated to purchase all of the Shares so tendered. If more than 1,500,000 Shares shall have been so tendered, the Purchaser will be obligated to purchase 1,500,000 of such Shares and may, at its option, elect to purchase some or all of the Shares in excess of 1,500,000 so tendered. The term "Expiration Date" refers to 5:00 P.M., New York City time, on October 5, 1976 unless and until the Purchaser shall, as permitted by Section 11 below, have extended the period of time for which the Offer is open, in which event the term "Expiration Date" shall refer to the latest time and date at which the Offer as so extended by the Purchaser shall expire.

On June 30, 1976, the Company reported that it had outstanding 3,146,133 Shares and options to purchase 39,992 Shares had been granted under the Company's stock option plans.

non-taxable merger or similar combination involving the Purchaser and the Company. However, the Purchaser has retained the right, in its discretion, to accept Shares constituting more than 50% if tendered. The Purchaser is advised that in the event it should purchase pursuant to this Offer or in subsequent transactions an aggregate number of Shares representing more than 50% of the Shares presently outstanding and at some future time a merger or similar combination involving the Purchaser and the Company were to take place, the Internal Revenue Service might take the position that the exchange of Shares for other securities in such merger or other transaction would constitute a taxable transaction. Stockholders are urged to consult their tax advisors to determine the tax consequences to them in the event all or any of the Shares tendered by them are purchased pursuant to the Offer and for advice with respect to the tax consequences of a possible future merger or similar transaction. There is no assurance that any merger or other combination will be proposed or as to the terms thereof or whether, if proposed, any such transaction will be taxable or non-taxable. See Section 8 "Purpose of the Offer".

4. **Acceptance of Offer.** For a stockholder to accept the Offer, certificates for his Shares, together with a properly completed and duly executed Letter of Transmittal and any other required documents, must be transmitted to and received by the Depository or by the Forwarding Agent for forwarding to the Depository at the addresses set forth below by the Expiration Date, or in accordance with the procedures set forth below. Signatures on all Letters of Transmittal must be guaranteed by a commercial bank or trust company in the United States or by a firm which is a member of a registered national securities exchange or of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., except as otherwise provided in Instruction 1 to the Letter of Transmittal. If certificates are tendered in the name of a power of attorney holder, the Letter of Transmittal, the certificates must be endorsed, or accompanied by stock powers signed by the registered holder, with the signature on the endorsement or stock power guaranteed as aforesaid. The method of delivery of certificates for Shares is at the election and risk of the owner, but if sent by mail, registered mail, properly insured, is recommended.

For the convenience of holders of Shares whose certificates are not immediately available, tenders may be made without the concurrent deposit of certificates if such tenders are made by or through a member of any registered national securities exchange or of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. or by or through a commercial bank or trust company in the United States (an "Eligible Institution"). In such cases a properly completed and duly executed Letter of Transmittal must be received by the Depository or by the Forwarding Agent for forwarding to the Depository prior to the Expiration Date, the guaranty of delivery contained in the Letter of Transmittal must have been executed by an Eligible Institution, and the certificates for all tendered Shares and all other documents required by the Letter of Transmittal must be received by the Depository or the Forwarding Agent within eight business days after the date of the Letter of Transmittal.

If a stockholder desires to accept the Offer and time will not permit such stockholder's Letter of Transmittal, certificates or other required documents to reach the Depository or the Forwarding Agent before the Expiration Date, such stockholder's tender may be effected if (i) a properly completed and duly executed Letter of Transmittal, together with certificates for all tendered Shares and any other documents required by the Letter of Transmittal, have been deposited with an Eligible Institution, (ii) prior to the Expiration Date either the Depository or the Forwarding Agent has received a telegram, facsimile transmission or letter from such Eligible Institution setting forth the name and address of the stockholder and the number of Shares tendered and stating that the tender is being made thereby and that, within eight business days after the date of such telegram, facsimile transmission or letter, the Letter of Transmittal, together with certificates and any other documents required by the Letter of Transmittal, will be deposited by such Eligible Institution with the Depository or the Forwarding Agent and (iii) such Letter of Transmittal, certificates for all tendered Shares and other documents are received by the Depository or the Forwarding Agent within eight business days after the date of such telegram, facsimile transmission or letter.

In all cases, payment for Shares tendered and purchased pursuant to the Offer will be made only after receipt of the certificates therefor and any other required documents by the Depository.

The Offer will constitute an agreement between the tendering stockholder and the Purchaser, upon the terms and subject to the conditions of the Offer, only upon timely receipt by the Depository or the Forwarding Agent of (i) a Letter of Transmittal accompanied by the certificates for the Shares specified and any other documents required thereby, or (ii) a Letter of Transmittal containing a guaranty by an Eligible Institution or a telegram, facsimile transmission or letter from an Eligible Institution as provided above.

By executing the Letter of Transmittal as set forth above, the tendering stockholder irrevocably appoints designees of the Purchaser as proxies, to the extent of said stockholder's rights with respect to the Shares tendered by such stockholder and purchased by the Purchaser and any and all other shares of capital stock or other securities issued or issuable in respect of such Shares and purchased hereunder. Such appointment is effective upon purchase of such Shares by the Purchaser. Upon such purchase, all prior proxies given by such stockholder will be revoked. Such designees will be empowered to exercise all voting and other rights of such stockholder as they in their discretion may deem proper in respect of any meeting (whether annual or special and whether or not an adjourned meeting) of the Company or otherwise.

All questions as to the validity, form, eligibility (including time of receipt) and acceptance of any tender of Shares will be determined by the Purchaser, which determination shall be final and binding. The Purchaser reserves the absolute right to reject any and all tenders not in proper form or the payment for which would, in the opinion of the Purchaser's counsel, be unlawful or to waive any of the conditions of the Offer or any defect or irregularity in the tender of Shares, and the Purchaser's interpretation of the terms and conditions of the Offer (including the Letter of Transmittal and the instructions thereto) will be final. Neither the Purchaser nor the Depository nor the Forwarding Agent shall be under any duty to give notification of any defects or irregularities in tenders or shall incur any liability for failure to give such notification.

5. **Certain Information Concerning the Shares and the Company.**

**Share Prices.** The Shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange. The following table (which, for all figures through the third quarter of 1975, is based on information set forth in a Prospectus of the Company dated October 24, 1975, and for all figures thereafter is based on information reported by The Wall Street Journal) sets forth the high and low sales prices for the periods indicated of the Company's Common Stock on the American Stock Exchange from 1971 until May 22, 1974, on the New York Stock Exchange thereafter through January 23, 1976 and on the composite tape thereafter. Prices have been adjusted for a 4% stock dividend paid in March 1972, and a 3% stock dividend paid in May 1973, and a 3% stock dividend paid in January 1975.

Period	High	Low
1971	27	15 1/2
1972	41 1/4	23 3/4
1973		
1st Quarter	40 3/4	34 1/2
2nd Quarter	36 3/4	26
3rd Quarter	38 1/4	28 1/2
4th Quarter	45 3/4	35 1/2
1974		
1st Quarter	46 1/2	33
2nd Quarter	34	27 1/4
3rd Quarter	28 3/4	24
4th Quarter	32 1/2	23
1975		
1st Quarter	30 1/4	25 1/4
2nd Quarter	40 1/2	25
3rd Quarter	41 3/4	34
4th Quarter	38 3/4	33 1/4
1976		
1st Quarter	41 1/2	35
2nd Quarter	47 1/4	39 1/4
3rd Quarter	47 1/4	41
(through September 15, 1976)		
September 16	45 1/4	44 1/2
September 17	46 1/4	46 1/2
September 20	47 1/4	46 3/4

On September 21, 1976, the last trading day before the announcement of the Offer, the reported high sale price on the composite tape was \$50 and the low price was \$49. Stockholders are urged to obtain a current quotation for the Shares.

**General Availability of Information about the Company.** The Company is presently subject to the informational filing requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and in accordance therewith is obligated to file reports and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission") relating to its business, financial statements and other matters. Information, as of particular dates, concerning the Company's directors and officers, their remuneration, options granted to them, the principal holders of the Company's securities and any material interest of such persons in transactions with the Company is required to be disclosed in proxy statements distributed to the Company's stockholders and filed with the Commission. Such reports, proxy statements and other information may be inspected at the Commission's office in Room 6101, 1100 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549 and copies may be obtained upon payment of the Commission's customary charges by writing to the Commission's principal office at 500 North Capitol Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549. Such material also should be available for inspection at the library of the New York Stock Exchange, Inc., 20 Broad Street, New York, New York 10005.

**Reduction of Outstanding Shares and Possible Delisting.** The purchase of shares by the Purchaser will reduce the number of Shares that might otherwise trade publicly and, depending upon the number of Shares so purchased, could adversely affect the liquidity and market value of the remaining Shares held by the public. In addition, the Offer, the Shares may no longer meet the requirements of the New York Stock Exchange for continued listing. Published guidelines of the New York Stock Exchange indicate that such Exchange would consider delisting the Shares if the number of publicly held Shares were less than 600,000 or if there were fewer than 1,200 holders of 100 or more Shares (round lot holders) or if the market value of the publicly held Shares did not exceed \$5,000,000. The Company has reported approximately 3,976 holders of record of Shares as of January 30, 1976 and 3,146,133 Shares outstanding as of June 30, 1976. If such criteria were no longer met and the New York Stock Exchange were to delist the Shares, it is possible that the Shares would trade in the over-the-counter market and that price quotations for the Shares would be reported by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., through NASDAQ, or by other sources. The availability of such quotations would depend upon the number of stockholders remaining at such time, the interest in maintaining a market in the Shares on the part of brokerage houses and other factors. Depending on similar factors, the Shares might no longer constitute a "margin security" for purposes of the margin regulations of the Federal Reserve Board. If the Company were to have fewer than 300 stockholders of record following consummation of the Offer, registration under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 may be terminated. Such termination of registration would substantially reduce the information required to be furnished by the Company to its stockholders.

**Business of the Company.** According to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1975, the following is a brief description of the Company: "The Company, directly and through subsidiaries, is engaged primarily in the exploration and development of oil and gas properties and in investing in oil and gas through the purchase of royalty interests and in investing in oil and gas. The Company has concentrated its efforts toward the purchase of producing royalty interests but in recent years has directed increasingly greater portions of its investments and expenditures toward the acquisition of oil and gas leases and the exploration for oil and gas. From 1970 through 1975, income from royalty interests decreased from approximately 77% of the Company's gross income in 1970 to 52.3% in 1975. During 1975, the Company also continued to be active in the exploration and development of certain properties for the production of uranium; however, in October, 1975 the Company reached an agreement in principle with a public utility company to sell its interests in such uranium and related properties. A definitive agreement relating to such sale was entered into in March of 1976. In addition, the Company also holds interests in undeveloped coal properties." In its 10-Q Report for the six months ended June 30, 1976, the Company reported that the agreement for the sale of its uranium properties was assumed on June 30, 1976 to provide for the sale of the uranium and related properties to be closed in its 1976 Second Quarter Report to Shareholders that part of such sale for approximately \$27,500,000 was closed in mid-August and the remainder is expected to close in mid-September.

The Company has reported in its 10-Q Report the following summarized unaudited consolidated income for the six months ended June 30, 1976 and 1975:

	Six months ended June 30	
	1976	1975
Gross Income	\$21,731,654	\$19,249,354
Income Before Taxes on Income	11,211,626	9,348,598
Net Income	6,611,191	4,978,061
Earnings Per Share	\$2.10	\$1.70

The following news article concerning the Company appeared in The Wall Street Journal on September 17, 1976:

**IMPORTANT:**

Copies of the Offer to Purchase and Letter of Transmittal may be obtained from the Depository, the Forwarding Agent or the Dealer Manager named herein.

Any stockholder desiring to accept the Offer should either (1) request his broker, dealer, commercial bank, trust company or nominee to effect the transaction for him or (2) complete and sign the Letter of Transmittal or a facsimile thereof, have his signature thereon guaranteed as required by the instructions to the Letter of Transmittal and forward the Letter of Transmittal with his stock certificate(s) and any other required documents to the Depository or the Forwarding Agent. Stockholders having Shares registered in the name of a broker, dealer, commercial bank, trust company or nominee are urged to contact such person if they desire to tender their Shares.

1. **Terms of Offer.** If not more than 1,500,000 Shares shall have been duly tendered by the Expiration Date and not withdrawn as permitted by Section 2 below, the Purchaser will be obligated to purchase all of the Shares duly tendered (and not withdrawn) by the Expiration Date. In the event that more than 1,500,000 Shares shall be duly tendered by the Expiration Date, the Purchaser will be obligated to purchase 1,500,000 Shares and may elect (but shall not be obligated) to purchase some or all of the Shares so tendered to the extent they exceed 1,500,000. In the event that the Purchaser purchases fewer than all the Shares duly tendered by 5:00 P.M. New York City time on October 5, 1976 (the "Initial Expiration Date") and not withdrawn as permitted by Section 2 below, Shares will be purchased, as nearly as practicable on a pro rata basis (disregarding fractions) according to the number of Shares so tendered (and not so withdrawn) by each tendering stockholder. If the Purchaser extends the Offer past the Initial Expiration Date and fewer than all of the Shares tendered after that time are to be purchased, the Shares to be purchased which shall have been duly tendered after that time will be purchased on a first-come first-served basis. Certificates for Shares not being purchased by the Purchaser will be returned, without expense to the tendering stockholders, as soon as practicable after the Expiration Date in accordance with the Letter of Transmittal.

2. **Right of Withdrawal.** Tenders are irrevocable, except that Shares tendered pursuant to the Offer may be withdrawn prior to 5:00 P.M. New York City time on October 1, 1976, and, unless theretofore purchased by the Purchaser, may also be withdrawn after November 21, 1976. To be effective, a written, telegraphic or facsimile notice of withdrawal must be timely received by the Depository or the Forwarding Agent at the addresses specified below. Any notice of withdrawal must specify the name of the person who deposited the Shares to be withdrawn on particular Letters of Transmittal, the number of Shares to be withdrawn, the name of the registered holder and (if certificates have been delivered to the Depository or the Forwarding Agent) the certificate numbers of the particular certificates evidencing the Shares to be withdrawn. All questions as to validity, including time of receipt, of notices of withdrawal, will be determined by the Purchaser, which determination will be final and binding.

3. **Payment of Purchase Price; Tax Consequences.** Subject to the terms and conditions of the Offer, payment for Shares duly tendered prior to the Initial Expiration Date and purchased pursuant to the Offer will be made as soon as practicable after the Initial Expiration Date. Subject to the terms and conditions of the Offer, payment for Shares duly tendered and purchased pursuant to any extension of the Offer will be made as soon as practicable after acceptance of such Shares. Payment for Shares purchased pursuant to the Offer will be by deposit of the purchase price therefor with the Depository, as agent for the tendering stockholders. Subject to Instruction 6 to the Letter of Transmittal, the Purchaser will pay all stock transfer taxes, if any, on the purchase of Shares by it, as well as all charges and expenses of the Depository and the Forwarding Agent.

Sales of Shares by stockholders of the Company pursuant to the Offer will be taxable transactions. 1,500,000 Shares constitutes approximately 48% of the Shares presently outstanding. The Purchaser is presently seeking to purchase less than 50% of the outstanding Shares in order to retain flexibility to propose in the future a

[Handwritten signature]

Sabine Royalty Directors

Plan 2-for-1 Stock Split
Dallas-Sabine Royalty Corp. said its board voted to recommend a two for one stock split and to double the company's number of authorized Common Shares to 12 million.

A spokesman said the board didn't act on the company's quarterly payout, but added that the board would consider the dividend at its next meeting in November. Sabine currently pays 15 cents a share.

The developer of oil, gas and minerals said it will call a shareholders meeting to approve the proposed split and the doubling of authorized common shares once the necessary proxy material has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. On June 30, the company had 3.1 million shares outstanding.

Sabine said its board also voted to change the company's name to Sabine Corp. and to change its state of incorporation to Delaware from Texas.

See Section 9 "Dividends and Distributions" hereof for information concerning adjustments in the purchase price, the number of Shares offered to be purchased hereunder, the fees payable and other terms of the Offer if the Company should split the Shares during the pendency of the Offer.

Source of Information and Certain Discussions. For further information concerning the Company and its operations, the Purchaser is advised that the Commission and the New York Stock Exchange have received from the Commission and the New York Stock Exchange as described in this Section.

The information contained in this Offer concerning the Company is based upon publicly available documents except as noted below. The Purchaser has no knowledge that would indicate that any statements contained herein based upon such documents are untrue, but the Purchaser cannot take responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of the information concerning the Company contained in such documents and sources, or for any failure of the Company to disclose events which may have occurred and may affect the significance or accuracy of such information but which are not known to the Purchaser.

More than one year ago Mr. Frederic C. Hamilton, Chairman of the Board of the Purchaser, held an initial meeting with the President of the Company to discuss the possibility of a combination of the Company with the Purchaser. The Company expressed no interest in exploring the possibility of any such transaction until June 1976. A meeting was held in June 1976 and another meeting in July 1976 between Mr. Hamilton and the President of the Company. Such discussions did not result in any agreement regarding a combination of the companies. As a result of such discussions some data was furnished by each company to the other, consisting, as to the Company, of publicly available documents and certain non-public information as discussed below. The principal items of such non-public information were a forecast of income of the Company for 1976 and a statement that the oil and gas reserves of the Company were still substantially the same as set forth in a Prospectus of the Company dated October 24, 1975. The Purchaser is not necessarily in a position to evaluate the materiality of such information or the correctness thereof. The Company has not authorized the public release of such information which was furnished to the Purchaser and described in this Section and certain of such information may not be of the type normally considered appropriate for public release by a public company. The Purchaser does not assume any responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of such information and the inclusion of any such information in this Section does not constitute a conclusion by the Purchaser that such information should have been, or would be, made public by the Company.

The forecast furnished to the Purchaser by the Company consisted of a statement of consolidated income and expense for the year 1976, estimated as of June 1, 1976. The Purchaser does not know whether the Company currently would continue to estimate its income for 1976 at the same level, or higher or lower. Such estimate showed figures for 1976 assuming no sale of the Company's uranium properties and assuming sale of the uranium properties as of June 1, 1976, as follows (with 1975 figures from the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K added for comparative purposes):

Table with 4 columns: Item, 1975 Actual, 1976 Estimated, and Not Audited. Rows include Gross income, Income before income taxes, Net income before extraordinary credit, Extraordinary credit, Net income, Net income per share before extraordinary credit, Net income per share, Cash flow, and Cash flow per share.

\*Not shown in 10-K Report.

The Purchaser believes that such forecast was prepared on the assumption that the Company's uranium properties would be sold for an aggregate of \$56,000,000, net cash and partly debt, as was originally announced by the Company, as stated above, the final agreement for the sale of such properties is on an all cash basis in the amount of \$45,000,000.

The Company also furnished to the Purchaser a letter dated August 20, 1976, the effect of which the oil and gas reserves of the Company were still substantially the same as set forth in a Prospectus of the Company dated October 24, 1975. Such Prospectus stated as follows:

Oil and Gas Reserves. [The Company] estimates that its net proven oil and gas reserves as of January 1, 1975, aggregated 25,490,000 barrels of crude oil and condensate and 204,000 million cubic feet of natural gas. Approximately 70% of the oil and condensate reserves and approximately 35% of the gas reserves are attributable to royalty interest. A substantial amount of the oil reserves are in fields presently subject to some form of secondary recovery or pressure maintenance operations. The reserves herein estimate which are based on calculations which utilize geological engineering and production data as well as previous reports by outside consultants. [The Company] has not filed estimates of total owned domestic oil or gas reserves with any regulatory authority or agency within the past year.

The Company also furnished to the Purchaser details of certain items in the Company's financial statements at June 30, 1976, and of the Company's lease development costs (intangible development costs—\$820,316; intangible development costs—909,594; exploration expense (dry hole costs—\$941,952; other exploration costs—49,119) and purchases by area (aggregating \$1,576,894 for purchases "mostly of" producing leases and \$1,614,000 of commitments to purchase non-producing leases) for the six months ended June 30, 1976. The Purchaser is not aware of cumulative figures available for such items with respect to prior periods.

Regulatory Matters. Based on its examination of publicly available filings by the Company with the Commission, except as stated below the Purchaser is not aware of any licenses or permits which appear to be material to the business of the Company and likely to be adversely affected by the Purchaser's acquisition of Shares as contemplated herein.

The Company has reported in its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1975 that it has Canadian and other foreign subsidiaries. This regulatory "disclosure" covers the Company's Canadian and other subsidiaries in the event that the Purchaser acquires Shares hereunder. Although such Annual Report does not show which of the Company are held through its Canadian subsidiaries, such Annual Report was that of the net acres of producing royalty acreage held by the Company at December 31, 1975, approximately 0.2% is in Canada; of the net acres of working leasehold acreage held by the Company at December 31, 1975, approximately one-third of those which are producing are located in Canada and approximately one-fourth of those which are not producing are located in Canada; and during 5 an aggregate of 697,883 of the gross oil and gas revenues of the Company (approximately 1.8%) were derived from Canadian operations.

The Purchaser understands that the Foreign Investment Review Act of Canada ("Act") requires that notice of acquisition of "control" of a corporation incorporated in Canada, which has employees working in Canada by a non-Canadian owned corporation be furnished to the Canadian Foreign Investment Review Agency ("Agency"), and that such acquisition be reviewed by the Minister (as defined in the Act) and be approved by the Federal Cabinet as being "of significant benefit to Canada." The Act further provides that the acquisition of 5% or more of the voting securities of a publicly traded corporation constitutes the acquisition of "control" and provides that the acquisition of more than 5% of such voting securities person not therefore in "control" shall be deemed to constitute the acquisition of "control." Depending upon the number of Shares purchased by the Purchaser, the key may take the position that the acquisition of Shares by the Purchaser pursuant to the Offer would constitute acquisition of "control" of the Company and, therefore, constitute control of its Canadian subsidiaries within the meaning of the Act. If the Act were to require such "control" and the acquisition of such "control" were to be within the scope of the Act and were not approved by the Federal Cabinet, Minister could make application to a Canadian court to issue an order restraining any "control" of such Canadian subsidiaries by the Purchaser. Such an order could contain any provision which in the opinion of the court was necessary in the circumstances, possibly including without limitation the sale or other disposition by the Purchaser of such Canadian subsidiaries on such terms and conditions court deemed just and reasonable.

The Annual Report on Form 10-K of the Company for the year ended December 31, 1975 indicates that the Company holds 68,909 net non-producing acres of working leasehold acreage in the British sector of the North Sea, which constitutes approximately 23% of the total non-producing net acres of working leasehold and leasehold acreage held by the Company at that date as set forth in such 10-K Report. The Annual Report also indicates that the Company's operations in the North Sea are being conducted through a subsidiary of the Company, the British Petroleum Exploration Company (BPEC), which was formed in the drilling of a well in the British sector of the North Sea which proved to be non-productive, and that "the Company does not intend to operate further in drilling or exploring in the North Sea and was influenced in this regard by the announced intention of the British government to appropriate, under certain circumstances, up to 51% of the petroleum licenses granted by that government." The Purchaser understands that pursuant to United Kingdom laws currently in effect, acquisition of control of the Company's license for rights in the North Sea could result in revocation of such license. If the number of Shares purchased by the Purchaser pursuant to the Offer result in a finding by the United Kingdom government that control of the license has changed, the United Kingdom government may revoke the license and effect a further change in control, if required, it effected. Although the Purchaser can make no prediction as to whether or not such revocation will be required, whether or not any such revocation would have a material effect upon the Company's view of the statement of the Company in its 1975 Annual Report, the Purchaser believes that even if such a revocation were to occur the effect upon the business of the Company as a whole would not be material.

Except as set forth above, the Purchaser is not aware of any approval or action of the United States or foreign governmental or administrative agency which would

be required for the acquisition of Shares by the Purchaser as contemplated herein. Should any such approval or action be required, it will be sought, but there is no present intent to delay the purchase of Shares tendered pursuant to the Offer pending the receipt of such approval. There is no assurance that any such approval or action, if needed, would be obtained, or that adverse consequences might not result to the Company's business, or that certain parts of the Company's business might not have to be disposed of, if such approvals were not obtained.

Based on a preliminary review of the Company's business, the Purchaser has formed no opinion as to whether the acquisition by the Purchaser of any such Shares, or any subsequent combining of the Company with the Purchaser or an affiliate of the Purchaser, will violate the antitrust laws. The Offer has not been submitted for review by the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice or the Federal Trade Commission.

Certain Information Concerning the Purchaser. The Purchaser is an indirectly held wholly owned subsidiary of Hamilton Brothers Petroleum Corporation (which, together with its wholly owned subsidiaries, is herein sometimes referred to as the "Parent"). The Parent was formed under the laws of the State of Texas for the purpose of making the Offer and acquiring the Shares. The Purchaser is a non-union capitalized and presently conducts no business. The Parent is an international oil and gas exploration and production company that began operations in 1969. At the present time its producing properties are located principally in Canada, the North Sea and the United States. In its exploratory activities, the Parent joint ventures with its wholly owned subsidiary Hamilton Brothers Exploration Company and with its affiliate, Hamilton Brothers Oil Company and certain of its affiliates. Each year the Parent reports its financial results to its stockholders and its directors. The Parent's interests acquired during a calendar year in accordance with its interest in that year's exploration joint venture.

The names, business addresses and principal occupations of the officers and directors of the Purchaser, of its immediate parent, Hamilton Brothers Oil and Gas Corporation, and of the Parent, Hamilton Brothers Petroleum Corporation, are set forth in Exhibit A hereto. Messrs. Frederic C. Hamilton and Ferris F. Hamilton each own 1,463,343 shares of the Class A Stock of the Parent, constituting an aggregate of approximately 47% of the voting power of the outstanding stock of the Parent. Messrs. Hamilton may be deemed to be controlling stockholders of the Parent and the Purchaser.

Neither the Parent nor the Purchaser nor any of their subsidiaries or affiliates nor, to the best of the knowledge of the Parent and the Purchaser, any director or officer of the Parent or the Purchaser or their associates beneficially own, nor has any right to acquire directly or indirectly, any Shares, except that Mr. Frederic C. Hamilton, Chairman of the Board of the Parent, President of the Purchaser, is a trustee and beneficiary of a trust which holds 1,000 shares, and that children of Mr. Robert G. Stone, Jr., a Director of the Parent, own an aggregate of 636 shares. No transactions in the Shares were entered into during the past 60 days by or for the account of the Purchaser or the Parent or any of their subsidiaries or affiliates or, to the best of the Purchaser's knowledge, by or for the account of any of their officers, directors or associates. Neither the Parent nor the Purchaser nor any of their subsidiaries or affiliates nor, to the best of the knowledge of the Parent and the Purchaser, has any contract, arrangement or understanding with any person with respect to any securities of the Company, including but not limited to transfers of any securities of the Company, joint ventures, loan or option arrangements, puts or calls, guarantees of loans, guarantees against loss or guarantees of profits, division of losses or profits, or the giving of any security interest, except as set forth in Section 7 "Source and Amount of Funds." For information as to the financial condition of the Parent, see Section 5 "Certain Information Concerning the Shares and the Company." Except for a small investment in one non-producing leasehold in which the Company also has an interest, the Purchaser does not, to its best knowledge, participate with the Parent in any property or project.

The Parent is subject to the informational filing requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and in accordance therewith is obligated to file reports and other information with the Commission relating to its business, financial statements and other matters. Information, as of particular dates concerning the Parent's directors and officers, is set forth in Exhibit A hereto. The Parent is also subject to the reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the rules and regulations thereunder. The Parent is required to be disclosed in proxy statements distributed to the Parent's stockholders and filed with the Commission. Such reports, proxy statements and other information may be inspected and copies thereof may be obtained from the Commission at the same place and in the same manner as set forth with respect to the Company in Section 5 "Certain Information Concerning the Shares and the Company."

Source and Amount of Funds. The Purchaser intends to finance the entire cost of the purchase of the Shares through bank borrowings, but the Purchaser may also use the proceeds of the sale of the 1,500,000 Shares which are being offered in this Offer as purchased, the price to be paid by the Purchaser plus related fees and expenses will be approximately \$92,750,000. The Purchaser has obtained a commitment pursuant to which two banks will furnish to the Purchaser, funds to a maximum of \$175,000,000, subject to completion of this Offer and various conditions of the commitment as noted below. Borrowings under the commitment may be used initially for the purchase of Shares and payment of expenses of the Offer and after completion of the Offer, for the purchase of Shares or for any other transactions for combining the Company with the Purchaser or a wholly owned subsidiary thereof. The Purchaser may seek additional financing.

The commitment provides for loans on the following basis: Borrowings under the commitment may be made until December 31, 1977 and are required to be repaid in 26 substantially equal quarterly installments commencing July 1, 1977 and with the last installment due on October 1, 1983. The Purchaser may elect to borrow either domestic U.S. dollars or Eurodollars. Interest will be payable quarterly at an annual rate, in the case of Eurodollar loans, equal to the London-U.S. Dollar Interbank Offer Rate for the maturity as determined by the principal lending bank (the "Bank") plus 1% per annum. The maximum amount of the loan plus interest on the first \$130,000,000 of such loans for the first four years of the term of the loans. In the case of domestic U.S. dollar loans, interest will be payable quarterly at the annual rate of 12 1/2% of the Bank's prime rate (or, if elected by the Purchaser on or before the date of the initial borrowing, 11 1/2% of such prime rate plus compensating balances in an amount equal to 10% of such loans), except that for the first four years of the term of the loans, interest on the first \$130,000,000 thereof will be at the annual interest rate of 12 1/2% of such prime rate (or, if elected by the Purchaser on or before the date of the initial borrowing, 11 1/2% thereof plus compensating balances in an amount equal to 10% of such loans). The Purchaser has agreed to pay a standby fee on the unused portion of the commitment at the rate of 1/4 of 1% per annum until December 31, 1977 and has paid a commitment fee of 1/4 of 1% of the total amount of the commitment, plus the amount of the standby fee, to the Bank on the date of the Bank of up to \$100,000 and to reimburse it for certain expenses. The Purchaser will have the right to prepay, without penalty, all or any part of the loans at any time in the case of domestic U.S. loans or on the last day of an interest determination period in the case of Eurodollar loans. The amount of the loans in excess of the first \$130,000,000 thereof will be subject to mandatory prepayment on December 31, 1978, unless the Company shall have theretofore merged or otherwise combined with the Purchaser or a wholly owned subsidiary of the Purchaser or liquidated and the Bank shall have been provided with additional security acceptable to it. See Section 8 "Purpose of the Offer." The loans will be guaranteed by the Parent and secured by the following: a pledge of all of the Parent's producing oil and gas property interests in Canada and the United States, a pledge of all of the capital stock of a subsidiary of the Parent to receive production from the Parent's interest in the producing Argyle field in the United Kingdom Sector of the North Sea and an assignment, subject to appropriate governmental clearance, by such subsidiary of the proceeds from the sale of such production. In addition, it is contemplated that a portion of the loans may be secured by a pledge of Shares acquired by the Purchaser subject to compliance with applicable margin rules.

The closing of such loans is subject to the satisfaction of appropriate conditions for such loans, including the execution of a satisfactory loan agreement and appropriate security documents and the completion of recordings and filings relating to the security documents, the receipt of favorable opinions of counsel for the Purchaser and the Bank, including an opinion as to the effectiveness of the security documents, the receipt of favorable opinions of counsel for the Purchaser and the Bank, and the effect on the ability of the Purchaser to repay the loans, the accuracy of the Purchaser's warranties and representations and certain matters usual to bank loan agreements. The loan agreement will impose various restrictions on the Purchaser if the borrowings thereunder exceed approximately \$150,000,000, including restrictions relating to additional indebtedness, working capital, dividends and purchases of real estate located in the United States. Such restrictions, capital expenditures, disposition or encumbrance of assets and other matters.

The Purchaser plans to repay the loans for the purchase of 1,500,000 Shares with funds generated in the course of its business, but if and when the Company is merged or otherwise combined with the Purchaser (or a wholly owned subsidiary of the Purchaser) or liquidated, the combined assets will be available for debt service. If the funds required for the purchase of the Shares and costs related thereto exceed approximately \$130,000,000 (which would involve the purchase of approximately 2,115,000 Shares or approximately 66 2/3% of the presently outstanding Shares), the Purchaser may not, if a merger or combination with or liquidation of the Company is not accomplished, have sufficient cash flow to repay the loans under the terms provided in the commitment. If sufficient cash flow were not generated by the Purchaser, it would be obligated to seek alternate means to handle its debt service. Such means might include modification of the terms of the loan agreement, additional financing, sale of Shares of the Company purchased in the Offer or other assets of the Purchaser, or sale of equity securities of the Parent. No assurance can be given that such alternate means would be obtainable or, if obtainable, that the terms thereof would be favorable. See Section 8 "Purpose of the Offer."

Purpose of the Offer. The Purchaser is seeking effective control of the Company and ultimately a combination of the Company with the Purchaser or the Parent. If the Purchaser acquires any Shares pursuant to the Offer, the Purchaser presently intends, irrespective of the fact that the Company has held its 1976 Annual Meeting for the election of directors, to seek representation on the Company's Board of Directors, and, depending upon such working relationship as may develop with present management of the Company, the Purchaser may seek the maximum representation on the Company's Board of Directors as ownership of such Shares would warrant or permit, including control of the Board of Directors. In such connection the Purchaser may request the Company or the Purchaser itself may call a special meeting of stockholders for such purpose. The Purchaser understands that the Texas Business Corporation Act provides for the calling of a special meeting of stockholders by the holder of 10% of the total number of shares of the Company. If the Purchaser acquires more than 50% of the outstanding Shares, it will be in a position to elect all the directors of the Company, and the remaining stockholders of the Company will not be able to elect any directors. The Purchaser has not discussed with the Company whether any of its directors and officers wish to retain their positions upon completion of the Offer, and it has not determined whether it would attempt to replace some or all of such persons, except that the Purchaser may seek to obtain control of the Board of Directors of the Company.

Upon completion of the Offer, the Purchaser intends to consider what action, if any, it may wish to take with respect to the remaining Shares. Among other things, the Purchaser may propose a merger or other combination between the Purchaser (or a wholly owned subsidiary of the Purchaser) and the Company or a liquidation of the Company. Any such merger or combination might be on terms more attractive or less attractive than the Offer, including, without limitation, a higher or lower price or the payment of cash or the issuance of debt or equity securities or any combination thereof in exchange for Shares. There can, of course, be no assurance that any such transaction will be proposed by the Purchaser or consummated, or, if such were proposed, what the terms thereof would be or whether such transaction would be taxable or non-taxable to holders of Shares (see Section 3 "Payment of Purchase Price; Tax Consequences"), but the Purchaser intends that any such terms would be fair and

equitable to the stockholders of both the Company and Purchaser and would be based upon such factors as are appropriate under conditions prevailing at the time. Any such merger would be subject to a vote of stockholders of the Company (unless the Purchaser acquires at least 90% of the outstanding Shares, in which case it would have the right to cause such a merger without calling a stockholders meeting to vote on such merger); if the Purchaser acquires at least two-thirds of the outstanding Shares the votes of such Shares will be sufficient to approve such a merger without the votes of other stockholders. The Purchaser believes that under the Texas Business Corporation Act, in the event of a merger or consolidation with, or a sale, lease, exchange or other disposition of all or substantially all of the Company's assets to, the Purchaser or any other person, the holders of Shares would have the right to elect to receive the appraised "fair value" of their Shares in lieu of the cash, securities or other property otherwise issuable to them under the terms of such transaction.

The Purchaser believes that a combination of the Company and the Purchaser would be desirable as it would result in a larger economic entity with a more balanced geographical distribution of oil and gas properties which would be able to compete more effectively in the industry. Depending upon the number of Shares purchased pursuant to the Offer, complete acquisition of the Company after the conclusion of the Offer may also be important to the Purchaser so as to make the assets of the Company available to help service the bank indebtedness being incurred by the Purchaser (see Section 7 "Source and Amount of Funds") and so as to eliminate potential conflicts of interest between the business of the Company and the business of the Purchaser and its subsidiaries and affiliates as discussed below. The Purchaser might also obtain income tax benefits if any such transaction should result in an increased tax basis for the assets of the Company.

If the Purchaser should acquire Shares representing more than 33 1/3% of the total number of Shares outstanding, it would be in a position, by reason of provisions of the Texas Business Corporation Act, to prevent the Company from (i) consummating mergers or consolidations, (ii) selling, leasing, exchanging or otherwise disposing of all or substantially all of its assets (other than in the ordinary course of its business) or (iii) dissolving. The Purchaser would be in a position, by reason of the provisions of the Texas Business Corporation Act, to cause the Company to take any of such actions if it should acquire Shares representing 66 2/3% of the total number of Shares outstanding. Based upon the Company's 10-Q Report for the period ended June 30, 1976 and assuming that no Shares are issued upon exercise of stock options or otherwise, the Purchaser believes that the smallest number of Shares which would represent more than 33 1/3% of the number of Shares outstanding at June 30, 1976, would be 1,041,111 Shares which the smallest number of Shares which would represent 66 2/3% of the total number of Shares outstanding at that date would be 2,097,422.

The notes to the consolidated financial statements of the Company at December 31, 1975 included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K indicate that while certain long term debt of the Company (approximately \$1,000,000) is due December 31, 1975) remains outstanding, the Company is prohibited, among other matters, without the prior consent of the lenders, from merging or consolidating with other corporations where the Company is not the surviving corporation or changing its top management or normal course of business. Whether the lenders would consent to proposals of the Purchaser cannot be predicted nor what action, if any, the Purchaser will propose if the lenders do not consent.

Because both the Company and the Purchaser and its subsidiaries and affiliates are engaged in oil and gas exploration activities, until complete acquisition of the Company by the Purchaser has been accomplished, the management of the Company participates in management of the Company, such management may have conflicts of interest with respect to duties to the Company, to the Purchaser and to affiliates of the Purchaser, particularly with respect to seeking acquisition of additional oil and gas properties for exploration purposes. In view of such potential conflicts of interest, it is the present intention of the Purchaser, so long as completion of the acquisition of the Company by the Purchaser has not been accomplished, to maintain the Company as a separate staff which functions with respect to evaluation and acquisition of oil and gas properties for exploration purposes. Such intention, however, is subject to change and may be affected by review of the operations of the Company by personnel of the Purchaser after completion of this Offer.

Except as set forth herein, the Purchaser has no present intention with respect to liquidation of the Company, sale of its assets or its merger with any other person or the making of any other major changes in its business or corporate structure or management. The Purchaser nevertheless reserves the right at some future date to make such changes or to propose major transactions affecting the Company and decisions in the respect may be affected by the Purchaser's review of the operations of the Company after completion of this Offer. The Purchaser also reserves the right to acquire additional Shares following expiration of the Offer through private purchases, market transactions or otherwise on terms and at prices determined by it which may be more or less favorable than those of the Offer or to dispose of any or all of the Shares acquired by the Purchaser. There are substantial restrictions on any such dispositions pursuant to the Securities Act of 1933 and Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the rules and regulations thereunder.

Dividends and Distributions. If the Company should declare any dividend or distribution or issue any rights with respect to the Shares, which are payable to holders of record determined as of a date prior to the transfer to the name of the Purchaser, on the stock transfer records of the Company of the Shares purchased pursuant to the Offer, then (a) the purchase price for the Shares purchased pursuant to the Offer may be reduced by the amount of any cash dividends; and (b) the gross amount of any other such distributions or rights may be required to be remitted by the tendering stockholders to the Depository or to the Forwarding Agent for forwarding to the Depository for the account of the Purchaser, and pending such remittance or appropriate assurance thereof, the Purchaser may withhold the purchase price or deduct therefrom the purchase price by the amount of value of such distributions or rights as to any Shares purchased by the Purchaser but not transferred to the name of the Purchaser prior to the record date thereof. If, during the pendency of the Offer, the Company should split the Shares or combine or otherwise change the Shares, subject to Section 12 hereof, the Purchaser may make appropriate adjustment in the purchase price, the number of Shares offered to be purchased, the fees payable and other terms of the Offer. In this connection, see the recent newspaper article quoted in Section 5 "Certain Information Concerning the Shares and the Company—Business of the Company" above for information regarding a recently announced two-for-one stock split of the Shares proposed by the Company's Board of Directors.

Solicitation and Other Fees. The Purchaser will pay to any broker or dealer (including the Dealer Manager referred to below) which is a member of a registered national securities exchange or of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., or to any person who is a member of such exchange or association, a fee of \$0.25 per share to conform to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the Rules of Fair Practice of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. to the same extent as though it were a member thereof, or to any commercial bank or trust company ("Soliciting Dealer"), the name of which appears in the appropriate space in a Letter of Transmittal and which has solicited the tender to which such Letter of Transmittal relates, a solicitation fee of \$0.25 for each Share purchased pursuant to the Offer and covered by such Letter of Transmittal, plus the purchase price for each Share purchased pursuant to the Offer. No such fee will be paid in respect of Shares tendered by a Soliciting Dealer for its own account unless beneficial ownership thereof was acquired by such Soliciting Dealer in the performance of arbitrage functions. No Soliciting Dealer shall be the agent of the Purchaser, the Dealer Manager, the Depository or the Forwarding Agent for the purpose of the Offer.

Dillon, Read & Co. Inc. is acting as Dealer Manager in connection with the Offer and has acted as financial adviser to the Purchaser in connection with certain matters concerning the Offer. The Purchaser has agreed to pay the Dealer Manager (in addition to any fee to be paid to a Soliciting Dealer) a fee of \$0.20 for each Share purchased hereunder, but such fee will not aggregate less than \$150,000 even if no Shares are purchased. The Dealer Manager will be reimbursed by the Purchaser for its reasonable out-of-pocket expenses, including reasonable counsel fees. The Purchaser has agreed to indemnify the Dealer Manager against certain liabilities and expenses in connection with the Offer.

The Depository and the Forwarding Agent will each receive reasonable and customary compensation from the Purchaser for services relating to the Offer and will be reimbursed for certain out-of-pocket expenses in connection therewith.

Extension of Tender Period; Termination; Amendments. The Purchaser reserves the right, at any time and from time to time, to extend the period of time during which the purchase price for the Shares purchased pursuant to the Offer shall be paid to the Depository. The Purchaser reserves the right to terminate the Offer and not to purchase or pay for any Shares not theretofore purchased or paid for upon the occurrence of any of the conditions specified in Section 12 "Certain Conditions of the Offer", by giving oral or written notice of such termination to the Depository. Any such extension or termination will be followed as promptly as practicable by public announcement thereof.

Certain Conditions of the Offer. The Purchaser shall not be required to purchase or pay for any Shares tendered and may delay acceptance of the Shares tendered and/or suspend or terminate the Offer if, prior to the time of payment for such Shares:

- (a) there shall be threatened, instituted or pending any action or proceeding before any court or governmental agency, by any governmental agency or any other person, domestic or foreign, challenging the acquisition by the Purchaser of any Shares or otherwise directly or indirectly relating to the Offer and affecting the Purchaser or the Company or any of their respective subsidiaries or affiliates;
(b) there shall have been any action taken by any governmental or governmental agency, domestic or foreign, rendering the Purchaser unable to purchase or pay for the Shares or making such purchase or payment illegal;
(c) any change shall occur or be threatened in the business, financial condition, operations or results of operations of the Company and its subsidiaries taken as a whole, or of the Parent and the Parent's subsidiaries taken as a whole, which, in the sole judgment of the Purchaser, is or may be materially adverse, or the Purchaser shall have become aware of any presently existing facts which, in the sole judgment of the Purchaser, have or may have material adverse significance with respect to the value of the Shares;
(d) there shall occur (i) any general suspension of, or limitation on prices for, trading in securities on the New York Stock Exchange, Inc., (ii) a declaration of a banking moratorium by United States or New York authorities, or (iii) a commencement of a war, armed hostilities or other international or national calamity direct or indirect involving the United States;
(e) the number of the recently announced two-for-one stock split and increase in the authorized number of Shares and the change of state of incorporation proposed by the Company's Board of Directors (see Section 5 above), the Company shall have (i) issued, or authorized or proposed the issuance of, additional shares of capital stock of any class or securities convertible into, or rights, warrants or options to acquire, any such shares or other convertible securities, other than Shares issued upon the exercise of stock options or the conversion of securities outstanding on the date hereof, (ii) issued, or authorized or proposed the issuance of, any other securities in respect of, in lieu of, or in substitution for its Shares outstanding on the date hereof, or (iii) authorized or proposed or announced its intention to propose any merger, consolidation, acquisition of assets, disposition of assets or material change in its capitalization, or any comparable event, not in the ordinary course of business;
(f) a tender or exchange offer for some or all of the Shares is made, or publicly proposed to be made, or a merger or other business combination including the Company is proposed to be made, by a person other than the Purchaser; or
(g) any state or Federal statute, rule or regulation shall have been proposed or enacted which, in the sole judgment of the Purchaser, would or might prohibit, restrict or delay consummation of the Offer;

and, in the sole judgment of the Purchaser in any such case, and regardless of the circumstances (including any action by the Purchaser) giving rise to any such condition, such condition makes it inadvisable to proceed with such purchase or payment.

The foregoing conditions are for the sole benefit of the Purchaser and may be waived by the Purchaser in whole or in part. Any determination by the Purchaser concerning the events described in this Section shall be final and binding upon all parties.

13. Miscellaneous. The Offer is not being made to, nor will tenders be accepted from, holders of Shares residing in any jurisdiction in the United States or in any other jurisdiction in which the making or acceptance thereof would not be in compliance with the securities or blue sky laws of such jurisdiction. In any jurisdiction where the securities or blue sky laws require the Offer to be made by a licensed broker or dealer, the Offer shall be deemed to be made on behalf of the Purchaser by one or more registered brokers or dealers which are licensed under the laws of such jurisdiction.

The Purchaser has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a statement on Schedule 13D pursuant to Rule 14d-1 of the General Rules and Regulations under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 furnishing certain additional information with respect to the Offer. Such statement may be examined and copies may be obtained at the same places and in the same manner as set forth with respect to the Company in Section 5.

No soliciting dealer or other person has been authorized to give any information or make any representation on behalf of the Purchaser other than as contained in this Offer to Purchase and in the Letter of Transmittal and, if given or made, such information or representation must not be relied upon as having been authorized.

September 23, 1976

HAMILTON BROTHERS CORPORATION  
1600 Broadway  
Denver, Colorado 80202

Requests for assistance or additional copies hereof and of the Letter of Transmittal may be directed to Dillon, Read & Co. Inc., the Dealer Manager, the Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago, the Depository, or Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, the Forwarding Agent, at their respective addresses or telephone numbers listed below. Stockholders may also contact their local brokers, dealers, banks or trust companies for assistance concerning the Offer. Properly executed facsimile copies of the Letter of Transmittal will be accepted.

The Letter of Transmittal and certificates for your Shares should be sent by you, your broker, bank or trust company to the Depository or the Forwarding Agent as follows:

The Depository

Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago

By mail or by hand:

CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS NATIONAL BANK  
AND TRUST COMPANY OF CHICAGO  
Corporate Securities Division  
231 S. La Salle Street  
[12th Floor]  
Chicago, Illinois 60693

The Forwarding Agent

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company

Mailing Address: Hand Deliveries:  
Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company Special Processing Department  
11th Floor 9th Floor  
4 New York Plaza 4 New York Plaza  
New York, New York 10015 New York, New York 10015

The Dealer Manager

Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.

46 William Street  
New York, New York 10005  
(212) 285-5750

EXHIBIT A

Directors and Officers of Hamilton Brothers Petroleum Corporation (the "Parent"), Hamilton Brothers Oil and Gas Corporation ("Gas Corp.") and Hamilton Brothers Corporation (the "Purchaser")

Name, Principal Occupation and Position with the Parent, Gas Corp. and/or the Purchaser and Business Address

Frederic C. Hamilton, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Hamilton Brothers Petroleum Corporation and Hamilton Brothers Oil and Gas Corporation; President and Director of Hamilton Brothers Corporation and Hamilton Brothers Oil Company; Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and President of Hamilton Brothers Exploration Company; Director of United States Trust Company of New York, The First National Bancorporation, Inc., International Mining Corporation, Gates Learjet Corporation, Van Schick & Company, International Telephone and Telegraph Company and Celanese Corporation, 1600 Broadway, Denver, Colorado 80202.

Ferris F. Hamilton, President and Director of Hamilton Brothers Petroleum Corporation and Hamilton Brothers Oil and Gas Corporation; Vice President and Director of Hamilton Brothers Corporation; Executive Vice President and Director of Hamilton Brothers Oil Company; and Director of Hamilton Brothers Exploration Company, 1600 Broadway, Denver, Colorado 80202.

Charles C. Gates, President of The Gates Rubber Company; Director of Hamilton Brothers Petroleum Corporation, Robinson Brick & Company, Outdoor Sports, Inc., IML Freight, Inc., and Gates Learjet Corporation, The Gates Rubber Company, 999 South Broadway, Denver, Colorado 80209.

Robert M. Jenay, President, Jenay Oil Company, Inc.; Director of Hamilton Brothers Petroleum Corporation, Combustion Engineering, Inc., General Energy Corporation, Houston Natural Gas Corporation, Perini Corporation, Santa Fe International Corporation, Shawmut Corporation, Shawmut Bank of Boston, N.A., and Allied Concrete, Jenay Oil Company, Inc., P.O. Box 100, Chestnut Hill, Mass. 02167.

Belton K. Johnson, Rancher and Investor; Director of Hamilton Brothers Petroleum Corporation, Hamilton Brothers Exploration Company, American Telephone & Telegraph Company, Campbell Soup Company, Chaparral Agri-Service, Inc., Chaparral Aircraft, Inc., First City Bancorporation of Texas, Inc., National Bancshares Corporation of Texas, King Ranch, Inc., National Bank of Commerce, National Finance Credit Corporation of Texas, United States Trust Company of New York, Advisory Director of The Uvalde National Bank; and Partner in Carmel Ranch Company, 2000 NBC Building, San Antonio, Texas 78205.

Howard R. Shuyler, Personal Investments; Director of Hamilton Brothers Petroleum Corporation and Lamar Life Insurance Company; Partner Paclamar Farms; and President and Sole Owner of H. R. Sand Associates, 2300 First National Bank Building, Dallas, Texas 75202.

Robert G. Stone, Jr., Chairman, West India Shipping Company, Inc.; Director of Hamilton Brothers Petroleum Corporation, Chubb Corporation, Freport Minerals Company, Corning Glass Works, Japan Fund, Santa Fe International Corporation, Great Northern Neokosa Corporation, and SOS Consolidated, Inc., West India Shipping Company, Inc., 280 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10017.

A. J. Miller, Treasurer and Assistant Secretary of Hamilton Brothers Petroleum Corporation; Treasurer and Assistant Secretary of Hamilton Brothers Exploration Company; Treasurer, Assistant Secretary and Director of Hamilton Brothers Oil and Gas Corporation; Treasurer, Vice President and Director of Hamilton Brothers Corporation; and Treasurer and Assistant Secretary of Hamilton Brothers Oil Company, 1600 Broadway, Denver, Colorado 80202.

Jay A. Precourt, Vice President of Hamilton Brothers Petroleum Corporation, Hamilton Brothers Oil and Gas Corporation, and Hamilton Brothers Oil Company, 1600 Broadway, Denver, Colorado 80202.

Richard W. Coates, Secretary of Hamilton Brothers Petroleum Corporation, Hamilton Brothers Oil and Gas Corporation, Hamilton Brothers Corporation, Hamilton Brothers Oil Company and Hamilton Brothers Exploration Company, 1600 Broadway, Denver, Colorado 80202.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL  
for Shares of Common Stock of  
Sabine Royalty Corporation  
Hamilton Brothers Corporation

tendered pursuant to the Offer to Purchase dated September 23, 1976 by

TO: CONFIDENTIAL ILLINOIS NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY OF CHICAGO, Depository  
by mail or by hand:  
CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY OF CHICAGO  
Corporate Securities Division, 12th Floor  
231 South La Salle Street  
Chicago, Illinois 60693

TO: MANUFACTURERS HANOVER TRUST COMPANY, Forwarding Agent  
Mailing Address: Hand Deliveries:  
MANUFACTURERS HANOVER TRUST COMPANY  
Special Processing Department  
11th Floor 9th Floor  
4 New York Plaza 4 New York Plaza  
New York, New York 10015 New York, New York 10015

Check here if the certificate is being delivered pursuant to the Offer to Purchase and in accordance with the Letter of Transmittal delivered prior to this date hereof.

Table with 4 columns: Name and Address of Registered Holder, Certificate Number, Total Number of Shares Represented by Certificate, and Number of Shares Represented by Certificate. Includes a Total Shares row.

If you desire to tender fewer than all the shares of Common Stock which are evidenced by any certificate listed above, please indicate the number which you wish to tender. Otherwise, the total number of such shares of Common Stock will be deemed to have been tendered.

TO BE USED ONLY IF CERTIFICATES ARE NOT TRANSMITTED HEREWITH

Form with checkboxes for: a member of a registered national securities exchange, a commercial bank or trust company organized in the United States, a member of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., and a member of the Depository.

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY THE ACCOMPANYING INSTRUCTIONS

The undersigned, the registered holder of the stock certificate(s) referred to above or the assignee of such registered holder, hereby accepts with respect to the shares of Common Stock tendered hereby, the terms of the Offer to Purchase and the Letter of Transmittal, and agrees to execute and deliver to the Depository, the certificates for the shares of Common Stock to be purchased hereunder, and to execute and deliver to the Depository, the certificates for the shares of Common Stock to be purchased hereunder, and to execute and deliver to the Depository, the certificates for the shares of Common Stock to be purchased hereunder...

The undersigned hereby represents and warrants that the undersigned has full power and authority to tender, sell, assign and transfer the Shares tendered hereby and that the Purchaser will acquire good and valid title to the Shares tendered hereby free from all liens, claims, mortgages, charges, encumbrances and other claims, and that the undersigned is not subject to any adverse claim. The undersigned will, upon request, execute and deliver any additional documents deemed by the Depository or the Purchaser to be necessary or desirable to complete the purchase of the Shares tendered hereby.

All authority herein conferred or agreed to be conferred shall survive the death or incapacity of the undersigned, and the undersigned shall be bound upon the death or incapacity of the undersigned by the undersigned's heirs, successors and assigns of the undersigned. Except as stated in the Offer, this Letter of Transmittal is irrevocable.

Unless otherwise indicated herein under Special Payment Instructions, please issue the check for the purchase price and/or the certificates for any unpurchased Shares in the name of the undersigned and mail such check and any such certificates to the undersigned at the address shown below. The undersigned's signature, unless otherwise indicated under Special Delivery Instructions, must be on the check and on the certificates and on the accompanying documents (if any) and must be accompanied by a copy of the undersigned's signature.

The undersigned understands that under certain circumstances described in the Offer, the Purchaser may not be required to purchase all or any portion of the Shares tendered hereby. In that event, the undersigned understands that certificate(s) for Shares not purchased will be returned to the undersigned, or as otherwise indicated under Special Delivery Instructions.

SPECIAL PAYMENT INSTRUCTIONS (See Instruction 5)

To be completed ONLY if certificates for unpurchased Shares and/or check issued in the name of the undersigned, are to be sent to someone other than the undersigned.

Form with fields for Name, Address, and Social Security No.

SPECIAL DELIVERY INSTRUCTIONS

To be completed ONLY if certificates for unpurchased Shares and/or check issued in the name of the undersigned, are to be sent to someone other than the undersigned.

Form with fields for Name, Address, Telephone, and Social Security No.

SOLICITED TENDERS

The undersigned represents that the broker, dealer, commercial bank or trust company which solicited and obtained this tender is:

Form with fields for Name of Firm, Name of Individual, and Address.

SIGN HERE

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_, 1976  
(Must be signed by registered holder(s), or by person(s) authorized to become registered holder(s) by certificate and documents transmitted herewith, or to be transmitted in the case of government certificate(s), if signature is by attorney, executor, administrator, trustee, or assignee on account of the registered holder's incapacity, please set forth full title.)

(Authorized Signature—See Instruction 1)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

Table with 7 columns: Shares Surrendered, Shares Tendered, Shares Accepted, Check No., Date and Amount of Check, Shares Returned, Certificate No., and Check No.

Delivered Prepaid By: \_\_\_\_\_ Checked By: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Certainty of Signature. Signatures on this Letter of Transmittal must be guaranteed by a member of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., or by a commercial bank or trust company located in the United States ("Eligible Institution"). Any signature appearing on any certificate or on this Letter of Transmittal must be accompanied by a copy of the Eligible Institution's signature.

2. Execution and Delivery. This Letter of Transmittal or a facsimile thereof must be properly filled in and signed by the owner or owners of the Shares tendered hereby and should be mailed or delivered with the certificates for such Shares to the Depository or the Forwarding Agent at the appropriate address set forth herein. If such certificates are not available for delivery here-with, an Eligible Institution should execute the necessary of delivery here provided herein. The method of delivery of all documents is at the election and risk of the owner, but it must be registered mail, properly insured, if recommended. No alternative, conditional or contingent tenders will be accepted. All tendering owners of Shares, by execution of this Letter of Transmittal, waive any right to receive any notice of the acceptance of their tender.

People and Business  
Simon Presents Burns of Reserve  
With Treasury's Highest Honor

Secretary of the Treasury William E. Simon broke with precedent yesterday and awarded the Alexander Hamilton award, to Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. The award is normally limited to Treasury employees. Mr. Simon, who sought to keep the award a surprise, lured Dr. Burns to the Treasury late yesterday afternoon, ostensibly to discuss issues involving gold in advance of the annual meeting in Manila of the International Monetary Fund.

Fears that the economic recovery in the United States "is running out of steam are unfounded and exaggerated," according to a leading American banker.

Gabriel Hange, chairman of the Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, said at a news conference yesterday in London that significant corporate spending "should add to the strength of the United States recovery by early 1977."

Mr. Hange said that the healthy increase in orders for machinery over the last several months and reports in the quarter of strong increases in capital appropriations supported this view.

He stressed that the groundwork was being laid now for a "long-term, well-planned expansion that could last well into 1978."

Thomas P. Mullaney, who for the last six years has been president and chief executive officer of Wilson Sporting Goods, a division of PepsiCo, has been elected president of Dart Industries effective Nov. 1. He succeeds Gary A. Childress, 42 years old, who resigned as president of

Ford's 17% Gain Paces Auto Sales  
In Mid-September Despite Strike

DETROIT, Sept. 23—The Ford Motor Company paced the auto industry with a 17 percent sales gain in the Sept. 11-20 period despite the United Auto Workers strike against it. The industry overall reported mid-September sales up 7.9 percent from last year.

Ford dealers had a stock of 480,000 cars, including 150,000 of the 1977 models, when the strike began Sept. 14. That amounted to a 68-day supply at the selling rate then.

The strike came part way through the 10-day sales period, and a Ford spokesman said "its impact was minimal. We might have sold a very few more without the strike, but basically it had no effect."

However, the walkout is expected to start cutting into Ford sales in the current Sept. 21-30 selling period. Analysts said Ford sales would probably remain even or perhaps fall below the year-ago levels in the current period.

All the company's dealers now have about all the cars they can expect to get until the walkout ends.

Selling Rate Is Higher  
There were eight selling days in the Sept. 11-20 period, compared with nine last year. The daily selling rate of 23,025 compared with 21,287 last year and was the third best for the period on record.

The first best of the 1977 models did not officially go on sale until July at Cadillac dealers. But other General Motors divisions and those at Ford and the Chrysler Corporation allowed early sales of some 1977 models in cases where dealers were short of 1976 cars.

Other models do not go on sale officially until Sept. 30 and Oct. 1. Ford said 25 percent of its mid-September sales were 1977 models.

G.M., whose dealers have been complaining for a month about shortages of intermediate and full-sized cars, reported only a 5 percent sales gain and said 45

A Crop Forecaster Considers Rain  
Vital to Nation's Economy in 1977

the private crop reports, many billions of dollars may be at stake in the commodity and food markets and many important economic and political decisions may be based on them, but that realization doesn't faze the dapper, soft-spoken, 53-year-old forecaster.

Seated behind his 10-foot, report-laden desk, frequently fielding calls on six telephones and constantly monitoring the dozen closed-circuit television screens reporting crop prices and charts facing him, Mr. Leslie gave his view of the crop-forecaster's role.

"These estimates," he remarked "are all done for information purposes and to enable our free markets to operate as efficiently as they do. They help every one—farmers, Government officials, traders, transportation people and the numerous companies involved in the business of food and farm products—to respond to the latest crop conditions."

In his most recent crop forecast on Sept. 7 which correctly predicted the size of the declines indicated in a slightly later Department of Agriculture report for this year's near-record corn and soybean crops, Mr. Leslie stressed the effect of inadequate moisture on this year's harvest of those two key crops.

In his typical, succinct and colorful way, he commented: "It is difficult to recall a Sept. 1 (the shortage of moisture was so pronounced and widespread. Unless abnormal moisture appears this fall, or in the spring, next year's crops are portent handikap. If one were a pessimist, reflecting about the possible broad economic ramifications from such a background could make one turn a boozie. Is it time to start thinking about a dry 1977 America?"

His latest reports from Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota and Oklahoma, the leading production states for corn, soybeans and wheat indicate a severe shortage of moisture in 75 to 100 percent of the counties the various farm belt states.

"The cycles of sunspots," Mr. Leslie said, "suggest we are getting abnormal weather patterns in the world. More changing the atmosphere, too. More waste is going into the oceans, and man is creating more dust by extending his land under cultivation. Today, as a result, we have a lack of sufficient moisture reserves for American agricultural production. Unless there is a return to normalcy in moisture in a buildup in moisture reserves in the next six months, it will greatly affect farm and general economic conditions."

This year's estimates have been correct in predicting another set of bumper crops, though the forecasts have been progressively reduced because of drought conditions. Mr. Leslie says the United States will have a big wheat crop this year, but "production of corn and soybeans has been reduced to the point of balance between supplies and demands for next year's crops. Because of the reduced corn crop, farmers have been marketing more stock in 1976, causing prices to be higher. But prices for meat appear to be higher next year as feed supplies dwindle and herds become thinner."

The crop situation here and abroad will also determine the volume of United States farm exports, which have been one of the nation's most important elements in its foreign-trade picture, running at a \$22-billion level in recent years.

But the nation's authoritative crop forecaster strikes a calmer note for the future. "We don't want to be alarmed and nervous beyond the normal," he said, "because we might not get enough rain."

Handwritten signature: J. P. [unclear]

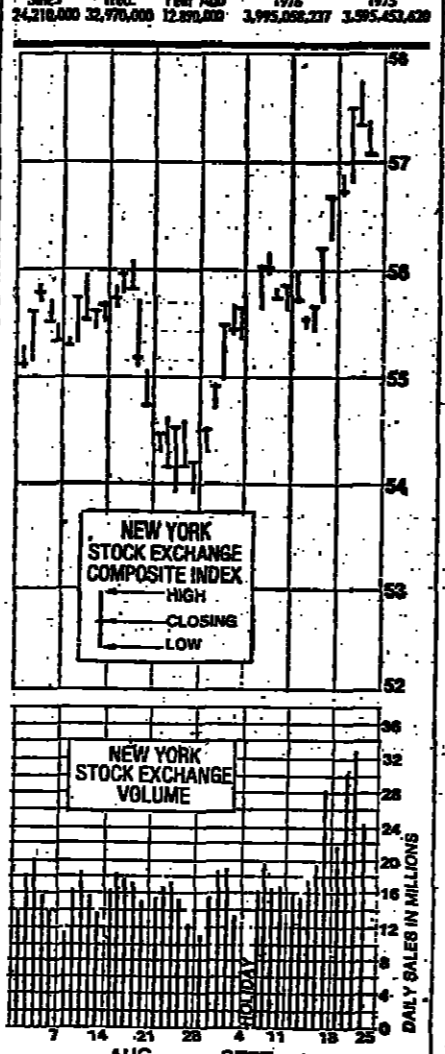


New York Stock Exchange Issues

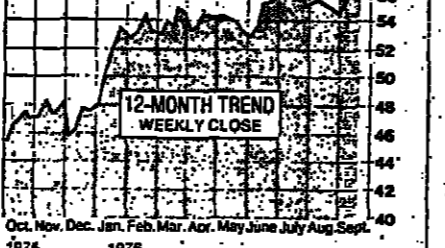
CONSOLIDATED TRADING

Table of stock prices for various companies including Bank of America, Citicorp, and others, listing high, low, and last prices.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1976



NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE VOLUME



12-MONTH TREND

Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept.

Table of stock prices for various companies including American Express, Coca-Cola, and others, listing high, low, and last prices.

Table of stock prices for various companies including General Electric, IBM, and others, listing high, low, and last prices.

Table of stock prices for various companies including Johnson & Johnson, Merck, and others, listing high, low, and last prices.

Stock Market Indicators

Summary of market indicators including NYSE Index, S&P Index, Amex Index, NASDAQ Index, Dow Jones Stock Averages, Consolidated Trading for Amex Issues, O.T.C. Most Active, Market Diary, Dollar Leaders, and Exchanges.



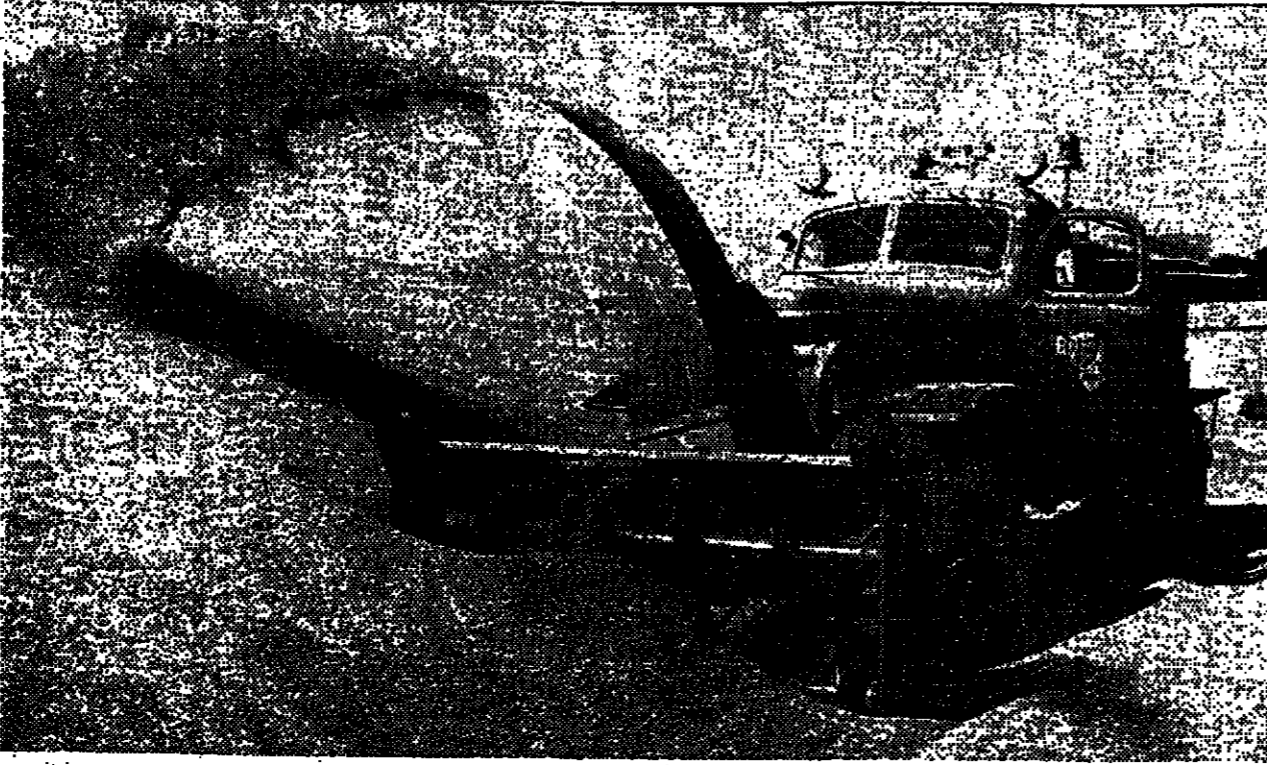




# East Germany's Economy Is Facing a Grain Drain

By ELLEN LEVITZ  
Special to The New York Times

BERLIN, Sept. 17—At the Leipzig fair early this month, Erich Honecker, East Germany's Communist leader, entered the booth of a West shoe manufacturer and, in full television cameras, ordered one pair of shoes for cash.



This snow-clearing vehicle is employed during the summer at the East German Stralsund granary. Crop harvests in general in East Germany this year were not up to Government expectations.

problems are so serious that order may have been the last of time.

Raether, a West German trade official, said that East Germany, to make it losses, would have to increase exports from the West and seek its from Western banks to offset food deliveries.

its economy over this coming spring. East Germany will such as four to five million tons from the West, the trade official said.

declared he could not confirm these figures officially.

Last June, East Germany obtained its largest syndicate loan so far, for \$175 million, from a group of 38 Western banks headed by the Bank of America.

German officials have neither disclosed details of the \$175 million loan nor have they ever announced they were importing grain from the West and needed Western credits.

But in an allusion to the difficulties a few days ago, Mr. Honecker told party officials that "even though dark clouds may threaten, we do not have to open the umbrella right away."

Last year the Russians raised their raw materials prices to world market levels, putting East Germany at a trade disadvantage, that is, in relative prices of exports to imports.

For Bonn, the main interest in the trade is political, linked with the country's common past and the concept of a unified German nation.

## House Leaders Prepare Basic Economic Decisions

farmers willing to leave their state farms, and has begun to efficient farmers or those who bear hand with forced sales to which is causing resentment.

But the Government still faces the dilemma of changing consumption patterns, and reorganizing the price structure.

At this point, the leadership seems determined to stick with its policy of money on food that was getting scarce, the Government decided on some price rises that were supposed to be compensated by income supplements.

relying on credits from the West, which means a high-export program and austerity at home.

One senior party adviser warned that if it were to continue relying on Western trade, Poland would require "institutional changes" with its Western partners.

This a whole complex of pressures, domestic and external, have built up to confront Poland once again with the dilemma of how to use foreign investment for relatively painless growth.

insurance analyst at Faulkner, Dawkins & Sullivan Inc., declared: "I think it hints that the parties which have the power to keep the company alive have decided to do so."

This led to a huge increase of 22.5 percent in the fourth quarter of 1975, in the reserve fund that is set aside against the eventual costs of claims incurred but not finally settled.

The financing just registered now is one of two major elements in Geico's revival. The other is a pact under which 27 other companies agreed to take over about 25 percent of the company's business.

## GEICO'S PROSPECTUS INDICATES RECOVERY

Continued from Page D 1

Research-Cottrell Inc., Bound Brook, N. J., said it had received its largest single order, a \$35 million contract from the Georgia Power Company for the design and construction of four natural draft cooling towers.

Gulf Oil to Buy a Stake In Conoco Offshore Area

The Gulf Oil Corporation announced that it had agreed with the Continental Oil Company to buy a 50 percent interest in six tracts and a 12 1/2 percent interest in a seventh tract acquired by Conoco in the outer mid-Atlantic continental shelf lease sale in New York Aug. 17.

## Home Demand: Torrid and Strong in Some Areas, Weak in Others

is a feast-and-famine text at regional differences in the housing industry, traditional force in the nation's economy.

not all the reasons for the clear, the principal difficulty is to be that some local areas recovered better than others.

the dollar closed at 2,478 Swiss francs, up from 2,469; 2,478 West German marks, from 2,471.5; and 2,555 Dutch guilders, from 2,522.

## Dollar in Europe Shows Strength, but Pound, Lira and French Franc Drop

LONDON, Sept. 23 (AP)—The French franc, the Italian lira and the British pound weakened today, but the American dollar strengthened on European foreign exchange.

In Milan, the dollar rose sharply against the lira as the Italian currency faced renewed downward pressure.

In London, the pound fell to near its record low of \$1.70, set in early June this year, but then rallied to end the day at \$1.711, compared with \$1.715 yesterday.

### New Bond Issues

Issue	Amount	Current Yield	Bid	Asked
Utility Bonds				
AT&T	\$1,000,000	9 1/8	101 1/2	101 1/2
Edison	\$1,000,000	9 1/8	101 1/2	101 1/2
Public Power	\$1,000,000	9 1/8	101 1/2	101 1/2
Industrial Bonds				
General	\$1,000,000	10 1/8	102 1/2	102 1/2
International Issues				
General	\$1,000,000	10 1/8	102 1/2	102 1/2

## Corporation Affairs

### National Semiconductor Expects Lower Net in Its First Quarter

The National Semiconductor Corporation has met with difficulties in manufacturing and expects lower earnings and lower earnings per share in the first quarter ended Sept. 22.

Mr. Spork added that sales for the latest quarter were between \$110 million and \$111 million, but because of the watch problems, the consumer products had experienced a loss in the first quarter.

He said that the watch assembly problems had been completely solved and that sales for all of the 1977 fiscal year would improve from a year earlier.

Firestone Plans Outlays of \$275 Million in '77

The Firestone Tire and Rubber Company will spend about \$275 million on capital projects in 1977 with emphasis on non-tire operations.

\$20 Million More Paid By Lockheed to Banks

An additional \$20 million has been paid back by the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation to banks on Government-guaranteed bank loans.

F.T.C. Judge Orders End To Beltone Sales Policy

A Federal Trade Commission administrative law judge ordered the Beltone Electric Corporation to end a policy under which the Chicago company's hearing aids may be sold only by Beltone dealers.

represented a proportionate share of Continental's acquisition costs, including first-year lease rentals.

### American Airlines Plans Computer Expansion

American Airlines said that it was planning a multimillion-dollar expansion of its \$13 million computer facilities in Tulsa, Okla., to broaden the services of its reservation system.

United Airlines to Order Boeing 727's This Year

United Airlines will order an undetermined number of Boeing 727-200 aircraft before the end of the year, subject to approval from its board of directors.

Source Capital Plans Payment to Holders

A special distribution for one time only of \$4.65 a common share, plus a regular quarterly distribution of 35 cents, for a total of \$5 a share, will be made by Source Capital Inc.

## AMERICANS ARE ACCUSED OF WASTING FUEL ASSETS

PARIS, Sept. 23 (AP)—The International Energy Agency accused Americans today of wasting valuable energy resources because of cheap fuel prices.

Britain Sets Support Operation To Help Burmah Oil Pay Debts

LONDON, Sept. 23 (Reuters)—The British Government today initiated a new support operation to help the Burmah Oil Company pay off dollar loans.

## Companies Report Their Earnings

Company	1976	1975
EMERSON INDUSTRIES (O)	\$2,950,124	\$2,184,794
General	\$2,950,124	\$2,184,794
Net income	\$2,950,124	\$2,184,794
Share price	59 1/2	59 1/2
BACHE GROUP (N)	\$1,788,000	\$4,767,000
General	\$1,788,000	\$4,767,000
Net income	\$1,788,000	\$4,767,000
Share price	100 1/2	100 1/2
CHARMING SHOPPES (O)	\$1,041,000	\$9,823,000
General	\$1,041,000	\$9,823,000
Net income	\$1,041,000	\$9,823,000
Share price	35 1/2	35 1/2
COMPUSEARCH (O)	\$2,300,000	\$2,300,000
General	\$2,300,000	\$2,300,000
Net income	\$2,300,000	\$2,300,000
Share price	200 1/2	200 1/2
DIAMOND INTERNATIONAL (N)	\$1,111,000	\$1,111,000
General	\$1,111,000	\$1,111,000
Net income	\$1,111,000	\$1,111,000
Share price	11 1/2	11 1/2
DEAN WITTER ORGANIZATION (N)	\$201,000,000	\$179,000,000
General	\$201,000,000	\$179,000,000
Net income	\$201,000,000	\$179,000,000
Share price	32 1/2	32 1/2
FAIRMONT FOODS (N)	\$142,000,000	\$132,000,000
General	\$142,000,000	\$132,000,000
Net income	\$142,000,000	\$132,000,000
Share price	25 1/2	25 1/2
NORTHWEST AIRLINES (N)	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000
General	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000
Net income	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000
Share price	1 1/2	1 1/2

American Stock Exchange Transactions: Consolidated Summary of Yesterday's Trading

Main table of stock transactions with columns for stock name, price, volume, and change. Includes sub-sections for Thursday, September 23, 1976, and Friday, September 24, 1976.

Results of Trading in Stock Options

Table showing results of trading in stock options for American Stock Exchange and Chicago Board. Includes columns for option type, price, volume, and open interest.

Handwritten text at the bottom of the page, possibly a signature or note.









CBS SPORTS SPECTACULAR 4-30-6PM SATURDAY

THE MAN WHO BROKE ALI'S JAW JAWS WITH HIM AGAIN.



KEN NORTON MUHAMMAD ALI One of only two men to defeat Ali as a professional. He wants to do it again. He won the rematch with Norton. Barely. Will he win this one?

World Heavyweight Champion Muhammad Ali and challenger Ken Norton meet in a live studio interview just three days before their scheduled championship bout. Pat Summerall referees.

PLUS:

ITALIAN GRAND PRIX

World Driving Champion Niki Lauda's astonishing comeback after near-fatal injuries.

AMERICAN BICENTENNIAL EVEREST EXPEDITION

A report on the arduous progress of the ten men, two women trek.

INTERNATIONAL SUPERBIKE RACE

Some 60 bikers hit speeds of up to 150 MPH. From Laguna Seca Raceway.

BELDANE STAKES

38th running of this \$100,000 added race for fillies and mares. From Belmont Park.

Advertisement for Bombay Gin featuring a portrait of a woman and a bottle of gin. Text: 'You don't have to be Chivas to be regal. Bombay Gin, imported from England. Superbly dry and gentle. One taste and you'll be one of its loyal followers.'

Keystone Ore Captures Little Brown Jug in Runoff

DELAWARE, Ohio, Sept. 23 (AP)—Keystone Ore kept alive the prospects of winning the triple crown of pacing today by taking the Little Brown Jug in a raceoff with Armbr Ranger. Stanley Dancer drove the Bye Bye Byrd colt to victory in the one-mile race for 3-year-olds in 1:57 2/5 over the Delaware Race County Fairground's half-mile track. The winner's purse was \$36,903. Keystone Ore, who won the first leg of the triple crown, the Can Futurity, will try to become the first horse to sweep the three events in the Messenger at Roosevelt Raceway on Oct. 30. Dancer, in winning the jug for the fourth time, urged Keystone Ore past Armbr Ranger on the last turn and defeated Precious Fella, with Del Cameleon in the sulky, by 1 1/2 lengths. Warren Breeze, a longshot, won the second division, with third, a tiring Armbr Ranger finished fifth behind Windshield Wiper, driven by Billy Houghton.



Keystone Ore, driven by Stanley Dancer, winning the 31st Little Brown Jug lead with a time for the half of 0:59 3-5. At three-quarters the time was 1:29 1-5.

Keystone Ore, whose career earnings now are nearly \$427,000 had won the second division in 1:57. Armbr Ranger, driven by Joe O'Brien, took the first division in 1:56 4/5. Keystone Ore, with Dancer and his wife Rachel, among several owners, posted his 22d and 23d victories in 48 starts. This year, the bay colt has piled up \$403,580 on the strength of 17 triumphs in 24 races. The second largest crowd in the 31 years of the classic, 39,708, watched Dancer keep Keystone Ore either in first or second place in his two final trips around the lightning-fast oval. Windshield Wiper went to the top in 2d seconds for the first quarter while Dancer slipped Keystone Ore into the

third and Mandate fourth behind Armbr Ranger. In the first division, Armbr Ranger paid \$2.80, \$2.40 and \$2.20. Precious Fella \$3.60 and \$2.20 and Warm Breeze \$2.20. In the second division, Keystone Ore's mutuels were \$2.60, \$2.20, \$2.20, while Windshield Wiper, \$2.20 and \$2.20 and Raven Hance \$2.20. Keystone Ore's combined times 3:54 2/5 equaled a world record by Bret Hanover in 1965 for age, and gait over a half-mile track.

At Belmont... Keats, an Argentinian-bred 5-year-old, took the lead early and caught the \$25,000 feature, beating Niallto by a neck. Gorgo was third the one-mile race for 3-year-olds and Keats, owned by S. Guanabara, trained by Thomas Root, paid \$4, \$3.40 and \$3. Carrying 119 pounds including Jorge Velasquez, Keats clocked in 1:35 2/5 over a fast track. Niallto, a 4-year-old colt owned by Mrs. G. M. Humphrey, challenged Keats in the stretch. He paid \$5 and \$3.20. Gorgo, a 6-year-old, trailed the runnerup by two lengths and turned \$4.60.

High Tides Around New York

Table with columns for Sandy Hook, Willits Point, Silverpoint, Fire Island, and Morristown. Rows show high and low tide times for various dates in September.

Belmont Racing

RESULTS... BELMONT RACING... SEVENTH-55,000, allow. 3YO and up. 4F. Winner, F. W. Hooper's ch. g. s. by Seabreeze-Ozette. Trainer, J. Vesely, Net. \$2,400. Times—2:25 1/5; 4:51 2/5; 1:09 2/5. O.T.B. Starter PP 1/2 1/4 Fin. Odds... SEVENTH-55,000, allow. 2YO and up. 4F. Winner, M. Wechsler's b. h. s. by Niles G. Trainer, Mark Miller, Net. \$9,000. Times—2:22 1/5; 4:48 1/5; 1:07 2/5. O.T.B. Starter PP 1/2 1/4 Fin. Odds...

Yonkers Racing

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ENTRIES... BELMONT RACING... SEVENTH-55,000, allow. 3YO and up. 4F. Winner, F. W. Hooper's ch. g. s. by Seabreeze-Ozette. Trainer, J. Vesely, Net. \$2,400. Times—2:25 1/5; 4:51 2/5; 1:09 2/5. O.T.B. Starter PP 1/2 1/4 Fin. Odds... SEVENTH-55,000, allow. 2YO and up. 4F. Winner, M. Wechsler's b. h. s. by Niles G. Trainer, Mark Miller, Net. \$9,000. Times—2:22 1/5; 4:48 1/5; 1:07 2/5. O.T.B. Starter PP 1/2 1/4 Fin. Odds...

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Meadowlands Drivers

(Includes races of Sept. 22) Starts 1st 2d 3d 4th... W. Gilmore 147 20 13 15... G. Whelan 95 27 14 15... L. J. Pappalardo 90 14 14 15... R. Remmer 40 10 6 4 4... R. Gaffard 33 9 3 3 3... J. L. Pappalardo 22 9 3 3 3... J. L. Pappalardo 22 9 3 3 3... W. Wellwood 22 9 3 3 3... W. Cameron 22 9 3 3 3

Meadowlands Racing

ENTRIES... MEADOWLANDS RACING... SEVENTH-55,000, allow. 3YO and up. 4F. Winner, F. W. Hooper's ch. g. s. by Seabreeze-Ozette. Trainer, J. Vesely, Net. \$2,400. Times—2:25 1/5; 4:51 2/5; 1:09 2/5. O.T.B. Starter PP 1/2 1/4 Fin. Odds... SEVENTH-55,000, allow. 2YO and up. 4F. Winner, M. Wechsler's b. h. s. by Niles G. Trainer, Mark Miller, Net. \$9,000. Times—2:22 1/5; 4:48 1/5; 1:07 2/5. O.T.B. Starter PP 1/2 1/4 Fin. Odds...

STOCK UP ON MARKET NEWS.

Advertisement for Dial Dow Jones Report (212) 999-4141. Text: 'It's a new service from New York Telephone. You'll hear the latest averages, the most active stocks and news affecting the market. All provided by the world's largest financial news organization, Dow Jones. Reports are updated hourly, 10:15 a.m. to 3:15 p.m. on weekdays, with a summary of the previous day 9:15 to 10:15 a.m. After 4:30 p.m. until the next morning, hear highlights of the day. On weekends, hear an analysis of the week's events. So dial 999-4141. It's one Dow Jones number that always stays the same.'

Belmont Jockeys

Table with columns for Name, Mts., 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th. Lists jockeys like W. Vesely, A. Corcoran, M. Apple, etc.

WEDNESDAY

Table with columns for Race, Name, Odds. Lists races like 1-8:30, 2-9:00, etc.

Boats & Accessories

Here Now! New Uniflite 6' Double Cabin for 1977



ONLY ONE IN NEW YORK AREA! If-A Kind Customized Yacht Featuring...

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CHRIS CRAFT NOVA-WELLCRAFT See the largest display ever at the L.I. Boat Show...

DUFOR SAFARI 27 1973 Sloop, 24 ft. hull, 20 hp. outboard...

1976 AQUARIUS 23' With vinyl stripes, 3 mpg. out. in tank...

RANGER 27 1972 outboard motor, 4.20 hp. outboard...

SUNFISH 535 SUNBIRD (Just 1) \$2095 For sale...

PEARSON VANGUARD 33 1973 motor yacht, 33 ft. hull, 200 hp. outboard...

GULFSTAR 41 1973 motor yacht, 41 ft. hull, 200 hp. outboard...

CHESAPEAKE 37 Very good condition, self-stowed, self-vented...

SAN JUAN 24 1/4 ton motor, fast cruiser, 24 ft. hull...

CHRIS CRAFT CAPRI-26 26 ft. motor yacht, 26 hp. outboard...

1973 Bristol 28-Like New 28 ft. motor yacht, 28 hp. outboard...

ALLIED LUDERS 33 33 ft. motor yacht, 33 hp. outboard...

LOBSTER BOAT 75 75 ft. lobster boat, 75 hp. outboard...

PEARSON 30 (74) 30 ft. motor yacht, 30 hp. outboard...

CHEOY-LEE OFFSHORE 40 40 ft. motor yacht, 40 hp. outboard...

31' SEAFARER YAWL BLT 72 31 ft. yawl, 72 hp. outboard...

30' SLOOP 30 ft. sloop, 30 hp. outboard...

Classic-Herschoff Fish 30 ft. motor yacht, 30 hp. outboard...

SEAFARER 30' Sloop in excellent condition...

O'DAY MARINER, 30 ft. motor yacht, 30 hp. outboard...

For Charter 3886 40' LUXURY MOTOR YACHT For charter in Southern waters...

TEAK WOOD offered in various sizes 20' x 10' x 6' up to 12,000 board ft. 202-24-3188

Miller Shoots Record 63, With Hole-in-One

NAPA, Calif., Sept. 23 (AP)—With his parents looking on from the front lawn of his home, Johnny Miller scored a hole-in-one and went on to a course-record, nine-under-par 63 and the first-round lead in the \$175,000 Kaiser International open golf tournament today.

Miller, who has won the tournament the last two years, started from the 10th tee on the north course of the Silverado Country Club. He scored his ace with a 4-iron shot on the 182-yard 11th hole.

Tucson open, the Bob Hope Classic and the British Open earlier in the year. "After I made it, I turned around and waved to my Mom. I bet she thought that was real neat."



Johnny Miller hitting out of a sand trap yesterday on his way to nine-under-par round at Napa, Calif.

Wright Cards a Record 65 for 211 And Takes Met. P.G.A. by 9 Shots

Special to The New York Times OLD WESTBURY, L.I., Sept. 23 —Jim Wright of Fenway, ignoring gusty and swirling winds, toured the Glen Oaks Club course today in a record 65, seven strokes under par, and won the \$26,000 Izod Metropolitan P.G.A. championship by nine shots with a 211.

last putt from 15 feet that would have put me eight under. But I stroked all my shots well."

The victory, his third in the event, gave him \$5,000 plus \$500 for wearing a shirt of the sponsor. In addition, he clinched the Metropolitan Professional Golfers' Association player-of-the-year award and an additional \$1,000.

In addition to the three triumphs in the Met P.G.A., Wright has captured one New York State title, one Met-Izod Metropolitan P.G.A. tournament, four Long Island P.G.A. tournaments, four international pro-ams in Scotland and the Minuteman at Concord, Mass.

"I had a 62 in the last Westchester Classic, but this had to be my greatest career round because of the difficulty of the course and the conditions," insisted the 36-year-old Wright, an alumnus of Oklahoma State. "I missed the

11th hole. "That hole-in-one lifted me right off my feet," said Miller, who won the

Misses Austin, Berning Tie CALABASAS, Calif., Sept. 23 (UPI)—Debbie Austin, a 28-year-old who has never won on the Ladies Professional Golf Association tour, fired a four-under-par 68 today to join Susie Berning as co-leader in the first round of the \$205,000 Carlton golf tournament.

Miss Austin, a stock pro from West Palm Beach, Fla., handled the 6,218-yard Calabasas Park Country Club layout in 34, 34.

Ferrari to Release Driver MODENA, Italy, Sept. 23 (UPI)—The Ferrari auto company said today it would release Clay Regazzoni from his contract after the Swiss racing driver honors commitments to compete in the final three races of the 1976 Formula One grand prix season. Ferrari had earlier informed Regazzoni, No. 2 team driver behind Niki Lauda, world champion from Austria, it would not rehire him for 1977. Regazzoni is being replaced by Carlos Reutemann of Argentina.

EXCLUSIVE DISCOUNT TICKETS. SAVE UP TO \$13 A PERSON TO THE BIG GRAND PRIX WEEKEND. YOU GOT IT. TOYOTA. See your NY, NJ or Conn. Toyota Dealer.

Vertical text on the left edge of the page, including 'Jug', 'Konkers R', 'Racing', and 'RESULTS'.

Vertical text in the middle-left section, including '3882 For Sale 3882 DOCUMENTED 1976 30' Trojan Tri-Motor Commodore', '43 FT WHEELER OFF SHORE SPORT FISHERMAN MUST SELL', 'HOUSEBOAT 34' DRIFT-R-CRUIZ', 'Documented 1959 Wheeler 37', '57 CONNIE REGENCY', '33' CRUIS-ALONG '61', '1976-24 ft. Sea Roy CC', '23' PEN YAN S/F', '28' J. ALLAMAND HT EXP', 'GRAND BANKS-36', '30' CHRIS CRAFT', 'STRAM', 'COMMANDER', '40' Cab Car', 'uscom 42' D/C', 'TAR Trawler', '125' CRUISER', '37' TRIMARAN '69 SIMONS', '37' ISLANDER', 'VANGUARD 32', '21' Catalina Victory Sloop', 'HUNTER 25', 'S/F '65'.

Vertical text in the middle-right section, including 'PEARSON VANGUARD 33', 'GULFSTAR 41', 'CHESAPEAKE 37', 'SAN JUAN 24', 'CHRIS CRAFT CAPRI-26', '1973 Bristol 28-Like New', 'ALLIED LUDERS 33', 'LOBSTER BOAT 75', 'PEARSON 30 (74)', 'CHEOY-LEE OFFSHORE 40', '31' SEAFARER YAWL BLT 72', '30' SLOOP', 'Classic-Herschoff Fish', 'SEAFARER 30' Sloop in excellent condition', 'O'DAY MARINER, 30 ft. motor yacht', 'For Charter 3886', '40' LUXURY MOTOR YACHT', 'RARE Opportunity in charter 75 ft. motor yacht', 'Professional Marine Svcs. 3810', 'MARINE SURVEYS', 'Waterfront Properties 3834', 'WHITSTONE, 30 ft. motor yacht', '3836', 'TEAK WOOD', 'DOGS, CATS AND OTHER PETS', 'Bugs 3882', 'ARFAN BOUND PUPS-AKC reg.', 'COCKER SPANIELS-AKC REG.', 'ENGLISH SPRINGER SPANIEL PUPS', 'GERMAN SHEPHERD-Solid black, etc.', 'GOLDEN RETRIEVER PUPS-AKC', 'IRISH SETTERS-AKC 3 m. Champs', 'NEWFOUNDLAND PUPS - Black, etc.', 'OLD ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS-AKC', 'RHODESIAN RIDGEBACK 2 yr. male', 'ROTWEILER-AKC, two 10 wk. old', 'ST. BERNARD PUPPY-AKC registered', 'ABYSSINIAN KITTENS', 'BALAISE Female kitten, Snowball', 'THUNDERBOLT 1 yr. 2 m. Black German Shepherd puppy, will make good guard dog, \$15-20-498 Year.



RANGERS AT GARDEN: Brad Park of the Bruins, foreground, checking Pat Hickey of Rangers in second period last night. Rangers won exhibition, 7-3.

### Orioles Sweep Series, Delay Yankees' Bid

Continued from Page D15, Col. 1

put any sign on. I don't think I've ever seen that done before in the majors." Who should have covered third when Nettles went in for the bunt? "I guess the catcher [Thurman Munson] has to go like hell," Weaver said. "That's what I would think. The pitcher's first instinct is to go for the ball."

With Blair safely tucked at third, Hunter walked Lee May intentionally, but Singleton grounded a single past a diving Chambliss into right field. Bob Bailor, running for May, reached third on the hit, but was thrown out a minute later when he tagged up and tried to score after Tony Muser's fly to Velez in left.

Orioles Dominate Yankees The Orioles ran their record at the Stadium this season to eight victories in nine games, something no other team came close to doing this year. Over all, Baltimore won the season series, 13-5.

After scoring seven runs in the first two innings of this series' first game, the Yankees scored only four runs in 35 innings, hardly a formula for wrapping up championships.

"The worst thing you can do is start worrying," said Randolph, who drove in the only Yankee run last night. "This is part of the game. Baltimore wasn't about to lay down for us. Nobody's worried. At least I'm not."

Hunter pitched brilliantly for the first six innings and reminded people of the pitcher he was last year, when he won 23 games in his initial Yankee season.

### Yankees' Box Score

Table with columns for Baltimore (A) and Yankees (A). Rows include player names, positions, and statistics like AB, R, H, E, and Totals.

### Pirates Stave Off Defeat in Ninth Beat Cubs in 10th on Rookie's Hit

Continued from Page D15

almost impossible, but we've got to keep trying." When Stargell fell down retrieving the ball he had dropped in the bottom of the ninth, Ott looked down at third, saw Tabb coming to the plate and thought: "Here goes." Then Willie's off-balance throw came to the first-base side of the plate, which made it impossible for Ott to block out the runner.

"I had to swing around the wrong way," Ott explained, "but as it turned out, it was the only way I could have tagged him. For once, luck was on our side."

For Manager Danny Murtaugh of Pittsburgh, luck still has to find him. While watching a pitching prospect warm up in the bullpen before the game, a wild throw struck him in the left ankle. After having it bandaged, Murtaugh remained in the warm clubhouse and left the managing chores to Don Osborne and Bob Skinner.

The day before, Danny chipped a tooth off a denture while brushing. Through all of this, of course, the Pirates had played five one-run games and lost three of them.

"I watched 'General Hospital' on TV," Murtaugh said. "It seemed fitting."

### People in Sports

### Buckner Finally Accepts Bucks' Multiyear Contract

Ending negotiations that had been going on since the end of the Olympic Games in Montreal, Quinn Buckner yesterday signed a multi-year contract with the Milwaukee Bucks. The 6-foot-3-inch guard from Indiana University, who was the captain of the United States basketball team that won a gold medal in the Olympics, was the No. 1 choice of the Bucks in the college player draft. The terms of the contract were not disclosed.

Buckner was a starting guard for four years at Indiana and last season averaged 8.9 points as the Hoosiers won the National Collegiate championship. The Bucks also signed Alex English of South Carolina, their selection in the second round of the draft. The 6-8 forward averaged 22.6 points and 10.3 rebounds for the Gamecocks.

With the signing of Buckner, only three first-round draft picks remain unassigned by National Basketball Association teams. They are Scott May of Indiana, picked by the Chicago Bulls; Mitch Kupchak of North Carolina, by the Washington Bullets; and Wally Walker of Virginia, by the Portland Trail Blazers.

Niki Lauda of Austria, the racing car driver whose face was partly disfigured by burns in a crash on Aug. 1, may seek facial surgery before the end of the year in Brazil, London or Vienna.

"We have been shopping around for the best specialist in plastic surgery," said Wilhelm Dungi, Lauda's personal masseur.

Wayne Stephenson, who was the

starting goalie for the Philadelphia Flyers last season, has asked the National Hockey League team to trade him. Acquired two years ago from St. Louis as a back-up goalie to Bernie Parent, Stephenson played in 66 games last season when Parent was sidelined with a neck injury.

He compiled a 2.58 goals-against average and led the Flyers into the final of the Stanley Cup playoffs where they lost to the Montreal Canadiens. Stephenson contends that his original contract was based on the premise that he would be a substitute and that it should be renegotiated after his performance last season. The ability of Parent to return as a starting goalie is still in doubt.

Bill Vecek, the president of the Chicago White Sox, has signed Max Patkin, as a coach for the team's final home series starting tonight against the Oakland A's. Patkin, who was a comedian-coach for Vecek in 1948 when Vecek owned the Cleveland Indians, will perform tomorrow night when a sellout crowd is expected for "Bill Vecek Appreciation Night."

Mike Henley, a running back who gained 72 yards for Auburn in an opening-game loss to Arizona, has been charged in Opelika, Ala., with selling marijuana. A grand jury returned a two-count indictment and released Henley on \$5,000 bond with trial set for Oct. 11.

THOMAS ROGERS

### Erving and Hughes of Nets Away As Team Takes Physical Exams

Continued from Page D15

guards (Dennis DuVal, Lee Winfield and Pete Davis).

Three Pistons Skip Physical DETROIT, Sept. 23 (UPI)—Three members of the Detroit Pistons failed to appear today when the N.B.A. team had its physical examinations.

But the other 20 players, who will be reporting tomorrow when Detroit opens its training camp at Crisler Arena on the University of Michigan campus, passed their examinations and were declared ready to take part in workouts.

Curtis Rowe, a forward; Roger Brown, a center, and Marvin Barnes, who was a star forward in the A.B.A.,

were absent when doctors gave the 20 other players their physicals.

Havlicek and Silas Absent BUZZARDS BAY, Mass., Sept. 23 (AP)—John Havlicek and Paul Silas failed to appear at the opening of the Boston Celtics' training camp today and were threatened with stiff fines by General Manager Red Auerbach.

"As far as we're concerned, they're under contract and should be here," Auerbach said. "Their contracts may have expired, but they still have an option year."

Havlicek, the fourth-highest scorer in N.B.A. history, and Silas, a powerful forward, were the only players absent from the Celtics' camp, at Massachusetts Maritime Academy, on the Cape Cod Canal. Seventeen were on hand.

### Walk Shows Determination As the Knicks Open Camp

Continued from Page D15

and Larry McNeill, acquired from Kansas City in a trade, and Jan Van Breda Kolff, chosen by the Nets in the A.B.A. dispersal draft.

Among others invited to camp for tryouts are five centers (Bill Campion, John Hummer, Steve Patterson, Earl Williams and Mel Daniels) and three forwards (Bill Bradley, Jim McMillan, Bill Bradley, Gianelli, Shelton and Jackson).

Walk has two years remaining on his contract, and this in addition to his added weight and hard work during the offseason could persuade Coach Red Holzman to carry three centers, especially since Gianelli can also play forward.

Kings Tie Islanders, 4-4, On Late Goal by Stamler LOS ANGELES, Sept. 23 (AP)—Lorne Stamler scored midway in the third period last night to help Los Angeles gain a 4-4 tie with the New York Islanders in a preseason National Hockey League game.

Jean Potvin, with two goals, and Jude Drouin, with one goal and two assists, led the Islander attack against the Kings. Potvin snapped a 3-3 deadlock at 7:49 of the final period when his shot deflected into the net from five feet out to give New York a short-lived 4-3 lead. Stamler then tied it less than two minutes later when he scored after Jimmy Smith made a fine save on a shot by Gene Carr.

choice in the college draft, and Rick Bullock, a 6-9, 230-pounder out of Texas Tech who showed promise in the rookie camp.

Unless there are some trades—and Eddie Donovan, the general manager, is still looking—10 spots appear to be definitely filled. The backcourt will have Walt Frazier, Earl Monroe, Butch Beard and Ticky Burden, and the frontcourt Spencer Haywood, Jim McMillan, Bill Bradley, Gianelli, Shelton and Jackson.

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### Major League Scores

Table showing scores for various MLB games including Milwaukee vs Boston, Minnesota vs Chicago, and Philadelphia vs St. Louis.

Table showing scores for Wednesday night games including Philadelphia vs St. Louis, San Diego vs Cincinnati, and Los Angeles vs Houston.

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### Dodger Pitcher Wins 20th Game: Don Sutton in a Fight Against San Francisco Wednesday Night. The Dodgers won.

United Press International

Don Sutton, the Dodgers' ace pitcher, won his 20th career game Wednesday night by leading his team to a 4-1 victory over the San Francisco Giants.

Sutton pitched a complete game, allowing only one run on three hits and striking out seven batters. He earned the win after a 2-1 lead in the eighth inning.

The Dodgers' offense was led by Steve Garvey, who hit a home run in the fourth inning. The Giants' pitcher, Tom Seaver, pitched a strong game, allowing only two runs on four hits and striking out six batters.

The game was a defensive struggle, with both teams committing few errors. Sutton's performance was particularly impressive as he held the Giants to a single run throughout the game.

The victory moved Sutton to 20 wins on the season, a career high for him. The Dodgers' record now stands at 11-11, while the Giants are 10-10.

The game was played at Candlestick Park in San Francisco. The attendance was 28,000. The game lasted 2 hours and 45 minutes.

Box score: Dodgers 4, Giants 1. Dodgers: Sutton (20-10), Garvey (1-1), Piazza (1-1), Rice (1-1), Rose (1-1), Gandy (1-1). Giants: Seaver (10-10), Bonds (1-1), McCovey (1-1), Sosa (1-1), Guerrero (1-1), Williams (1-1).

### Yankees' Records

Table showing batting records for Yankees players including Rivers, Almon, and Chisholm.

Table showing pitching records for Yankees players including Jackson, Suppan, and Ellis.

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### The Standings

Table showing standings for the American League and National League.

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Off Defeat  
10th on R

# Jets and Giants Billed for Games On Road With Tough Foes Sunday

By WILLIAM N. WALLACE

Four defeats in their first four games for the Giants and Jets mark the poorest combined start ever for New York's two pro football teams. So the national television game, Baltimore at Dallas (Channel 4, 4 P.M.), holds chief interest in Sunday's schedule. Both local teams face formidable opposition on the road, the Jets at Miami (Channel 4, 1 P.M.), and the Giants at Los Angeles (Channel 2, 4 P.M.). The Monday night game matches Washington and Philadelphia (Channel 7, 9 P.M.). Here is a preview of all games with won-lost-tied records in parentheses:

**LOCAL TEAMS**  
Jets (0-2-0) at Miami (1-1-0)—Dolphins have given up six scoring passes and Don Shula blames a poor pass rush. But in their last four games, Miami has intercepted 14 of Joe Namath's passes and outscored the Jets, 105-41. Betting favorite—Miami by 19.  
Giants (0-2-0) at Los Angeles (1-0-1)—Rams will start James Harris over Pat Haden at quarterback with Harris's fractured thumb healed. They need a quarterback merely to hand off to John Cappelletti. Giants won't be able to run and their passer, Craig Morton, wits against strong defenses. Betting favorite—Los Angeles by 13.

**INTERCONFERENCE**  
Baltimore (2-0-0) at Dallas (2-0-0)—Darral Luce, the Colts' new linebacker and Baylor alum, will have 90 relatives and friends watching as Cowboys' Scott Laidlaw and Doug Dennison run right at him. Dallas looked good against weak foes, Eagles and Saints. Betting favorite—Dallas by 7.  
St. Louis (2-0-0) at San Diego (2-0-0)—Cardinals were not tested by Seattle or Green Bay. Jackie Smith rejoins the lineup at tight end but Mel Gray may not play. Betting favorite—San Diego by 10.  
Oakland (2-0-0) at Houston (2-0-0)—Raiders will double cover the Oilers wide receivers, Ken Burrough and Bill Johnson, and not worry about the tight end, Mack Alston, who drops too many. And they'll win. Ken Stabler, the quar-

"big game" in years. Ricky Young has been the key runner while the defense has allowed no points in last six quarters, but four against Tampa Bay. Betting favorite—St. Louis by 6.  
New Orleans (0-2-0) at Kansas City (0-2-0)—Hank Stram, the deposed coach, returns to Arrowhead Stadium with puncheless Saints team. The Chiefs are somewhat better off. His successor, Paul Wiggin, says of Stram, "I've never met the man and have nothing against him, but I want us to look real good." Betting favorite—Kansas City by 6.  
Green Bay (0-2-0) at Cincinnati (1-1-0)—Ken Anderson is all right and will play for Bengals. Archie Griffin danced too much so Leavil Elliott will start at running back. Packers may start Eric Turkelson, a one-time star at Connecticut at halfback. Betting favorite—Cincinnati by 17.

**AMERICAN CONFERENCE**  
Buffalo (0-2-0) at Tampa Bay (0-2-0)—Bills may have to play without their best receivers, Bob Chandler and Paul Seymour. The defense has improved. Buccaneers have yet to score. Betting favorite—Buffalo by 10.  
Cleveland (1-1-0) at Denver (1-1-0)—Brown start at running back non-related Greg Pruitt and Mike Pruitt. Latter is rookie who fumbled three times in late loss to Steelers. Brian Sipe continues at quarterback. It's a big game for Denver, which has easy schedule. Betting favorite—Denver by 7.  
New England (1-1-0) at Pittsburgh (1-1-0)—Patriots upset Dolphins because the quarterback, Steve Grogan, got away with running the ball. He won't against the Steelers, who regain Lynn Swann at wide receiver. The other one, John Stallworth, is good, too. Betting favorite—Pittsburgh by 15.  
Oakland (2-0-0) at Houston (2-0-0)—Raiders will double cover the Oilers wide receivers, Ken Burrough and Bill Johnson, and not worry about the tight end, Mack Alston, who drops too many. And they'll win. Ken Stabler, the quar-

terback, is fit. Oiler defense has given up only 3 points. Betting favorite—Oakland by 3.

**NATIONAL CONFERENCE**  
Minnesota (1-0-1) at Detroit (1-1-0)—Vikings' Jim Marshall starts his 225th consecutive game, a record. Vikings, who have passed more than they have run, want to tune up ground game and Lions have lost their best defensive lineman, Herb Orvis. Greg Landry is to start at quarterback for first time in a year. Betting favorite—Minnesota by 8.  
Atlanta (0-2-0) at Chicago (2-0-0)—Steve Bartkowski, Falcons' passer, in sophomore slump. Bears will miss their defensive leader, Doug Buffone. Ross Brubacher is the replacement at linebacker. Betting favorite—Chicago by 5.

**MONDAY NIGHT**  
Washington (2-0-0) at Philadelphia (1-1-0)—Eagles upset the Redskins twice last season, which caused George Allen much grief. His players have been reminded all week Mike Hogan, impressive Eagles' rookie runner, was coached by Joe Morrison, former Giant, at Tennessee-Chattanooga. Betting favorite—Washington by 8.

**German Leads in Skating**  
ROME, Sept. 23 (UPI)—Thomas Nieder of West Germany led the men's individual standing at the end of compulsory figures today in the world artistic roller skating championships. Nieder had 500.5 points. Another West German, Michel Butzke, was second with 492.6.

## Sports Today

**BASEBALL**  
Mets vs. Chicago Cubs, at Shea Stadium, Roosevelt Avenue and 126th Street, Flushing Meadows, Queens, 8 P.M. (Radio — WNEW, 7:30 P.M.)  
Yankees vs. Tigers, at Detroit (Television — Channel 11, 8 P.M.) (Radio — WRCA, 7:55 P.M.)

**BOXING**  
Davey Vasquez vs. Dan Trazinski, bantamweights, 10 rounds and Justice Ortiz vs. Hector Diaz in a junior lightweight semifinal bout, 10 rounds, at Sunnyside Garden, Queens Boulevard and 45th Street, Sunnyside, Queens. First preliminary, 8:30 P.M.

**HARNESS RACING**  
Yonkers Raceway, Central and Yonkers Avenues, 8 P.M.  
Meadowlands Race Track, East Rutherford, N.J., 8 P.M.  
Freshfield (N.Y.) Raceway, 1 P.M.  
Monticello (N.Y.) Raceway, 8 P.M.

**JAI-ALAI**  
Bridgeport Fronton, 255 Rossmath Street, Bridgeport, Conn., 7:15 P.M. (Exit 28, Connecticut Turnpike).

**THOROUGHBRED RACING**  
Belmont Park, Elmont, L.I., 1:30 P.M.  
Monmouth Park, Oceanport, N.J., 1:30 P.M.

## Judge Seeks Rehearing For Suspended Players

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 23 (AP)—A Federal judge said today he was trying to get the National Collegiate Athletic Association to conduct a new hearing on suspensions imposed upon two Michigan State University football starters. They were suspended for using a fan's credit card to buy clothing.

United States District Court Judge Noel Fox said he sought the rehearing for Joe Hunt, a defensive back, and Michael Cobb, a tightend, in a conference call involving lawyers for the N.C.A.A., Michigan State, Cobb and Hunt. The reason for the judge's call was a letter he received from Hunt's mother, Nola Hunt of Toledo Ohio, said her son wants to play professional football to relieve her of the burden of supporting six sons.



TROTT is demonstrated by Pelé, right, of the Cosmos in exhibition Japanese all-star soccer team in Kobe. The teams played to a tie yesterday and will face each other again tomorrow in Tokyo.

## an, a Strong Prospect of Sorts, en Chance at Tackle by Jets

By GERALD ESKENAZI

AD. L.I., Sept. 23—The list "Who's That?" of pro football's new players in the Jets' yearbook. It came out and it already is obsolete. I gained current today in one Roman is still a Jet. He went out to the practice field to take a job. He probably will tackle on Sunday against the Colts in place of the injured Hill.

**In Terms of Weight**  
Roman do 470 pounds—easy. "Fuetz, the right guard and late. I can do 340," said Wayne. "I can do 325, maybe 340," said smussen, the left guard. "I can do 380," said Hill, the right tackle, can be his new to the bench.

He was talking about weight lift. The athlete has put on 150 lbs. He lifts his head under the 150 lbs. Roman has a 305-pounder earlier. Roman said.

**Second Time Around**  
Roman a Jet for three days, on Sept. 6 by the Colts. He led by Baltimore in 1975, lead to the World Football Championship. He is about a pound heavier than he was in 1975. New York's Coach Lou Roman to have his beard. He is about a pound heavier than he was in 1975. New York's Coach Lou Roman to have his beard.

## ika Believes in Giants; w It Wouldn't Be Easy

ad From Page D15

It wasn't the money, Csonka said, that brought him back to the N.F.L. after the World Football League folded last year. "I started out marking down the years I could play in terms of income," he said. "Then I was away from football last year, all of a sudden, sitting on the farm out there in Ohio, I found I really missed it."

"I would like to play another 10 years, although I know I can't because of the age factor. It's damn exciting out there. Violence is exciting. It's the old gladiator theme, but nobody's getting hacked in half."

**Nothing Achieved, Easily**  
"My wife would love to see me retire. But I enjoy playing in football games now. And I believe in this team. But nothing worthwhile has ever been achieved easily. It'll take time."

Henry Stuckey's sore knee has been slow to respond, and the cornerback remained on the Giants' "questionable" list. If Stuckey can't make it, Coach Bill Arnsparger will have to start two former W.F.L. players in the secondary.

## lers and 2 Steelers Draw Fines

Oakland Raiders' hard-core back, George Atkinson, have been fined \$750 for over-against the Pittsburgh Steelers in the opening game of the league season Sept. 20 for Atkinson and \$750 for Atkinson, hit Lynn Swann, receiver, in the back of the arm suffered a concussion.

## TICKETS NOW ON SALE

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MUHAMMAD ALI vs. NORTON

Advertisement for Muhammad Ali vs. Ken Norton boxing match. Includes ticket prices and venue information.

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Cars of France, Inc. 57-15 Northern Boulevard Woodside 11377 212 932-3220

LONG ISLAND Guardian Auto Sales Corporation 813 Montauk Hwy. Bayport 11705 516 472-1900

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Advertisement for Renault 5 car. Includes image of the car and details of the \$250 introductory offer. Text: "Your local authorized Renault 5 dealer has a special factory introductory offer to make you. Come in and test drive our sporty Renault 5. If you like it, go ahead and make the best deal possible with your dealer. Buy the car. He'll then give you a cash dividend certificate worth \$250. Mail it to Renault USA, Inc. within 10 days of your R-5 delivery date and Renault USA, Inc. will send you a check for \$250."

## \*Renault 5 is the "in" car in Europe. This offer is an incentive to find out why.

Renault is now the number one automotive manufacturer in all of Europe, ahead of even Volkswagen and Fiat. And our sporty Renault 5 is the big reason why. With European sales well over the one million mark, the Renault 5 has proven itself among some of the most demanding car buyers on earth. The Renault 5 is now being sold in the U.S. with a special introductory offer. Because we know that once you've driven this international best-seller you'll think twice before you consider a Honda, a Chevette or a Rabbit.

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# Bertie G. Schwartz Is Dead at 74; An Authority on Jewish Books

By THOMAS W. ENNIS

Bertie G. Schwartz, a writer and authority on books dealing with Jewish culture and institutions who had a long association with Jewish philanthropies in New York, died Wednesday at Columbus Hospital of a heart attack. She was 75 years old and lived at 146 Central Park West.

Mrs. Schwartz spent many years doing volunteer work for the American Jewish Congress and the National Jewish Welfare Board, the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies and other organizations. She was the first woman president of the Jewish Book Council of the National Jewish Welfare Board.

Mrs. Schwartz was a vice president of the National Women's League for Conservative Judaism and a member of the Task Force on Art and Literature in Jewish Life of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies.

### Led Courses for Librarians

She conducted courses for synagogue librarians and had organized a basic Jewish home library that was distributed through Jewish groups.

With her husband, the late Charles Schwartz, a lawyer, she wrote "A Modern Interpretation of Judaism: Faith Through Reason," published by Macmillan in 1946.

The book has become a textbook of Jewish education and was recently republished in paperback by Schocken Books.

Mrs. Schwartz was the donor of the Charles and Bertie G. Schwartz Reading Room and Library at the Steinberg Center of the American Jewish Congress at 16 East 85th Street. She was an editorial consultant to Judaica Book News, a magazine.

In 1970, the women's division of the American Jewish Congress presented her with the Louise Waterman Wise award for "distinguished service in fostering Jewish culture and community life."

She was Hadassah Vice President.

Mrs. Schwartz was a former vice president of the New York chapter of Hadassah and was a member of the board of trustees of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun of 257 West 88th Street.

Bertie Grad Schwartz, a native New Yorker, received a law degree from New York University in 1926 and was admitted to the New York bar in 1946, but never practiced.

She is survived by two sons, Stuart G. and Ernest S.; a daughter, Louise Horowitz; and six grandchildren.

A funeral service will be held at noon Monday at the Riverside, 180 West 76th Street.

## Eugene Schmidt Jr. Dies; Insurance Executive Was A Specialist on Railroads

Eugene A. Schmidt Jr., who retired in 1969 as senior vice president and treasurer of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, died Tuesday in his home, 55 Grosvenor Road, Short Hills, N.J. He was 72 years old.

Mr. Schmidt joined Metropolitan in 1932 as a railroad investment analyst, and throughout his career he was recognized as an authority on railroad securities. At times during his earlier years with Metropolitan, when various railroads were having financial difficulties, he was a member of numerous bondholders' protective committees.

Mr. Schmidt was a member of the finance committee of the board of directors of the Chicago & North Western Railway Company and served as a director of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway. He was also active in the reorganization of the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad.

At his death, he was a director of Northwest Industries of Chicago and Triangle Industries Inc., Holmdel, N.J., and an honorary director of the First National Bank of Jersey City and the Transportation Association of America.

He is survived by his wife, the former Lola Meyrditch; two daughters, JoAnne S. Madden and Mrs. Arthur C. Leiser; and eight grandchildren.

A memorial service will be held at 2 P.M. today in Morox Memorial Methodist Church, Maplewood, N.J.

## Donald H. Bryan, 48, Dies; Was Chemical Company Official

Donald H. Bryan, vice president of the Mobay Chemical Corporation and general manager of its polyurethane division, both in Pittsburgh, died Tuesday at his home in Sewickley, Pa. He was 48 years old.

Mr. Bryan was associated with Mobay since 1958 as district manager for six years in the company's New York City office. He was a native of St. Louis and a graduate of Oklahoma A.&M.

He was a director of the Society of the Plastics Industry and in 1975 received the organization's certificate of honor in recognition of his "outstanding service and leadership as founder and first chairman of the Urethane Safety Group."

He is survived by his wife, the former Jane Curran, and three children.

## Willson H. Coates, a Professor At U. of Rochester, Is Dead at 77

Willson H. Coates, professor emeritus of history at the University of Rochester, died yesterday at Genesee Hospital in that city. He was 77 years old.

Professor Coates taught at the university from 1926 to 1965. A specialist in British studies and Western European cultural history, he was founder and former editor of a journal called The Comparative Study in Society and History.

He was born in Japan, the son of a Christian missionary. He attended the University of British Columbia, where he earned his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1920. He became a Rhodes Scholar in 1923, earning his master's degree at Oxford University before going to Cornell for his Ph.D. in 1926.

In 1968 he wrote "The Emergence of Liberal Humanism," Volume 2, The Origin of Liberal Humanism," followed in 1970.

Dr. Coates is survived by his wife, the former Hilda Altschule, and three sisters.

## Edward Call, Ex-Newspaperman, Led Fund-Raising Consultants

Edward P. Call, a former newspaperman and president since 1973 of Will, Folsom & Smith, fund-raising consultants, of 19 West 44th Street in Manhattan, died Wednesday at the White Plains Hospital Medical Center. He was 70 years old and had homes in White Plains and Bay Palm, Fla.

Mr. Call, who was born in Larchmont, N. Y., attended the Sorbonne in Paris, where he became a reporter for the Paris edition of The New York Herald.

In the 1940's, Mr. Call published two Westchester County weekly newspapers, The Bronxville Reporter and The Tuckahoe Record. He sold them in 1949 and became executive director of the Bronxville Community Fund, and later directed the White Plains Community Chest. He joined Will, Folsom & Smith in 1956.

Mr. Call is survived by his wife, the former Jane Mullinax; two daughters, Dr. P. Call Jr.; a daughter, Katharine M. Call; a stepson, Robert J. M. Abernathy, and seven grandchildren.

## Erroneous Listing of Death

The name of Dr. Lawrence Meyers was erroneously published in the death notices of yesterday's issue of The Times. Dr. Meyers is the president of the medical staff at St. Clare's Hospital and Health Center in Manhattan.

### Deaths

**ADLER**—Harry, husband of the late Kay Adler, died Monday, Sept. 20, 1976, at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City. He was 74 years old. Services were held at the Hebrew Home for the Aged, 245 E. 71st St., on Sept. 22, 10 A.M.

**ADLER**—Dorothy E., 74, died Monday, Sept. 20, 1976, at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City. She was 74 years old. Services were held at the Hebrew Home for the Aged, 245 E. 71st St., on Sept. 22, 10 A.M.

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## RELIGIOUS SERVICES

### LUBAVITCH WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION REMINDS ALL JEWISH WOMEN AND GIRLS

One of the most beautiful observances bestowed upon the Jewish woman to keep, is the kindling of the Sabbath and holiday candles—which brings light, holiness, warmth and unity into her home.

In connection with the world-wide mitzvah campaign inaugurated by the Lubavitcher Rebbe, Rabbi Menachem M. Schneerson, which calls for the observance—among other mitzvos—of all Jewish women of the Sabbath and holiday candle-lighting tradition, at the proper time and with the appropriate benediction(s), and stresses that not only the mother do so, but that all girls in the home from the age of three and up should also light the Sabbath and holiday candles, just prior to the mother's lighting them.

The Rebbe has issued an urgent appeal, at this pre-holiday season, to all Jewish women and girls to actually observe the Sabbath and holiday candle-lighting tradition.

We are offering here a convenient chart which gives the proper time of candle-lighting for each of the Sabbaths and holidays occurring during the coming festive month. The chart also includes the transliteration of the proper benediction(s) and indicates which should be recited at that particular day after lighting the candles.

Please note that the times indicated in this chart are for the Metropolitan New York City area, E.D.S.T. If in doubt as to the proper times in your area, consult a competent rabbinic authority. We wish you all a Kesivo Vachasimo Tovo for a good and sweet year.

Date	Holiday	Time	Blessing(s)
Sept. 24	First eve of Rosh Hashono	6:30	#1 & #6
Sept. 25	Second eve of Rosh Hashono	7:37	#2 & #6
Oct. 1	Shabbos Shirva	6:21	#7
Oct. 3	Eve of Yom-Kippur	6:17	#3 & #6
Oct. 8	First eve of Succos	6:09	#4 & #6
Oct. 9	Second eve of Succos		



**"...our  
bank can't  
tell us apart."**

**"Which one of us makes \$20,000?**

We both do. And we like to spend it on the same kinds of things, too.

Like travel.

Before we met, Steve and I did a lot of it. Because we felt that exploring the world was a good way to find yourself.

Now that we're married, we have twice as much money and twice as much savings.

We'll be traveling farther. And a lot more often.

We'll also get to play more tennis. Spend more weekends skiing. Or camping.

And, now, we can have our once-a-month wine and cheese party, once-a-week.

I guess we know what we want from life. And with twice as much money we not only can put more into it, we can get more out of it."

The way Ellen and Steve feel about life is an example of the new values many young adults have today.

And because Psychology Today responds to those values, it attracts over four and a half million people every month.

People who believe in living their dreams today, not tomorrow.

For example, according to Simmons, PT's women readers outdo, outplay and outbuy the male readers of just about every other major magazine. And our male readers outdo our women.

Our readers are young, affluent and always in the market for quality products and services.

And PT readers set the trends others follow.

**PT readers live their dreams today, not tomorrow.  
Psychology Today**

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